



Queensland Year Book

1983

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(Frontispiece) Robert de Castella waves joyfully to the crowd of spectators after winning the marathon.

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

(Front endpaper) Thousands of school children form a map of Australia around ethnic dancers, with Commonwealth Games in the process of being spelled out on the Games emblem.

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

(Back endpaper) Athletes of many countries march in procession into the stadium to begin the closing ceremony of the XII Commonwealth Games.

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1983

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1983

No. 43

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DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

AND

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN FOR QUEENSLAND

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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Symbols and Other Usages

The following symbols mean:

<i>n.a.</i>	Not available
<i>n.e.c.</i>	Not elsewhere classified
<i>n.e.i.</i>	Not elsewhere included
<i>n.e.s.</i>	Not elsewhere specified
<i>n.p.</i>	Not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
<i>n.y.a.</i>	Not yet available
<i>p</i>	Preliminary—figure or series subject to revision
<i>r</i>	Figure or series revised since previous issue
..	Not applicable
—	Nil or less than half the final digit shown
———	(Where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures) break in continuity of series

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or \$A) or cents (c).

All measurements of physical quantities have been expressed in metric units. Where conversion has not been completed metric equivalents have been used.

For the current source of the information shown in the Summary of Statistics (Appendix A) refer to the relevant Chapter.

Further References

At the end of the Chapters a list of selected publications issued by the Queensland and Central Offices of the Australian Bureau of Statistics is given. These provide detailed statistical information on topics covered in the Chapters.

A Catalogue Number is shown in brackets after the title, and this number should be quoted when ordering these publications.

A complete list of ABS publications produced in Canberra and in each of the State Offices is contained in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office.

Citation of Acts

Acts and regulations of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments are given titles by which they may be cited. Where an act has been referred to in a general or descriptive manner, the full title has been shortened and shown in roman type. Acts which have been formally cited are set out as follows:

Commonwealth Acts—Acts are cited in italics with the year in roman type. Since July 1976, the year shown refers to the year of the original enactment only, e.g. an act formerly cited as the *Bankruptcy Act 1966–1969* is now cited as the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*.

Queensland Acts—All new and amended acts passed from August 1968 are cited as for Commonwealth acts but include collective acts with a dash between the year of the original act and the year of the latest amendment, e.g. *Children's Services Act 1965–1978*. Acts passed or last amended before August 1968 are shown in similar style with the addition of 'The', 'of' or 'to' to the title, e.g. *The Coal Industry (Control) Act of 1948* (original act) or *The Coal Industry (Control) Acts, 1948 to 1965* (collective act).

CALENDAR, 1983

	JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL				
Sun.	30	2	9	16	23	...	6	13	20	27	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24
Mon.	*	*	10	17	24	...	7	14	21	28	...	7	14	21	28	...	*	11	18	*
Tues.	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26
Wed.	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27
Thur.	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28
Fri.	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	...	4	11	18	25	...	*	8	15	22	29
Sat.	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	...	5	12	19	26	...	*	9	16	23	30
	MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST				
Sun.	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	...	7	14	21	28
Mon.	*	9	16	23	30	...	6	*	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22
Tues.	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
Wed.	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31
Thur.	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	...
Fri.	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	...
Sat.	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	...
	SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER				
Sun.	...	4	11	18	25	30	2	9	16	23	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25
Mon.	...	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	*
Tues.	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	*
Wed.	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28
Thur.	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29
Fri.	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30
Sat.	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	...	3	10	17	24	31

CALENDAR, 1984

	JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL				
Sun.	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
Mon.	*	9	16	23	*	...	6	13	20	27	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	*	30
Tues.	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	...
Wed.	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	*	...
Thur.	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	...	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	...
Fri.	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	*	27	...
Sat.	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	*	28	...
	MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST				
Sun.	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26
Mon.	...	*	14	21	28	...	4	*	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27
Tues.	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28
Wed.	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29
Thur.	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30
Fri.	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	31
Sat.	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...
	SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER				
Sun.	30	2	9	16	23	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	30	2	9	16	23
Mon.	...	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24
Tues.	...	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	*
Wed.	...	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	*
Thur.	...	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27
Fri.	...	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28
Sat.	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29

*Public holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1983 and 1984 being 17 and 15 August, respectively.

PREFACE

The *Queensland Year Book* is a general reference book containing the more important economic and social statistics of the State, together with information on history, government, physical features, vegetation, fauna, climate, and seasonal conditions.

The *Year Book* is intended to provide a permanent record of the economic and social developments of the period under review, and every effort has been made to present the statistical information in such a way that it can be readily understood by those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the State as well as by those who are practical users of statistics. The contents of statistical tables are amplified in most cases with an accompanying text and, where appropriate, diagrams and graphs have also been included. Also, at the end of each Chapter, a list of publications relative to the subject matter of the Chapter has been shown.

The statistical tables in this issue of the *Year Book* relate mainly to the periods ended 31 December 1981 or 30 June 1982, and the descriptive text has been taken forward to 31 October 1982, generally, and further for a few topics of major significance. A special article on the Department of Lands has been included in Chapter 4.

More detailed, and in many cases more up-to-date, statistics of the various topics contained in the book are available in other Bureau publications and attention is drawn to the list of Queensland Office publications, see page 473.

This Office maintains an Information Service, which, on request, supplies available statistical information and advice on which publications are appropriate, and a Library in which all publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics are available for reference. Businessmen, government officers, and members of the public are invited to make use of these services.

I wish to record my appreciation of the continued co-operation received from business firms, primary producers, private organisations, individuals, and Government Departments who provide the basic data from which the contents of the *Year Book* and of all other Bureau publications are derived. Without this co-operation, the provision of the wide range of detailed information provided in this book would not have been possible.

The preparation of this *Year Book* has been directed by Mr B. G. Thomson, B.Sc., B.A.(Admin.), and carried out by an editorial staff under the control of Mr D. G. McKauge, B.Econ., B.Com. I should like to extend my thanks to Watson Ferguson and Company for the advice and assistance provided, and for the quality of the work produced.

O. M. MAY

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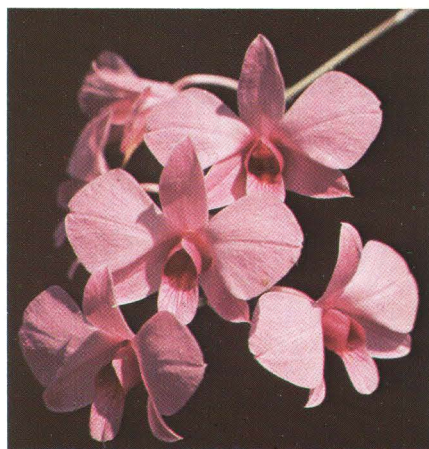
30 June 1983



The Coat of Arms was authorised originally in 1893 by Royal Warrant. The Supporters—the brolga and red deer—were assigned by Royal Warrant signed by the Queen during her Silver Jubilee Year visit to Queensland on 9 March 1977. Agricultural industries (represented by cattle, sheep, grain, and sugar cane) and mining (represented by a column of gold on a bed of quartz) are depicted. The crest above the shield incorporates the State Badge comprising the Queen's Crown superimposed on the Maltese Cross and resting on entwined gold and black bands. The scroll motto in Latin is translated as Bold, Aye, And Faithful, Too!

Queensland's floral emblem is the Cooktown Orchid (*Denrobium bigibbum*) and was proclaimed in 1959. It is a native flower growing profusely around Cooktown in the north-east while it is also cultivated in many urban centres.

The orchid is an epiphyte (not a parasite) and grows on a variety of trees. The delicate purple blossom flowers between February and early July although no single plant blooms for the total period.





THE TOTAL AREA OF QUEENSLAND is 1,727,000 sq kilometres, representing 22½ per cent of the area of Australia.

THE AREA WITHIN THE TROPICS is 933,000 sq kilometres representing 54 per cent of the State.

THE GREATEST LENGTH is 2,100 kilometres and the GREATEST BREADTH 1,450 kilometres.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME, 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, is observed throughout the whole State.

URBAN CENTRES with population in 1981 of:

- 100,000 & OVER shown as: ■ BRISBANE
- 40,000-99,999 shown as: ■ TOWNSVILLE
- 15,000-39,999 shown as: ■ MACKAY
- 4,000-14,999 shown as: ○ Bowen
- UNDER 4,000 shown as: + Hughenden

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS shown in Red

Chapter 1

GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1 AREA AND POSITION

The State of Queensland, with an area of 1,727,000 square kilometres, occupies the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has approximately 7,400 km of coastline, and has land boundaries of 1,625 km with New South Wales, 630 km with South Australia, and 1,045 km with the Northern Territory. From north to south its greatest distance is 2,100 km and from east to west 1,450 km. The area is 22.5 per cent of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 31 per cent of the Australian occupied total.

In Queensland the area leased for pastoral and other purposes is 73 per cent of the whole State. About 20 per cent of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands. Unoccupied and unreserved land, roads, stock routes, and public reserves account for the remainder.

A comparison of the areas of the various States and Territories is shown in the table below.

AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Whole State		Within Tropics	
	Area	Proportion of total	Area	Proportion of total
	'000 sq km	per cent	'000 sq km	per cent
New South Wales	802	10.4	—	—
Victoria	228	3.0	—	—
Queensland	1,727	22.5	933	31.6
South Australia	984	12.8	—	—
Western Australia	2,525	32.9	934	31.6
Northern Territory	1,346	17.5	1,090	36.9
Australian Capital Territory	2	0.0	—	—
Mainland	7,615	99.1	2,957	100.0
Tasmania	68	0.9	—	—
Australia	7,682	100.0	2,957	100.0

The Queensland tropical area of 933,000 square kilometres is 54 per cent of the whole State. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions, this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas.

The western boundary of the State roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of central Australia, but useful pastoral country stretches in an intermittent belt from the Barkly Tableland in north-western Queensland through the Northern Territory to the Kimberley area in the north of Western Australia.

2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

(Contributed by N. C. Stevens, B.Sc., Ph.D.)

Four landscape regions may be recognised in Queensland: the Eastern Highlands, the Western Plains, the North-Western Uplands, and the islands and reefs which project above the Continental Shelf. On the east coast narrow coastal plains may be present; around the Gulf of Carpentaria, the coastal plain merges into the Western Plains. The three major regions of the Mainland (Eastern Highlands, Western Plains, and North-Western Uplands) correspond broadly to three different geological groups, the folded Palaeozoic rocks of the Tasman Geosyncline, the near-horizontal Mesozoic strata of the Great Artesian Basin, and the Precambrian rocks of the Australian Shield.

The Eastern Highlands constitute a narrow belt extending west from the eastern coastal plains for 80 km in the far north to 480 km inland from Rockhampton. The only high mountains in this belt are in the north, Mount Bartle Frere, 1,622 m, and south, Mount Barney, 1,362 m, but not all the highlands are mountainous; much plain and plateau country is included. The dominant trend of the mountain ranges is north-north-west and south-south-east, the same as that of the folded layers of Palaeozoic rocks. The main divide between east- and west-flowing streams diverges somewhat from the general trend, closely approaching the coast north of Cairns and also near the southern State border. In much of Central Queensland the divide is in plateau country. Steep, east-facing escarpments are developed close to the main divide north of Cairns, and in the Carnarvon and Main Ranges of the southern part of the State. In most places on the western side, the Eastern Highlands grade imperceptibly into the Western Plains.

The coastal ranges east of the main divide have been formed mainly from resistant Palaeozoic metamorphic rocks and granites and in many places are higher than the main divide.

Between the coastal ranges are narrow corridors of weaker rocks; offshore the ranges and corridors, now submerged, make festoons of islands and intervening deep channels, especially between Rockhampton and Innisfail. Some of the tableland or plateau country, e.g. the Atherton Tableland, has been formed from horizontally layered volcanic rocks of comparatively recent age.

The easterly-flowing rivers in the north, the Barron, Tully, and Herbert Rivers, are mostly short streams which have cut deep gorges in the escarpment. In central-eastern Queensland, the large river systems, the Burdekin and Fitzroy Rivers, have tributaries flowing into them from all directions and have cut gaps in the coastal ranges. Many of the east-flowing rivers and their tributaries flow for some distance parallel to the trend of the Palaeozoic rocks, e.g. the Mary and Brisbane Rivers, before turning east along areas of weaker rocks.

About two-thirds of Queensland is in the region known as the Western Plains, underlain by Mesozoic sandstones and shales of the Great Artesian Basin. The drainage of this region is to the Darling River system in the south, towards Lake Eyre in the south-west, and to the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north. Most of the rivers have very gentle gradients and flow only after heavy rain. Exceptionally, the Diamantina River and Cooper's Creek reach Lake Eyre, and at these times, flood waters spread laterally for many kilometres.

These inland streams are characterised by a network of numerous interlacing channels or distributaries, which has given this region its name, the Channel Country. Ephemeral lakes exist as shallow depressions adjacent to major watercourses. Between river valleys there are remnants of once-continuous plateaux of resistant silcrete or laterite, now forming low mesas.

In the far south-west, wind-blown sand forms longitudinal dunes on the eastern margin of the Simpson Desert. The red desert dunes have a north-north-west south-south-east trend, are asymmetric with the steeper sides to the east, and are separated by claypans.

The country of the North-Western Uplands resembles parts of the Eastern Highlands, as both are composed largely of folded layers of old metamorphic rocks and granites, giving rise to rugged country. Ridges are in many places of quartzite, with north-south trend, and of similar maximum heights, representing a former erosion surface, since elevated. In the north, horizontally-bedded limestones have been strongly dissected. Behind the North-Western Uplands are the plains of the Barkly Tableland.

Much of the Eastern Coastline consists of long, sandy beaches, which in many places are arcs with a pronounced curve at the south end of the beach, close to a rocky headland. Waves caused by the prevailing south-east winds result in a northerly-directed longshore current, which has built spits across the mouth of estuaries and shallow bays. Beach erosion is greatest in southern Queensland in periods of strong south-easterly winds, and particularly affects the open ocean coastline, e.g. the Gold Coast, the Sunshine Coast (between Caloundra and Double Island Point), and the open ocean beaches of the large sandy islands. In the north, protection is afforded by the Great Barrier Reef and islands.

Sand dunes, some built one on top of the other to form very high sand deposits, are a feature of the coast. High dune deposits are especially well-developed north of Noosa and on the sandy islands, Fraser, Moreton, and Stradbroke Islands. Parallel sand ridges are found at the seaward edge of many of the coastal plains. Stranded beach ridges and shoreline deposits, together with wave-cut platforms on some rocky headlands, point to a general regression of the sea from a high level of +3 m in Pleistocene times. Near Brisbane, radiocarbon dating indicates that 4,400 years ago the sea was about 1 m above its present level. Part of this might represent regional elevation of the land.

The Great Barrier Reef has been formed by the growth of corals, algae, and other marine organisms on a continental shelf which ranges from 19 km wide near Cooktown to over 240 km wide near Rockhampton, and covers a total length of some 1,900 km.

North of Cairns the reef comprises an outer linear barrier of small, crescent-shaped reefs fronting a very steep continental slope. Behind is a zone of scattered platform reefs and closer to the mainland, the 'steamer channel', with low wooded islands. In Torres Strait, the islands are mostly of continental material, rocks similar to the mainland, but include some young extinct volcanoes. The mainland coastline, and some of the islands, are bordered by fringing reefs.

South of Cairns, the outer zone of reefs is replaced by broad platform reefs at successively greater distances from the mainland, but these are still some distance west of the edge of the continental shelf. Closer to the mainland there are high, rocky, continental islands, e.g. Hayman Island, bordered in places by fringing reefs. At the southern end of the Reef, low islands of the Capricorn and Bunker Groups include Heron Island, a sand cay, sited on the leeward side of an extensive reef.

3 GEOLOGY

(Contributed by Geological Survey of Queensland)

The geology of Queensland is most conveniently described by referring to the present surface distribution of three great structural units:

- (i) Ancient rocks of the Australian Precambrian Shield exposed in the north-west and north of the State. This has been a relatively stable portion of the earth's crust during the past 1,200 million years.
- (ii) The Tasman Geosyncline, which extends for almost the entire length of eastern Queensland and had a complex history of dominantly marine deposition interrupted by major crustal upheavals for much of the Palaeozoic Era (about 600 to 250 million

years ago). Subsequent continental sedimentation in this area took place under conditions of relative stability.

- (iii) The Great Artesian Basin, a large intervening and overlapping area (nearly two-thirds of the State) filled with gently warped Mesozoic and Cainozoic sediments dating back about 200 million years.

The Ancient Precambrian Shield Area

The outcropping complexly folded and faulted Precambrian strata comprise sediments and volcanics metamorphosed to varying degrees and widely intruded by granites and basic igneous rocks. Exposures in the Mount Isa, Georgetown, and Cape York Peninsula areas are believed to be parts of a continuous mass extending beyond these areas beneath younger rocks. The depositional and structural evolution of this complex, involving great crustal changes, represents a long period of early geological time from about 1,900 to 1,200 million years ago. The complex was finally welded into a resistant block and uplifted, and since well before the beginning of the Palaeozoic Era it has remained essentially stable. The Georgetown and Cape York Peninsula blocks were the site of later granitic intrusions, and volcanics were erupted over parts of both blocks in late Palaeozoic and Cainozoic times.

The Precambrian rocks are extensively mineralised, the north-west ranking as one of the major metalliferous provinces of the world. The immense Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper deposits, the Hilton, Lady Loretta, and Dugald River lead-zinc deposits, the Mary Kathleen and Westmoreland uranium deposits, the numerous copper deposits of the Cloncurry-Mount Isa district, the Constance Range iron deposits, the Etheridge gold and copper deposits, and a host of small metalliferous deposits all occur in Precambrian rocks.

Transgression of shallow seas from central Australia formed limestones and other sediments on the western and southern flanks of the Precambrian Mount Isa block in early Palaeozoic times. Except for localised middle Palaeozoic sediments of the Toko Range and thin Mesozoic and Cainozoic deposits, there is a complete absence of later rocks in this region. The early Palaeozoic sediments contain major resources of rock phosphate.

The Tasman Geosyncline

Palaeozoic Deposition. The western boundary of the Tasman Geosyncline trends south and south-east from Princess Charlotte Bay almost to the coast near Ingham, and then runs south-west beneath younger sediments of the Great Artesian Basin. Eastwards the geosyncline extended to the vicinity of the present coastline. Within this vast depositional area, at various places at different times during the Palaeozoic Era, great thicknesses of marine sediments (including coral reefs), volcanics, and some freshwater beds were laid down. As a result of periodic crustal stresses, these rocks were folded and faulted, invaded by igneous intrusions, and finally uplifted as a relatively stable block. Only the eastern and northern sections of the Tasman Geosyncline are exposed; the western part is deeply buried beneath the Great Artesian Basin. In the coastal area, the strata are now arranged in a series of meridional to north-north-westerly trending structural basins alternating with belts of more highly metamorphosed rocks.

Throughout the exposed area of the Tasman Geosyncline there is diverse mineralisation, which since the early days has supported a significant mining industry. The famous gold-fields of Gympie, Mount Morgan, Clermont, Ravenswood, Charters Towers, Cracow, and many lesser ones; the tin-fields of Kangaroo Hills, Herberton, Cooktown, and Stanthorpe; the copper deposits of Mount Morgan, Chillagoe, Peak Downs, Mount Perry, and elsewhere; the silver-lead deposits of Chillagoe, Herberton, and other centres; the tungsten-molybdenum-bismuth deposits of Wolfram Camp, Bamford Hill, and Mount Carbine; the manganese deposits of Gladstone and the Mary Valley; widely scattered large deposits of limestone, some of high

purity; the fluorspar deposits of the Chillagoe district; granite and marble for building stone—these are some of the important and varied minerals which have been exploited.

The late Palaeozoic (Permian) sediments of the Bowen Basin, now exposed over a large area extending 500 kilometres south from Collinsville, include important coal measures. In recent years the vast coal resources of the Collinsville-Nebo-Gooniyella-Peak Downs-Saraji-Norwich Park-Blackwater-Baralaba-Moura-Gregory and Blair Athol areas have been mined on a large scale, particularly low-ash coking coals. Natural gas has been discovered in sediments of the Bowen Basin in the Rolleston area south of Springsure and beneath Mesozoic cover rocks in the Roma-Tara district. Permian coal measures also occur in the Galilee Basin of central Queensland and in small downfaulted blocks at Mount Mulligan and at Little River near Laura in the far north.

Mesozoic Deposition. As a result of crustal folding and faulting accompanied by granitic intrusions, the eastern part of the Tasman Geosyncline was uplifted and stabilised at the end of the Palaeozoic Era. Subsequent Mesozoic deposition was restricted to isolated basins in which continental sediments, including coal measures, accumulated. The Ipswich and Walloon coal measures of the Ipswich and Moreton Basins, respectively, for many years provided south-east Queensland with industrial and domestic power. Other coal measures which have been mined are those at Callide, Mulgildie, Burrum, and Styx. Marine transgressions occurred in late Mesozoic (Cretaceous) time (about 120 million years ago) in the Maryborough Basin, which extended eastwards beyond the present coastline, at Stanwell west of Rockhampton, and in the Laura Basin north of Cooktown.

With the exception of the Maryborough Basin and the Esk Trough, the basins of Mesozoic deposition have not been intensely folded. However, widespread faulting indicates further crustal adjustments throughout the Mesozoic. Volcanism and granitic intrusive activity occurred in the region south of Rockhampton in early Mesozoic time, and persisted until the Cretaceous Period in the Maryborough Basin. Volcanics and granites of Cretaceous age are also known from the Bowen-Proserpine area.

The chief mineral resources in the Mesozoic sediments of coastal Queensland are coal, clay and shale for brick, pottery, and ceramic manufacture, and sandstone and tuff suitable for use as building stone. Extensive oil shale deposits occur in the Julia Creek area of north-western Queensland. Metalliferous deposits include mercury near Kilkivan and gold-copper in the Mackay-Bowen hinterland.

Cainozoic Deposition. Sediments of Cainozoic age (from 70 million years ago to the present day) were deposited in small lakes and depressions and along stream courses in the post-Mesozoic land surface. They are mainly flat-lying and undisturbed. Marine strata are not present on the mainland, but were penetrated by two wells in the Capricorn Channel, off Gladstone. The most notable event was the eruption of the thick basalt lava flows of the McPherson and Main Ranges and the Kingaroy and Springsure-Clermont areas and the intrusion of volcanic plugs forming the Glass House Mountains and the Peak Range near Clermont. Large areas of basaltic volcanics between the Atherton Tableland, Einasleigh, Hughenden, and Charters Towers are of quite young age (less than about 5 million years), as are also the basalts of Coalstoun Lakes, the Burnett River, and Bundaberg in south-east Queensland. Extinct vents are preserved as cones and crater lakes. There is no evidence of Pleistocene glaciation in Queensland. The Great Barrier Reef is a unique Quaternary addition, built up during gentle subsidence of the Continental Shelf. Coastal sand dunes have probably been developed in several cycles throughout Pleistocene time (since 2 million years ago) and are still forming today. They are major sources of rutile and zircon and also silica sand. Recent estuarine muds form coastal fringes and salt marshes.

In addition to mineral sands, economic mineral resources in the Cainozoic deposits of eastern Queensland include alluvial workings for gold at Clermont, Cape River, and Palmer River, for tin near Stanthorpe, Kangaroo Hills, Cooktown, and around Mount Garnet in north Queensland, and for sapphires at Anakie. Underground natural brines are exploited at Port Alma, as are clay and shale and river sand and gravel at numerous localities. Important supplies of underground water are obtained from river and coastal alluvium. Nickel deposits formed by lateritic weathering of serpentinites at Greenvale west of Townsville are currently being mined, and similar deposits occur near Marlborough, north of Rockhampton, where high-quality chrysoprase is produced. Of possible future value are oil shales near Gladstone, Nagoorin, Yaamba, Proserpine, and Duaringa and brown coal and lignite in the Rockhampton district.

The Great Artesian Basin

The sediments of the Great Artesian Basin were deposited in huge sags in the old surface of the western part of the stabilised Tasman Geosyncline. The buried basement surface is very irregular, and three major subdivisions of the basin are recognised, separated by two buried ridges. These are the Surat Basin in the south-east; the Eromanga Basin in the west; and the Carpentaria Basin in the north, extending out beneath the present gulf of that name.

Sedimentation was more or less continuous through middle and late Mesozoic (Jurassic and Cretaceous) time, and was dominantly continental with a major marine transgression in the Early Cretaceous. Deposition continued into the Cainozoic with sedimentation over large areas, the result of which was the development of a vast land of low relief. A long period of weathering commencing in Miocene time (about 20 million years ago) produced a deep layer of lateritic soil, characterised by concentration of iron and aluminium oxides in the upper zone, over almost the whole surface of Queensland. Irregularly distributed sheets of highly siliceous rock called 'billy' or 'porcellanite' form a hard surface capping or duricrust. The gibber plains of the far west are accumulations of pebbles of 'billy' produced by erosion and break-up of the duricrust capping. At a later stage, shallow lacustrine deposition took place in isolated areas. Alluvial deposits along the present river systems include the extensive drifts of the Darling Downs which contain fossilised bones of giant marsupials. Among the most recent deposits are the aeolian sand dunes of the far south-west, forming the eastern edge of the Simpson Desert.

The huge deposits of bauxite (aluminium ore) extending north and south of Weipa are a product of lateritisation of rocks of the Great Artesian Basin, and widely scattered precious opal occurs in the far west. The productive Moonie and Alton oil-fields and the gas-fields of the Roma area produce from reservoirs within strata of the Surat Basin. Gas has been found in sediments of older basins beneath the Great Artesian Basin near Adavale (middle Palaeozoic Adavale Basin) and Innamincka (Cooper Basin of Permian age). Jurassic coal measures extend between Toowoomba and Tambo and have been exploited at Oakey and Injune. Low-grade Cretaceous oil shales at Julia Creek are of potential value because of their wide extent and small vanadium content. Underground water (artesian and sub-artesian) is an invaluable resource of the basin, and derives from several porous sandstone aquifers fed by rainfall on their elevated eastern outcrop areas.

More information about the geology of Queensland can be obtained from the publication, *Queensland Geology*, a geological map of the State at 1:2,500,000 scale with accompanying explanatory notes, issued by the Geological Survey of Queensland in 1976. Detailed information about specific areas is contained in numerous reports of the Geological Survey of Queensland and the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, Canberra.

4 SOILS

The soils occurring in Queensland may be classified into the six main groups described in the following paragraphs.

Podzolic Soils

These occur along the eastern coastal fringe. They are generally sandy on the surface but have a clay subsoil. The natural vegetation is eucalypt forest, with spear grasses. The productive capacity of the soils is not high. They are used for cattle raising, dairying, and hardwood production. Pasture improvement is being practised through the use of adapted introduced plants and fertilisers.

Red Loams

Deep red loams derived from basalts occur at intervals from the southern border to Cooktown. The chief areas are on the South Coast, Maleny-Buderim, Proston-Kingaroy, Binjour, Bundaberg-Childers, Eungella Range, and the Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands. These soils are well-drained loams with a satisfactory phosphate content. They constitute some of the most important agricultural soils of the State, growing sugar cane, improved pastures, peanuts, maize, fruit, and vegetables.

Alluvial Soils

These are important agricultural and dairying soils, though they do not occupy extensive areas.

Black Earths

These are self-mulching clays of good structure which constitute the most important agricultural soils of the State. They occur mainly in the 500–900 mm rainfall zones. The black soils of the Darling Downs, derived from basalt, are cultivated for grain crops. The Lockyer Valley soils, also basaltic in origin, are irrigated from underground for lucerne, potatoes, and onions. An extensive area of black soils occurs in the Central Highlands (Springsure-Emerald-Clermont), where large areas of grain sorghum and wheat are grown.

Grey and Brown Calcareous Soils

A large belt of these soils runs from the southern border to Charters Towers, corresponding with the distribution of brigalow forest. These soils are reasonably fertile and large areas have been sown to Rhodes grass and other introduced pasture species.

Heavy Grey-brown Soils

An extensive belt stretching from Tambo to the Gulf of Carpentaria carries open Mitchell grass and Flinders grass, and constitutes one of the most important wool-growing areas of the State.

5 VEGETATION

The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and Channel Country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exist within the State. See map 'Main Types of Vegetation' facing page 32.

Rainforests

Rainforest communities comprise complex mixtures of trees growing so close together that they exclude virtually all other vegetation except climbers and epiphytic plants such as orchids and ferns. They occur in discontinuous patches in regions of high rainfall along the east coast from the southern border almost to Cape York. Their distribution depends partly on the availability of moisture and partly on fertility of the soil. In southern areas they are almost confined to fertile red earths derived from basalt and other basic rocks or to rich alluvial soils along streams; in northern regions of very high rainfall they also occur on some soils derived from more acid rocks.

Most of the rainforests have been replaced by pasture or cultivation in the course of land development but some areas remain in National Parks and State Forests. About 1,000 species of plants, many of which do not grow in other communities, are known to occur in Queensland rainforests.

Softwood Scrubs

These are known by many names, including monsoon forests, turkey scrubs, bastard scrubs, and bottle-tree scrubs. They are closed communities of trees and shrubs, mostly of plant species related to those in rainforests but generally with much smaller leaves; many of them are deciduous for a short time in the dry season.

Softwood scrubs are distributed sporadically in the eastern half of the State in regions with annual rainfall ranging from 750 to 1,500 mm, generally on fertile, friable, brown to grey-brown loamy soils. They often merge into brigalow scrubs on the one hand and light rainforest on the other.

Acacia Scrubs

Three major types may be recognised, each dominated by a single species of *Acacia*: brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*), gidyea or gidgee (*Acacia cambagei*), and mulga (*Acacia aneura*). Brigalow and gidyea scrubs occur on fertile soils of heavy texture, grey to brown clays to clay-loams; mulga scrub grows on relatively infertile soils of lighter texture, brown to red-brown fine sandy loams.

Brigalow scrubs merge into softwood scrubs on the one hand and either gidyea or some types of open forest on the other. They occur on both sides of the Dividing Range from about latitude 21° southward in regions with annual rainfall ranging from about 500 to 900 mm. These scrubs are not continuous within the region marked on the map but occur in a mosaic with other communities, chiefly softwood scrubs and open forest of different types.

Gidyea scrubs occur mainly west of the 500 mm isohyet. They merge into brigalow in less arid regions and, in the more westerly areas, are usually associated with open grassland. Their distribution is discontinuous in a zone between about the 300 mm and 500 mm isohyets.

Brigalow scrubs and gidyea scrubs are virtually closed communities in which the trees grow so close together that there is very little room for grasses and herbage plants. In their natural state they can support very few livestock. Brigalow has been cleared on a very large scale for sowing of pasture grasses and for cultivation of green fodder and grain crops. Brigalow itself has an extensive system of storage roots with a great capacity to produce sucker regrowth. Gidyea scrubs are also cleared and either sown to pasture or allowed to develop natural grasses. Gidyea does not normally sucker from the roots and is easier to handle than brigalow.

In Queensland, mulga occurs in southern inland areas on red-brown sandy soils. Along its eastern margin, mulga is often mixed with open forest and many mulga communities contain Eucalypts, mainly poplar box (*Eucalyptus populnea*).

Mulga scrubs range from closed communities with few or no grasses to open, park-like communities with scattered trees and a grassy floor. Mulga itself is a valuable food for sheep and cattle and is used extensively for maintaining livestock during times of drought.

Open Forests

The term is used here to include a heterogeneous assemblage of plant communities for which many different names have been proposed, including woodland and savannah woodland. In this broad sense, open forest communities occupy nearly half the total area of Queensland. They can be considered in four regions, namely, semi-arid central region, semi-arid southern region, sub-coastal and coastal region, and tropical monsoonal region.

The semi-arid central region comprises the so-called 'desert' country of central Queensland. It occupies the low plateau region astride the Dividing Range between the Mitchell grass country to the west and the brigalow and sub-coastal open forest country to the east. Soils are yellow to red sands and sandy loams. The vegetation comprises scattered trees, mainly Eucalypts, and a grassy floor, often with large amounts of spinifex grass (*Triodia*) and wire grass (*Aristida*). The perennial grasses are harsh and unpalatable but edible trees and shrubs are fairly common and ephemeral grasses and herbage lift the quality of the pasture for some months after rain.

The southern part of the semi-arid open forest region is marked by the absence of spinifex grasses, but wire grasses are common. The principal tree species is poplar box and there are patches of other Eucalypts, chiefly ironbarks. Mulga often occurs in these communities.

Included in the sub-coastal and coastal region are forests of many species on a variety of soils. They range from dense wet-sclerophyll forests along the fringes of rainforest in high rainfall areas to rather sparse ironbark and box forests in the more arid sub-coastal areas. Soils range from deep alluvials and well-drained loams to leached podsols, gravelly loams, and shallow clay loams overlying basalt. In nearly all of them the dominant trees are species of Eucalyptus but there is great diversity of species, not only between different communities but also frequently within the one community. In most of them, there is a grassy floor.

In the tropical monsoonal region there is considerable diversity of vegetation. The growing season is very short and intense and there is a long dry period each year. The forests consist of scattered trees and an understorey of tall grasses which grow very rapidly during the summer and lose their palatability and nutritive value equally rapidly during the autumn and winter. Various species of Eucalyptus are dominant in the tree layer. In low-lying areas, tea-trees (*Melaleuca*) often replace the Eucalypts, sometimes as stands of a single species.

Open Grasslands

These occur on heavy clay soils in semi-arid parts of the State. They fall into two groups, blue grass and Mitchell grass. Both are open communities of perennial tussock grasses with few or no trees or shrubs. The perennial grasses are summer growers, widely spaced and with bare ground between them which is occupied for a short time after rain by ephemeral grasses or herbage plants. These plant communities support most of the wool-growing sheep in the State. In more favourable regions they are cultivated for grain crops.

Queensland blue grasses (*Dichanthium*) were formerly dominant on black soils derived from basalt in the Central Highlands and the eastern Darling Downs. Much of this land is now under cultivation. In grasslands which occupy very large areas of grey to brown clay soils derived from rocks of Cretaceous age, mainly west of the 500 mm isohyet, the dominant plants are Mitchell grasses (*Astrebla*). Selective grazing of these and the supplementary feed provided by seasonal growth of other grasses and herbage in the spaces between the Mitchell grass tussocks make this country particularly suitable for wool production.

Spinifex

Various species of *Triodia*, known as spinifex, occupy large areas of open stony and sandy soils in arid and semi-arid regions, mainly west of the Mitchell grass country and extending to the edge of the desert. Spinifex grasses form very large hemispherical tussocks. The leaves are very tough and fibrous and many of them have spiny tips and a resinous exudate at the base. They are of low palatability and nutritive value but are very drought resistant and, with the ephemerals which grow between the tussocks after rain, are capable of maintaining small numbers of cattle or sheep for a long time.

Channel Country

In the south-western portion of the State, the major rivers of the Lake Eyre system spread out into vast flood plains which are inundated at very irregular intervals. These alluvial soils are

extremely fertile and after flooding produce enormous quantities of very palatable and nutritious plants such as Cooper clover (*Trigonella suavissima*), channel millet (*Echinochloa turneriana*), and bluebush (*Chenopodium auriumum*). Along the main channels, coolibah (*Eucalyptus microtheca*) is common but otherwise the country is largely treeless.

6 FAUNA

Terrestrial Animals

(Contributed by Dr H. J. Lavery, M.Sc., Ph.D., M.Ec.)

The following account of fauna in Queensland relates to all amphibians and birds as well as terrestrial reptiles and mammals, whether native, migratory, or introduced, that are found wild by nature in this State.

For a more detailed account see the 1976 or 1977 issue of the *Year Book*.

Zoogeography

Terrestrial vertebrate animals in Australia comprise three broadly discrete assemblages identified as Torresian, Eyrean, and Bassian. Most species overlap these regions; thus, as examples in Queensland, the water python, *Liasis fuscus* Peters, the brolga, *Grus rubicundus* (Perry), and the Queensland blossom bat, *Syconycteris australis* (Peters), as Torresian forms, the shingle-back skink, *Trachydosaurus rugosus* Gray, the emu, *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Latham), and the long-haired rat, *Rattus villosissimus* (Waite), as Eyrean forms, and Cunningham's skink, *Egernia cunninghami* (Gray), the chestnut teal, *Anas castanea* (Eyton), and the tiger cat, *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr), as Bassian forms, are often found outside these distribution ranges.

In Queensland the species comprising the Torresian fauna—particularly those characteristic of the major sub-division eastwards of the 'Carpentaria Barrier' (Flinders-Leichhardt Rivers)—are generally in their greatest abundance; the species of the Eyrean fauna may be most common either in this State or elsewhere; the Bassian fauna is more abundant in other parts in Australia.

Habitat

Habitat within these regions is the environment for fauna based on climatic factors, topography, geology, and consequent soils, vegetation, and other animal life; variations give rise to broad habitat types supporting groupings of species. All of the major natural Australian habitat types are well represented in Queensland, and two artificial habitat types, also with reasonably characteristic faunas, are becoming widespread.

These habitat types may be described briefly as follows:

Closed forest in Australia occurs most commonly in Queensland. Areas are distributed mainly on mountain ridges along the Great Dividing Range in three zones: predominantly deciduous tropical closed forest from Cape York to Coen; other tropical closed forest (evergreen) from 15°S to 20°S latitudes, that is from north of Cooktown to south of Townsville (Mount Elliot); and sub-tropical closed forest southwards from there (to southern New South Wales). The first zone, in particular, is predominantly of Indo-Malaysian flora having closest faunal affinities with New Guinea. Closed forests cover the smallest area of all habitat types and are extensively exploited for forestry and other agricultural pursuits.

Open forest, in many vegetation forms including woodland, is the most widespread habitat type throughout the State. Principal stands are in the broad sub-humid belt, 500–1,000 mm mean

annual rainfall, which includes the central highlands. This country is thoroughly used by man especially for beef cattle raising.

Grassland is found mainly as widespread plains in the central inland between the 250 mm and 500 mm isohyets from the New South Wales border to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The type has been increased artificially in recent times by use of open forest countryside for cattle pasturage; otherwise, grasslands are used predominantly for sheep rearing.

Desert is confined to the large south-western sector of Queensland receiving an average of less than 250 mm rainfall yearly. This habitat type thus adjoins the extensive areas of the inland river drainage system that also occurs in neighbouring States.

Freshwaters are usually abundant throughout the State during the annual late summer period of high rainfall; at other times this habitat becomes scarce. Water conservation is a necessary practice for most land use schemes and some major and many minor impoundments have been introduced since 1950. Nevertheless, most freshwater is still retained where rainfall is heaviest.

Saltwater areas are abundant at all times around the 7,400 km-long coastline and over the 207,000-square kilometre Great Barrier Reef. Some inland saltpans such as Lake Buchanan in central Queensland are also large. Disturbance of these areas by man is minimal at this juncture.

Cultivation has been present since the time of early exploration. This habitat, in forms ranging from increasingly distributed uniform areas of agricultural crops, 'mono-culture', to isolated patches of pastoral exploitation, now occupies all parts of the State and imposes on all natural types.

Urban habitat type is also artificially impinging on native types; its influence on native fauna is slower and eventually more absolute but the total area involved is smaller, limited mostly to the east coast, and principally in poorer faunal country.

History of Discovery

The first technical account of a species of native land animal in Queensland was of the Australian bustard, *Ardeotis australis* (Gray), recorded by Captain James Cook and Daniel Solander when they landed at Bustard Bay near Miriam Vale on 23 May 1770. Three sea-bird species—probably the greater frigate-bird, *Fregata minor* (Gmelin), red-footed gannet, *Sula sula* (L.), and little shearwater, *Puffinus assimilis* Gould—had been noted on 19–20 May somewhere east of Fraser Island. This voyage by Cook also eventually provided the first technical record of a mammal, with the collection of the grey Queensland ring-tailed possum, *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* Boddaert, from Endeavour River. Much controversy has been provoked by the first sighting by European man of a kangaroo also at this locality; 'Captain Cook's kangaroo, *Mus kanguru* Muller', is now reasoned to have been a wallaroo, *Macropus robustus* Gould. Subsequent enlightening coastal voyages by Flinders and Brown in the 'Investigator' (1801–1803) were followed by both other sea-oriented exploration and overland discovery, for example, by King in the 'Mermaid' and 'Bathurst' (1819–1821), and notably by John Gilbert on overland expeditions including Leichhardt's expedition northwards from Darling Downs (commencing October 1844). Initial findings of Gilbert included the paradise parrot, *Psephotus pulcherrimus* (Gould), and the eastern chestnut native mouse, *Pseudomys gracilicaudatus* (Gould) which are amongst the scarcest species of fauna in Queensland. Sir Joseph Banks reported large lizards (specimens lost) on Lizard Island on 12 August 1770.

Composition

The numbers of native amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species in Queensland compared with those for the whole of Australia are shown in the following table.

Group	Numbers of native species	
	In Queensland	In Australia
Amphibians	(a) 77	(a) 137
Reptiles	(a) 275	(a) 489
Birds	(b) 547	(c) 683
Mammals	(b) 149	(d) 223

- (a) after H. G. Cogger (1975)—*Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia* (Reed: Sydney).
- (b) based on H. J. Lavery (1969)—*List of Birds in Queensland* (Churchill Memorial Trust: Canberra); and Queensland Museum unpublished data.
- (c) after H. T. Condon (1972)—*Birds of South Australia*, pp. 28–40 in: *South Australian Year Book, 1972* (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Adelaide); but note also J. D. Macdonald (1973)—*Birds of Australia* (Reed: Sydney) (725 species).
- (d) based on T. Iredale and E. Le G. Troughton (1934)—*A check-list of the Mammals Recorded from Australia* (Australian Museum: Sydney); and W. D. L. Ride (1970)—*A Guide to the Native Mammals of Australia* (Oxford University Press: Melbourne).

The native amphibians are of four families—tree frogs, southern frogs, true frogs, and narrow-mouthed toads.

The native reptiles include 11 species of tortoises (one family), 182 species of lizards (five families), 80 species of snakes (six families), and 2 species of crocodiles (one family).

The native avifauna comprises 299 non-passerine species (of forty-nine families) and 248 passerine species (of twenty-four families), this sub-division being between non-perching and perching/song birds, respectively.

According to present-day considerations, the native terrestrial mammal fauna consists of 2 species of monotremes (two families), 70 species of marsupials (six families), and 77 species of placental mammals comprising 47 species of bats (seven families), and 30 species of rodents (one family).

A number of other species of reptiles, birds, and mammals occur within Australia only in this State. Most of these are distributed marginally from New Guinea through the north-east deciduous tropical closed forest, as examples, wood frog, De Vis's banded gecko, *Cyrtodactylus louisadensis* (De Vis), the green python, *Chondropython viridis* (Schlegel), the palm cockatoo, *Probosciger aterrimus* (Gmelin), the manucode, *Phonygammus keraudrenii* (Lesson and Garnot), the spiny bandicoot, *Echymipera rufescens* (Peters and Doria), and the spotted cuscus, *Phalanger maculatus* (Desmarest).

Many bird species undertake extensive and vital migrations; for example, 43 of the 67 species of Charadriiformes migrate to breed at localities as distant as Siberia e.g. eastern golden plover, *Pluvialis dominica* (Muller), Japan e.g. Australian snipe, *Gallinago hardwickii* (Gray), and Antarctica e.g. southern skua, *Stercorarius skua* (Brunnich). 'Equatorial migrations' notably to and from New Guinea, e.g. by the rainbow-bird, *Merops ornatus* Latham, and nomadic movements throughout the Australian continent, e.g. by the grey teal, *Anas gibberifrons* Muller, are commonplace.

The largest amphibian is the giant barred frog, *Mixophyes iteratus* Straughan, and the smallest frogs include the dwarf rocket frog, *Litoria dorsalis* Macleay. The largest (heaviest) reptile is the estuarine crocodile, *Crocodylus porosus* (Schneider), although the longest reptile specimen from Queensland is reported to be an 8.5 metre amethystine python, *Liasis*

amethystinus (Schneider). The largest bird is the cassowary, *Casuarius casuarius* (L.), weighing up to 110 kilograms and the largest native mammal, also by weight, is the grey kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, up to 89 kilograms. The smallest are, respectively, a four-fingered skink, *Carlia novaeguineae* (Meyer), the weebill, *Smicrornis brevirostris* (Gould), and the northern planigale, *Planigale ingrami* (Thomas), the last two each weighing 4 grams.

Fossils

The oldest fossil reptiles are several small Procolophodonts from the Rewan Formation, Lower Triassic age, approximately 215–225 million years old. The largest known is a Middle Jurassic Sauropod dinosaur, *Rhoetosaurus brownei* Longman; fragments suggest it was rivalled in size by Cretaceous Sauropods. Marine Cretaceous reptiles are more noteworthy than terrestrial forms. Tertiary fossils of lizards, snakes, crocodiles, and tortoises are known.

The oldest bird species in Queensland is *Dromiceius* sp. of the Riversleigh Fauna from the Carl Creek Limestone, near Riversleigh, north Queensland, of a late Tertiary age (approximately 10–15 million years ago); 30 fossil Queensland bird species have been named. The oldest mammal fauna is also the Riversleigh Fauna from the Carl Creek Limestone; 39 fossil Queensland mammals have been described.

Extinct groups of interest include the Diprotodontidae (dog-sized to rhinoceros-sized marsupials, including the largest marsupials known); the Thylacoleonidae or marsupial 'lions' (carnivorous relatives of the possums); the Thylacinidae or marsupial Tasmanian tigers; and fossil kangaroos such as the Sthenurinae (short-faced, heavy-bodied, large kangaroos), and kangaroo-sized relatives of the present-day rat-kangaroos.

Species Introduced by Man

Species introduced by man include 1 species of amphibian (a non-native family), 10 species of birds (six families, two non-native), and 20 species of mammals (nine families, eight of which are new to the State).

In view of the obvious problems created by these animals, it is perhaps fortunate that many attempted introductions of other species, e.g. rooks, blackbirds, thrushes, pheasants, partridges, and Californian quails have failed.

The total numbers of species, native and introduced, in Queensland are thus 78 amphibians, 275 terrestrial reptiles, 557 birds, and 169 terrestrial mammals, substantially more than elsewhere in Australia.

Interaction between Man and Fauna

The close relationship that has existed ever since Aboriginal man depended on native animals for food and some cultural activities has continued importantly to the present time in a variety of ways.

As food—During years of suitable rainfall conditions, an estimated 250,000 birds, mainly the black duck, *Anas superciliosa* Gmelin, are taken as food and for sport by duck hunters, distributed mostly as a relatively few concentrations in north-eastern Queensland and as a dispersed similar total in the south-eastern inland.

As commercial enterprises—Some native animals such as the freshwater crocodile, *Crocodylus johnstoni* (Krefft), are hunted for commercial purposes. In the period 1966–1970 more than 4.5 million marsupials, predominantly the grey kangaroo, were harvested mostly in southern and central inland Queensland for skins and carcasses (meat industry). Similar cropping has been reported since 1880. All commercial enterprises involving native animals are presently under critical review.

As recreation—An inestimably large proportion of the considerable tourist trade in Queensland incorporates visits to the closed forests of north-eastern Queensland and the islands of the adjacent Great Barrier Reef. The fauna there is abundant, obvious, and attractive: as examples, the non-deciduous tropical closed forests (rainforests) include 15 of the 18 endemic bird species and 8 of the 14 endemic mammal species, with such colourful types as the golden bowerbird and striped ring-tail; the Reef is inhabited by 29 species of seven sea-bird families, with 19 species nesting on 78 islands (notably Raine Island, Bramble Cay, Masthead Island, Swain Reef, North West Island, One Tree Island, and Michaelmas Cay). There, total populations of some types such as the wedge-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus pacificus* (Gmelin), number millions of birds (in Capricorn Island Group).

As pests—Numerous claims of the adverse effects of native fauna on man, other than occasional localised problems, remain technically unsubstantiated. Most of these species are presently only of nuisance status in the fields of agricultural, pastoral, and fisheries production, as examples the dusky field rat, *Rattus conatus* Thomas, wedge-tailed eagle, *Aquila audax* (Latham), and little pied cormorant, *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos* (Vieillot), respectively; the fork-tailed kite, *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert), is one hazard to aviation; as a vector of diseases there is, for example, the silver gull, *Larus novaehollandiae* Stephens (dengue fever); and in more domestic situations, the black-backed magpie, *Gymnorhina tibicen* (Latham), attacks intruders and the spectacled flying-fox, *Pteropus conspicillatus* Gould, damages suburban fruit trees. Alternatively, the status as serious pests of a number of the introduced fauna species is beyond question.

Six species of front-fanged elapid snakes have infrequently produced fatal bites during contact with man.

Fish

(Contributed by E. M. Grant, M.Sc.)

Queensland waters probably support as many as 1,600 species of fish. This abundance is undoubtedly due to the wide range of ecological conditions pertaining to a coastline extending through nineteen degrees of latitude; to the proximity of the most extensive barrier reefs in the world; and to a freshwater habitat which varies between the clear, rushing coastal rivers of North Queensland and the harsh and precarious conditions that apply to the western streams.

One of the State's best-known fish is a freshwater form, a dipnoan, the Queensland Lungfish, a survivor of a prehistoric group. It occurs naturally in the Mary and Burnett Rivers, where it grows to a length of 1.8 m and a weight of 45 kg. The species has been introduced to the Brisbane River and its associated reservoir system, where it has flourished. The Dawson River Salmon (or 'True' Barramundi), an osteoglossid, is a second representative of a fossil group of fishes.

The fishes of Queensland vary in size from the massive but harmless 14 m Whale Shark to a 25 mm Blenny. Sharks and rays include the grotesque Hammerhead Shark, reputedly dangerous to man; Tiger and Whaler Sharks, both proven man-killers; the White Shark (or White Death), the largest and most ferocious, reaching a length of at least 9 m; the harmless and ornately-marked Wobbegong; the Green Sawfish, a form exceeding 6 m in length and with a toothed saw up to 1.8 m long; the beautifully-marked Blue-spotted Ray of Barrier Reef waters; the spectacular leaping Eagle Ray; and the huge but harmless Devil Ray.

Among the bony fishes there occur large surface shoals of Sprats, Anchovies, Pilchards, Hardyheads, and Garfish which comprise food for a wide array of predators: Mackerels, Tuna, Barracudas, Trevallies, Tailor, Sergeant-fish, Amberjacks, and Dolphin. Many of these latter

are important angling species. Game-fishermen in North Queensland have access to Black Marlin in excess of 450 kg, while both Blue and Striped Marlin occur in near coastal waters together with the spectacular Pacific Sailfish, notable for its great prussian-blue sail-like dorsal fin.

Visitors to the Great Barrier Reef may visit the colourful coral pools of the region, characterised by the dancing swarms of small fishes—Pullers, Humbugs, Footballers, Damsel-fish—that cluster about the living corals, where gaudily-patterned Wrasse, Parrot-fish, Surgeon-and Unicorn-fish, Moorish Idols, Squirrel-fish, Trigger-fish, Leather-jackets, and Butterfly Cod find shelter in the reef crevices. At this location line-fishing in deeper waters is usually highly productive of species which are at once colourful in appearance and esteemed as table fishes: Coral Trout, Sweetlip, Fairy Cod, Red Emperor, and Sea Perches.

Near coastal waters are characterised by a wide array of species perhaps less spectacular than the above, though none could be described as drab in appearance. These include the Grinners, Long-toms, Knight-fish, Bullseyes, Sweetlips (or 'Morwongs'), Whiptails, Diamond-fish, Butterfish, Spinefeet, Halibut, Weevers, Flounders, and Soles. In addition to these, the many species of particular commercial and angling significance include the Mulletts, Threadfins, Whittings, Pearl Perch, Barramundi (or 'Giant Perch'), Mangrove Jack, Javelin-fishes, Jewfishes, Snappers, Bream, Blackfish, and Flatheads. The coastal mangrove flats are inhabited by a remarkable little fish, the Mudhopper, often found crawling and hopping in a series of incredibly rapid skips and leaps over the exposed mud.

Apart from the Lungfish and 'True' Barramundi mentioned earlier, Queensland freshwaters support stocks of Bony Bream, Catfishes, Eels, Golden Perch, Australian Bass, Murray Cod, Silver Perch, Archer-fish, Sleepy Cod, Bullrout, and various Grunters, together with such smaller forms as Gudgeons, Silversides, Perchlets, and Rainbow-fishes. The last-named are of particular interest to aquarists. The remarkable Nursery-fish is found in western streams; males have a prominent hook on top of the head to which females attach their eggs for hatching.

There are comparatively few species of poisonous fishes in Queensland. They are divisible to those forms which are poisonous to eat, such as Toados, Box-fish, Chinaman-fish, Red Bass, and Paddle-tail, and those that inflict stings, such as Stingrays, Spinefeet (or 'Stinging Bream'), Butterfly Cod, Bullrouts, Scorpion-fish, and Stonefish. Of these the Stonefish is most feared; a sting causes immediate and intense pain, respiration becomes irregular, and partial paralysis often results. Fortunately, in recent years an antivenene has been developed.

7 CONSERVATION

(Contributed by Dr G. W. Saunders, D.Agr.Sc.)

General

The famous British ecologist, Elton, says: 'The case of general conservation is threefold. It is moral—no power without responsibility. It is also based on interest, whether personal, educational, or purely scientific—the deep study of the world as it was when man found it, or those parts still keeping some of the character and potentialities of that earlier untamed richness. Thirdly, it is an economic question, a question of human survival, or at the very least man's survival in environments that are worth surviving in'.

It is far more than just the setting aside of land as national parks or similar reserves. This is only a part of the process.

The chief problem remains that of fashioning, over the whole extent of occupied and exploited land, a mosaic of landscape and many small habitats within it that are as rich as possible consistent with keeping the necessary productivity of land and its use by man for so many different purposes. This will help to combat one of the greatest threats to mankind—namely environmental degradation and loss of variety. Basically that is what conservation is about.

Queensland governments have had a long history of association with nature conservation. The first legislative action was on 10 August 1877 when royal assent was given to an Act to provide for the protection of native birds. From October to March each year most native birds were protected. The penalty provided for breaches of the 1877 Act was a \$2 to \$10 fine, in default three months imprisonment.

The first protection given to native mammals was in 1906 when from November to April each year, native bears and possums were protected. All year protection was conferred upon the tree kangaroo, wombat, platypus, echidna, and pygmy glider.

The 1877 Act made provision for the declaration of reserves which were the forerunners of present-day sanctuaries.

The first national park in Queensland was Witches Falls on Tamborine Mountain proclaimed over an area of 131 hectares on 24 March 1908. This action was taken following representations by the Tamborine Shire Council.

Under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* 1975–1982 and the *Fauna Conservation Act* 1974–1979, all native mammals, birds, reptiles, and two species of butterfly are now protected throughout the State of Queensland. National parks in Queensland total 3.2 million hectares. In addition there are 30,000 hectares of fauna reserves and 41,000 hectares of environmental parks. Sanctuary land, which consists mainly of private grazing properties, is in excess of 10 million hectares. Two of the largest national parks are the Simpson Desert and Lakefield National Park, Cape York, both of which exceed 500,000 hectares.

In Queensland all fauna is the property of the Crown and under the control of the fauna authority. This applies irrespective of the land tenure. The fauna authority is defined as the Minister for Tourism, National Parks, Sport and The Arts, and subject to him, the Director of National Parks and Wildlife Service.

On national parks, environmental parks, and fauna reserves the legislation protects the total environment—biological and physical.

The definition of nature conservation that the National Parks and Wildlife Service uses is the ensuring of the survival, in the wild state, of all our species of native fauna and flora, and of the natural landscape in the presence of man and his activities.

The role of the Service, therefore, concerns the conservation of nature (namely fauna, flora, and landscape) with a responsibility for recreation based on this.

National Parks

Prior to June 1975, national parks were administered by the Department of Forestry in terms of the *Forestry Act* 1959–1982. This Act states that the cardinal principle to be observed in the management of national parks 'shall be the permanent preservation, to the greatest possible extent, of their natural condition . . .'

It follows that the aim of management is to cater for legitimate usage while preserving this natural condition. Major problems of management arise from the conflict between use and preservation and in the difficulty of deciding what is the correct interpretation of 'natural condition' in parks. All too often national parks are surrounded by manipulated environments and subjected to many quite unnatural influences.

How these areas are managed will be influenced by the usage, which falls into two broad categories: scientific study and research; and public recreation and enjoyment.

Undisturbed natural areas are of immense interest and importance both for research and as a reservoir of biological material. All domestic animals and cultivated plants have evolved from original wild stock and the process still continues.

In the field of pure research, samples of undisturbed nature are required as the basic material for the study of natural communities. Studies of biogeography and the evolution of species likewise require representative samples of natural biotypes, and the continuing search for useful chemicals and other products depends upon the preservation of sufficient habitat to ensure the existence of the various life-forms being studied.

What is legitimate visitor usage is difficult to determine. The simple observational pleasures of sightseeing, photography, nature study, and the enjoyment of walking or resting in pleasant bushland surroundings are acknowledged. To these can be added swimming, canoeing, and camping, where the nature of the park permits.

National parks do not cater for amusement forms of recreation to the extent of providing major sporting areas. Even where overnight accommodation is provided within a park, such artificial amusements are strictly limited. National parks are not playgrounds.

Queensland has developed a system of constructed tracks, carefully graded for easy walking. Visitors are not compelled to remain on these tracks but in general they do, simply because it is so much easier than walking anywhere else. Another development has been the establishment of interpretive on-park programs for national park visitors. These programs aim at interpreting the natural features of the park to the visitor so that the visit becomes a meaningful experience. Interpretive aids such as brochures, posters and maps are also available to the public.

Wildlife

The distribution of fauna is a pattern subject to long-term and short-term changes. The climate of Queensland is such that populations may diminish alarmingly, for example during long periods of drought, and recover spectacularly soon afterwards.

At no stage in the history of direct exploitation of Queensland fauna have fears for the survival of species been substantiated. Results of recent zoological studies, the distribution ranges of the species involved compared with the distribution of hunters, and the protection from hunters afforded to a large proportion of the populations by habitat, landholders' requirements, and legislation, confirm the need primarily for continued monitoring of direct and indirect influences rather than mere prohibition of hunting.

The problems raised by exploitation of habitat are less reconcilable. Appreciation of the value of the natural environment in Queensland is rapidly increasing, as reflected by spreading agricultural development on the one hand, and by tourism on the other. Fauna is an integral part of this latter amenity. The problem of planning and conserving man's whole environment is receiving accelerated attention. Some aspects should be mentioned with particular regard to fauna conservation.

Reserves must be chosen to represent particular habitat types containing characteristic species. These are reservoirs from which the habitat outside may become repopulated when conditions are suitable. The nature of the countryside and the habits of the fauna demand that this limited number of reserves are of comparatively large area. Access by man to these must be strictly limited to avoid disturbance. Areas of less strict control—refuges where compatible land uses are encouraged and sanctuaries where account is taken of the need for movement of fauna and the current rights of existing landholders—must also be designated.

If conservation is to be an accepted philosophy, man must have access to fauna and some responsibility for the resource in his day-to-day life. People need to participate so that understanding and sympathy can develop. Controlled hunting and appropriate holding of fauna that is normally and demonstrably 'over-producing' are two of a wide range of these interests.

Natural history research, including taxonomy, for education purposes is one of the major responsibilities of the Queensland Museum, founded in Brisbane in 1855, which operates under the *Queensland Museum Act* 1970–1979. The Museum houses approximately 15,000 specimens of reptiles, some 17,800 cabinet specimens of birds plus skeletons, eggs, and nests, and 6,700 specimens of mammals as an appropriate reference basis.

The State has adopted the koala, *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Goldfuss), as its faunal emblem.

Further References

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Chapter 2

CLIMATE AND SEASONS

1 LIVING CONDITIONS

Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for settlement in all parts of the State. High daytime temperatures are a normal feature of the period from October to March, resulting in quite a short spring and a long summer. Temperatures increase fairly rapidly in September and October and many days exceeding 40°C are experienced in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December. Living conditions, however, are not as uncomfortable as they might appear because the higher temperatures of the inland areas are associated with lower humidities.

On the coast, the sea breeze, which is an almost daily phenomenon, tempers conditions considerably but the humid conditions in summer on the tropical coast (north of Rockhampton) are nonetheless enervating.

As an indicator of the normal duration of uncomfortably hot weather, the average number of days a year on which maximum temperatures exceed specified values are listed below.

	Over 30°C	Over 35°C	Over 40°C
Brisbane	47	3	less than 1
Townsville	125	3	less than 1
Charleville	143	80	5
Mount Isa	224	129	28

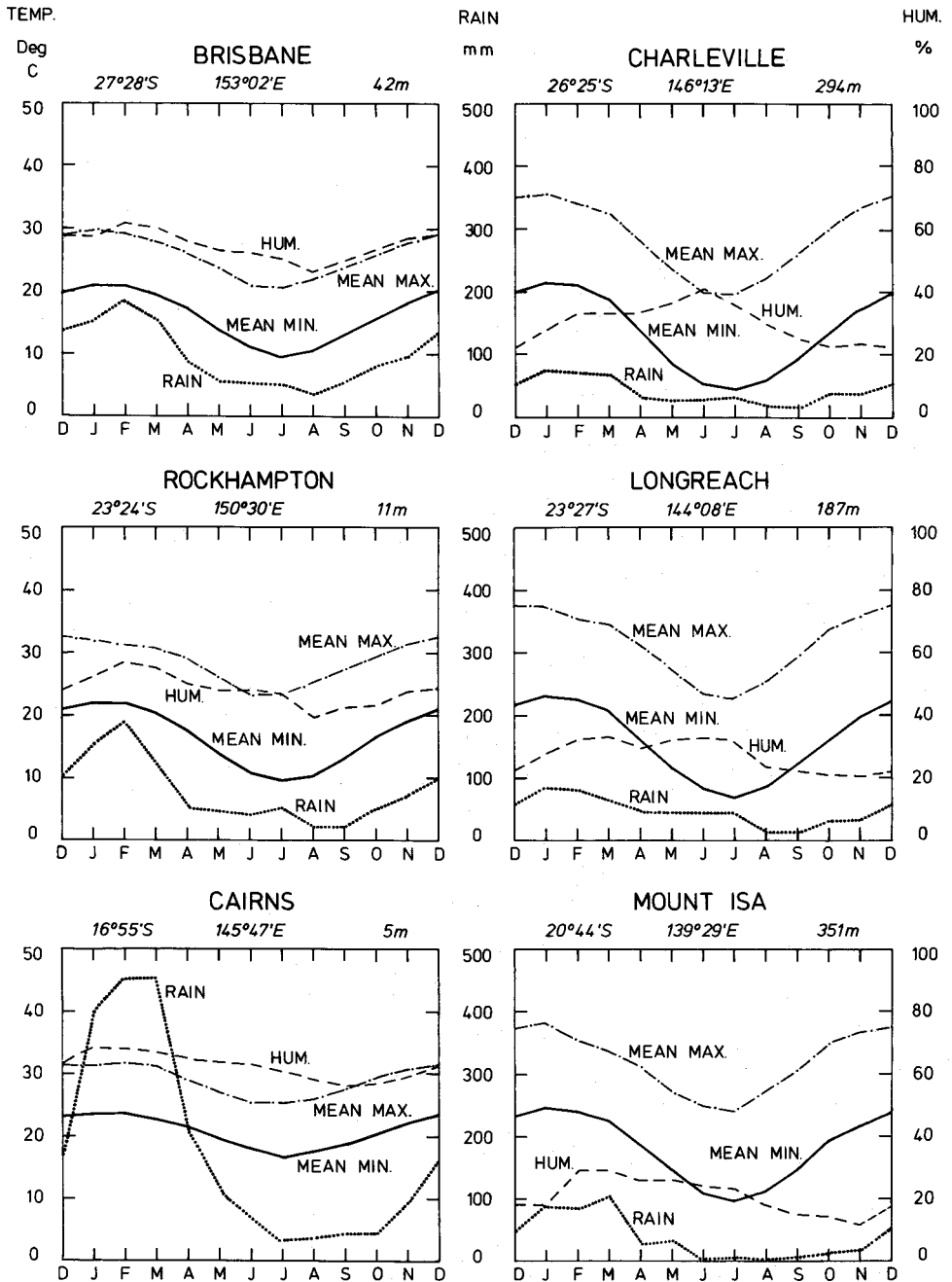
Day temperatures in the winter are quite mild, and, with the decreased cloudiness, make for the pleasant weather which is so attractive to tourists from colder climates, as few other settled areas of Australia experience such a mild winter. Living conditions from May to September can be described as climatically ideal with sunny days and temperatures in the low- to mid-twenties. The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours a day during June to August, at the Australian capital cities, as follows: Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.4; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 5.4; Perth, 5.4; Sydney, 6.1; Brisbane, 7.1.

The drier air of the winter months in Queensland is conducive to cold nights, particularly in the southern interior where night temperatures often drop below 5°C and widespread frosts are experienced.

2 METEOROLOGY

Data for six typical stations in abridged form, and for Brisbane in more detail, are given in the following tables.

METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND



The graphs show, according to the scales, monthly means of (i) maximum daily temperature, (ii) minimum daily temperature, (iii) relative humidity at 3 p.m. daily, and (iv) total rainfall. The means shown for temperature and humidity are for the period 1957–1973; the means shown for rainfall are for all years available.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane)

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1981	Average (a)	1981	Average (a)	1981	Average (a)	1981	Average (b)

BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)

January	29.1	28.9	21.3	20.9	57	57	126	166
February	29.8	28.9	22.9	20.8	68	58	327	163
March	29.7	27.9	20.3	19.4	54	56	18	146
April	27.5	26.3	17.7	17.1	54	52	144	86
May	23.9	23.4	14.6	13.6	53	48	99	71
June	20.3	21.2	11.4	11.5	50	49	48	68
July	20.9	20.4	10.9	9.8	50	43	34	56
August	22.7	21.9	11.0	11.0	33	42	23	46
September	25.4	24.0	14.5	13.3	50	44	6	48
October	25.1	25.9	15.9	16.3	48	50	20	75
November	26.3	27.6	18.6	18.4	59	52	413	97
December	30.2	28.5	21.8	19.9	60	56	195	130
Year	25.9	25.4	16.7	16.0	53	51	1,453	1,151

ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)

January	29.0	31.4	21.4	21.7	64	52	84	159
February	31.6	31.1	23.7	21.7	62	54	85	179
March	31.5	30.2	20.4	20.4	49	51	28	108
April	28.8	28.7	18.1	17.6	50	47	111	38
May	25.4	25.9	14.1	13.5	49	44	133	43
June	23.0	23.5	9.8	10.8	43	43	45	37
July	23.0	22.9	11.9	8.6	50	39	13	32
August	25.3	24.8	9.8	10.5	33	37	8	24
September	27.3	27.4	14.5	13.1	37	36	1	23
October	27.8	29.7	16.5	16.8	44	38	20	47
November	29.8	31.1	20.5	19.5	54	43	123	66
December	33.7	31.7	23.0	20.8	49	47	59	102
Year	28.0	28.2	17.0	16.3	49	44	710	858

CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)

January	28.7	31.5	23.1	23.6	80	62	1,417	399
February	31.3	31.3	24.4	23.7	72	65	585	441
March	31.0	30.3	22.8	22.9	59	65	175	464
April	29.7	29.0	21.6	21.5	62	63	83	177
May	27.1	27.3	20.2	19.8	69	62	121	91
June	26.3	25.8	16.9	18.1	58	59	17	51
July	26.4	25.4	19.2	16.7	61	56	59	30
August	27.2	26.6	17.9	17.6	57	54	—	26
September	27.1	27.9	19.1	18.7	58	52	89	36
October	28.4	29.4	20.2	20.5	59	53	48	35
November	30.3	30.6	23.4	22.4	71	57	139	84
December	32.4	31.3	24.2	23.3	64	59	59	167
Year	28.8	28.9	21.1	20.7	64	59	2,792	2,001

CLIMATE AND SEASONS

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean maximum daily temperature (deg C)		Mean minimum daily temperature (deg C)		3 p.m. relative humidity (%)		Rainfall (mm)	
	1981	Average (a)	1981	Average (a)	1981	Average (a)	1981	Average (b)

CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)

January	34.7	34.6	22.7	21.2	29	27	34	78
February	36.0	34.3	23.4	21.2	31	30	32	72
March	33.2	31.6	17.2	18.5	17	31	34	75
April	29.3	28.3	14.0	13.9	26	31	24	34
May	22.8	22.8	9.7	8.2	36	35	103	28
June	18.3	20.3	6.3	5.2	43	38	66	19
July	18.6	19.4	6.1	3.5	43	35	43	25
August	20.9	21.7	5.7	5.5	27	29	1	21
September	27.5	25.8	10.9	9.3	20	23	1	24
October	28.2	30.2	13.8	14.3	28	21	43	41
November	30.7	32.9	17.8	17.6	28	20	36	40
December	37.2	34.3	21.4	19.8	16	23	10	58
Year	28.1	28.0	14.1	13.2	29	29	427	515

LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)

January	33.6	37.9	22.6	22.7	41	26	104	66
February	36.9	35.9	23.2	22.8	<i>n.a.</i>	35	26	85
March	35.6	34.2	18.0	20.1	18	32	5	64
April	31.9	31.5	16.2	16.1	26	31	54	29
May	26.6	26.1	12.2	11.2	31	36	51	23
June	23.0	24.1	7.5	8.3	28	32	41	21
July	23.0	23.8	9.2	6.8	35	28	79	19
August	25.3	26.8	8.0	9.0	22	21	3	9
September	30.1	29.7	13.3	12.1	19	21	—	13
October	31.8	34.1	15.3	17.0	20	17	30	25
November	35.7	36.4	20.4	19.0	20	20	26	28
December	40.3	37.4	22.5	21.3	19	20	35	56
Year	31.1	31.4	15.7	15.5	<i>n.a.</i>	26	454	436

MOUNT ISA (NORTH INLAND)

January	32.8	38.1	23.1	24.7	49	18	141	86
February	34.8	35.4	22.7	24.0	42	29	170	84
March	34.5	33.8	18.4	22.6	22	29	23	103
April	32.7	31.2	17.6	18.9	23	26	1	29
May	27.3	27.1	13.5	14.3	29	26	17	32
June	25.0	25.1	7.7	10.8	24	24	13	1
July	25.4	24.3	11.2	9.9	28	23	9	6
August	29.3	26.9	9.7	11.1	14	18	1	2
September	30.8	30.2	15.6	14.4	24	15	2	6
October	32.9	34.9	16.5	19.4	18	14	37	14
November	34.8	36.6	20.3	21.8	30	12	101	18
December	39.5	37.2	22.8	23.3	19	18	5	48
Year	31.7	31.7	16.6	17.9	27	21	520	429

(a) Averages shown are for the period 1957–1973.

(b) Averages shown are based on all years of record.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1981

Month	Mean daily hours of sunshine	Corrected mean sea level pressure 9 a.m.	Shade temperature					Rainfall		
			Mean	Absolute maximum	Absolute minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Total	Wet days (a)	Average (b)
	No.	mb	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	deg C	mm	No.	mm
January	8.3	1,015.1	25.2	31.9	19.5	29.1	21.3	126	11	166
February	6.7	1,010.5	26.3	32.4	20.7	29.8	22.9	327	18	163
March	9.6	1,017.2	25.0	35.6	18.1	29.7	20.3	18	7	146
April	7.6	1,017.2	22.6	32.0	14.2	27.5	17.7	144	10	86
May	7.1	1,019.9	19.3	29.3	9.9	23.9	14.6	99	7	71
June	7.8	1,015.1	15.9	24.6	6.7	20.3	11.4	48	3	68
July	7.4	1,021.6	15.9	25.8	5.1	20.9	10.9	34	8	56
August	9.4	1,017.0	16.9	28.5	7.5	22.7	11.0	23	3	46
September	8.9	1,022.1	19.9	33.2	9.4	25.4	14.5	6	4	48
October	9.0	1,020.2	20.5	32.2	9.6	25.1	15.9	20	10	75
November	6.4	1,013.7	22.5	34.2	14.4	26.3	18.6	413	16	97
December	8.4	1,012.1	26.0	41.2	18.2	30.2	21.8	195	15	130
Year	8.1	1,016.8	21.3	41.2	5.1	25.9	16.7	1,453	112	1,151

(a) Days on which 0.1 mm or more of rain fell.

(b) Average annual rainfall based on all years of record.

3 RAINFALL

Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's agricultural production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, etc. The most important aspects of rainfall are its annual amount, its seasonal incidence (i.e. summer and winter), its variability from year to year, and its distribution within the growing season of the various crops and pastures. These aspects are discussed below.

Annual Amount of Rainfall

Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 150 mm in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 4,000 mm in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia.

Mean rainfall over the whole of Queensland is 580 mm a year, compared with the Australian average of 430 mm. However, higher rates of evaporation and run-off reduce the effectiveness of Queensland's rainfall to some extent.

Maps between pages 32 and 33 show the average annual, summer, and winter rainfalls. Each map represents a generalised estimate of average rainfall throughout the State and does not include minor local variations due to topography.

Rainfall data for specific areas may be obtained from the Queensland Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane.

The following table shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall as well as the average annual rainfall based on all years of record.

Seasonal Incidence of Rainfall

Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (November to April) than in the winter six months (May to October). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria region. This

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND
(millimetres)

Locality	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Average(a)
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane	1,888	1,262	2,194	1,090	1,312	660	965	748	1,136	1,453	1,151
Bundaberg	1,285	1,884	1,478	852	1,455	783	1,138	477	843	973	1,155
Gladstone	660	1,418	1,205	988	970	967	962	527	841	973	947
Rockhampton	604	1,637	1,172	914	995	835	1,180	470	604	710	871
Mackay	1,740	1,767	2,307	1,710	2,248	1,534	1,409	2,482	1,183	1,359	1,672
Townsville	1,090	1,533	1,707	1,447	1,437	1,320	1,070	1,025	722	1,762	1,215
Innisfail	5,177	6,906	4,494	6,531	4,799	7,730	4,222	6,445	3,888	7,368	3,726
Cairns	2,780	2,852	2,498	2,428	2,000	2,784	1,425	2,836	1,472	2,792	2,030
Thursday Island ..	2,073	2,174	1,419	2,316	2,073	2,614	1,673	1,598	1,718	2,145	1,721
Normanton	961	1,203	851	875	1,249	1,096	443	1,062	770	1,009	934
<i>Sub-coastal</i>											
Warwick	742	709	700	1,091	911	534	793	576	492	589	744
Toowoomba	917	1,021	1,255	1,200	1,165	868	1,235	920	955	1,479	963
Kingaroy	663	885	815	885	749	338	1,090	765	699	939	778
Gayndah	815	874	736	623	857	534	898	831	573	806	785
Emerald	488	852	977	1,075	679	674	889	445	564	754	639
Charters Towers ..	759	916	1,632	872	573	651	707	712	606	1,228	658
Atherton	1,920	1,736	2,391	1,378	1,322	1,569	956	2,171	828	1,760	1,539
Coen	1,367	1,842	1,038	1,377	1,369	1,380	694	1,346	935	1,851	1,177
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla	213	534	510	494	638	322	507	189	308	345	369
Charleville	251	824	488	506	546	484	550	273	419	427	513
Blackall	404	693	641	431	509	555	559	292	459	679	530
Longreach	310	606	653	457	467	547	461	295	598	454	485
Boulia	140	660	774	311	406	507	391	257	214	260	269
Winton	292	676	1,086	453	694	496	467	386	227	543	414
Hughenden	467	822	638	775	500	387	442	317	493	935	490
Mount Isa	272	539	1,175	665	376	819	495	308	323	520	476
Georgetown	965	1,248	2,046	1,000	930	657	662	1,130	915	1,330	830

(a) Average of all years held in computer compatible record to 1978.

area receives only 25 to 40 mm of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30 per cent, while it rises to about 40 per cent along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and sub-tropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August, and September are relatively dry months.

This seasonal distribution is reflected in the temporal pattern of flooding. Winter floods may occasionally affect sub-tropical districts but most of the State's flooding is experienced from January to April, when catchments are regularly saturated and rates of run-off are high.

Variability of Rainfall

One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability, not only from year to year but also from place to place during the same year. This is due to the sporadic nature of cyclones and tropical depressions as well as the variability of thunderstorm rains which frequently make up a large proportion of the spring and early summer totals.

There is a great difference in reliability of summer and winter rain between North and South Queensland. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in North Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown-Ingham, Proserpine-Mackay, and Cape York areas.

In South Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in North Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in South Queensland, particularly near the coast, and it is sufficiently frequent further inland to be of economic value for winter crops such as wheat and oats.

4 DROUGHTS

(Contributed by the Queensland Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology)

The following is derived mainly from two Bureau of Meteorology publications: *Droughts in Australia*, by J. C. Foley (Bulletin No. 43, 1957); and *Rainfall Deciles as Drought Indicators*, by W. J. Gibbs and J. V. Maher (Bulletin No. 48, 1967). Droughts are treated in detail in these publications, which also give comprehensive rainfall data and detailed descriptions of data treatment and analysis methods.

General

Drought is in many ways a relative term. Crops, vegetation, industries, and land use in different parts of the world are more or less adjusted to the moisture or water normally available to them. A rainless period that would constitute a drought in one region may not be unusual or injurious in another. Drought is also a relative term in a given area, since conditions which a market gardener would regard as drought may cause a pastoralist no concern.

The vulnerability of a nation's economy to drought changes with time. Increased development, particularly in the spheres of transport, water conservation, and diversification of the economy, may mitigate the serious adverse effects of extended dry periods which in earlier years would have been regarded as disastrous.

Development does not always act to decrease the effects of drought. Population increases and the establishment of secondary industries create an increased water need and give rise to problems of combating drought in new areas and sectors of the economy.

Water need is thus a function of time and place and depends on many factors. The nature and intensity of land water use, transport facilities, water storage capacity, number of stock involved, and the development of drought resistance in plants are among the factors which affect water need and the impact of drought on primary and secondary industry and the community in general. The only objective method of defining drought is to specify minimum water needs for a particular purpose and this can then be compared with water available.

Rainfall as a Drought Index

The natural availability of water depends on rainfall, although other effects such as evaporation, wasteful use of water, moisture storage in the soil, and storage of water in artesian basins or reservoirs must be taken into account. Nevertheless, rainfall is the best single index of water availability and monthly rainfall totals are sufficient for most studies of the occurrence, spread, and breaking of droughts.

Thus, if the minimum water need for a given period of time is met by rainfall of a given amount 'X', drought may be said to occur whenever the rainfall during that time interval is less than 'X', and the severity of drought linked to the amount by which rainfall falls short of the requirement.

Rainfall has several advantages over other criteria, such as the effects on plants and animals, as a basis for study. Rainfall data are numerical, and methods for their observation, collection, and processing have been substantially unchanged over the past 100 years. The data are therefore amenable to statistical analysis by electronic computers. They also provide uniformity,

reliability, and completeness of statistics to a degree that is impossible to obtain if other criteria are used as a basis for study.

Rainfall records are available for more than 3,300 stations in Queensland, of which about 2,000 are currently in operation. The length of record varies greatly; at some stations, records have been taken for more than 100 years and about one-fifth of the stations have records exceeding 70 years.

Drought Study

Scientific study of the areal extent of drought and its frequency of occurrence is essential for the proper planning of agricultural, pastoral, industrial, and economic activities. Such studies can provide an assessment of drought risk and assist the planning of short-term action, such as the declaration of drought occurrence and the choice of areas to which stock might be moved.

An additional, useful field of research is the determination of the water needs of crops, animals, industry, and communities. This information is basic to any drought study and is essential if drought is to be defined in a meaningful way.

Surveys of the impact of drought on the Australian economy at various stages of its development are not only of historical interest. They provide information which can enable planners to profit from past experience and to seek remedies for circumstances which aggravated the disastrous effects of previous droughts.

Foley (1957) used reports of conditions of crops and livestock published in official bulletins, journals, and newspapers, together with rainfall analyses, to produce a comprehensive historical review of Australian rainfall and the effects of drought on primary industry. This work has been continued by other workers in the Bureau of Meteorology. The Bureau bases its current drought research program on the statistical analysis of rainfall, but this has not been done to the exclusion of other factors significant in drought analysis and study.

Drought Prediction

For many years there has been great interest in the variations of rainfall in time. Investigators have sought for any regularly recurring cycles of rainfall patterns, and for any tendency for dry and wet periods to persist. As yet no reliable method for the long-range forecasting of rainfall and drought has been devised.

Many writers have reported cycles with various periods, but their conclusions have been unable to withstand the test of critical statistical analysis. Further studies in this direction are planned by the Bureau of Meteorology, concentrating on very low rainfalls and using the latest statistical techniques combined with the calculation and analysis facilities of large, high-speed computers.

Treatment of Data

Rainfall, unlike many other meteorological elements such as temperature and pressure, is non-continuous in time and space. As a result the statistical description of rainfall occurrence is quite complex.

The best known and most commonly used rainfall statistic is the arithmetic mean, often called the 'average' or 'normal'. Monthly means are computed by adding the rainfalls in a given month over a long period and dividing the total by the number of years of record.

Another statistic is the 'median' or '50 per cent' value, which is the value exceeded by half the occurrences and not exceeded by the other half. With many meteorological quantities the mean or median values are equal or very close, and the use of 'average' for either value causes no

confusion. Although this is often the case with annual rainfall, for shorter periods (three months or less) the mean can differ significantly from the median.

This is exemplified by January rainfalls in the following table.

MONTHLY RAINFALLS
(mm)

Place	Mean	Median
Brisbane	166	133
Cairns	399	399
Charleville	78	59
Cloncurry	108	71
Longreach	70	44
Rockhampton	159	131
Toowoomba	140	122
Townsville	307	221

To obtain some idea of the 'spread' or variability of monthly rainfall, the amount which is not exceeded in the driest 10 per cent of years (the first decile) and that exceeded in the wettest 10 per cent of years (the ninth decile) are often quoted.

Decile values divide each 10 per cent of occurrences from the driest to the wettest years and give some indication of rainfall variability. The Bureau of Meteorology has adopted decile ranges for drought studies. The first decile range (decile range 1) is the range of the driest 10 per cent of rainfalls, the second decile range is the next driest 10 per cent, and so on. The middle 40 per cent of rainfalls (decile ranges 4-7) can be considered as 'average', although in some cases the arithmetic mean may lie outside this range.

Decile Maps

Maps for each year from 1885 to 1965 showing the decile ranges in which annual rainfall occurred are provided in *Rainfall Deciles as Drought Indicators*, together with maps showing the rainfall amount corresponding to the first, fifth, and ninth deciles. The maps show a measure of rainfall anomaly rather than the actual amount of rainfall and this assists rapid assessment of the rainfall situation over areas where the mean and median amounts of rainfall differ greatly.

Assessment of Drought Areas

Areas on annual decile maps where rainfalls were in the first decile range can be used as an arbitrary and approximate assessment of drought areas, although this index has the following limitations:

- (a) rainfall totals are for calendar years, and droughts occur over periods lasting from one month to a number of years;
- (b) in the northern half of Australia the 'water year' does not coincide with the calendar year; and
- (c) drought occurrence depends on land use as well as rainfall.

The index gives only an approximate indication of drought risk and the manner in which drought areas cover the continent. In some areas drought may occur or continue with rainfall in the second, third, or higher decile ranges.

History of Drought in Australia

Foley (1957) used reports of conditions of crops and livestock, published in official bulletins or in newspapers, together with rainfall analyses, to determine the history of drought in Australia. Foley gives a comprehensive review for each Australian State and a briefer discussion for the Commonwealth as a whole. A summary taken from Foley's review is given by Gibbs and Maher (1967) and supplemented by later reports for the period 1955 to 1966. Readers interested in the detailed history of drought in Queensland, or in Australia, are referred to these works.

Drought in Queensland

The rainfall records at Brisbane date from 1840 but have been continuous only since 1858. Rainfall records in the State generally start in the 1870–1880 decade. Descriptions of drought date back to the proclamation of the colony as separate from New South Wales in 1859, but little previous information is available. The State has suffered severely from drought throughout its history.

The principal droughts since 1858 are listed below:

- 1858 Few details.
- 1862–1868 In January 1868 the ‘breakup of the extended drought which had prevailed throughout the country’ was reported, but in some areas the drought extended on into December.
- 1882–1886 The first major drought apparent in Queensland rainfall records. It commenced in the south-east about two years earlier than elsewhere and ended about March 1886.
- 1887–1888 This drought was comparatively short but very widespread. It was confined mostly to 1888 which was a poor rainfall year, 1887 being quite good for the year as a whole.
- 1898–1903 One of the most severe droughts ever experienced in Queensland. A series of very dry or drought years with only a few areas getting good rains was followed in 1901 and 1902 by very dry conditions throughout the State which had a devastating effect on any stock, crops, and pastures which had survived earlier years.
- 1914–1915 Severe drought followed the failure of the 1914–15 wet season rains; some useful falls in August in the south-east followed a dry winter. Temperatures were abnormally high and some stations recorded the lowest rainfall on record for a calendar year. Good rains fell in December 1915.
- 1918–1919 From mid-March in 1918 drought developed over Queensland and by mid-November had become acute over the whole State. It ended in January 1920.
- 1922–1923 Drought over the western half of the State in 1922 and at times the eastern half. In 1923 the drought was general and severe.
- 1925–1926 One of the worst drought years in history began with the failure of the 1925–26 summer rains and in some parts was more severe than in 1902. Most of the State was affected, stock and crop losses being heavy. Some temporary relief rains fell in September, but drought conditions were soon re-established and continued until substantial rains fell late in December.
- 1927–1929 Severe drought in the south-western quarter of the State.
- 1934–1936 By the end of 1933 all inland districts were very dry, whilst 1934 was not a favourable year, terminating with three very dry months. Thus 1935 opened with drought conditions over much of the interior, and devastating losses continued throughout the year. This drought continued in the south-east during 1936, resulting in failure of the wheat crop for that year.
- 1937–1944 There were a number of patchy but limited droughts in this period.
- 1945–1947 The year 1945 was on the whole very dry and in many parts severe losses had occurred, especially in the south. January rains were good, but most areas missed the February falls and, after a few good coastal falls in March, the year 1946 developed into a drought year. The exceptionally dry winter was

accentuated by widespread frosts. There were severe stock losses and crop failures; dairy production was the lowest since 1926.

- 1951–1952 Following the record heavy rains in 1950, a dry spell commenced in February 1951 and continued until March or April 1952. By the end of November, after nine months of record or near record low rainfall, the State was experiencing severe drought. Stock losses were very heavy and crop and dairying yields were very low.
- 1953–1954 In January 1954, the drought extended from the Gulf, through the north-west and south-west, to the Darling Downs.
- 1957–1959 Very dry in 1957 and 1958, culminating in a severe drought in the south-western corner of the State in 1959.
- 1964–1966 Severe drought mainly in the south-west and south, particularly from November 1964 to November 1965. In 1965, an area around the Central Coast, Central Highlands, and the South Coast (Curtis) districts was also affected. Good rains in December 1965 and January 1966 brought relief but dry conditions persisted in the far south-west and parts of coastal areas as late as August 1966.
- In the North East, drought conditions commenced about October 1964 and continued throughout 1965 and following an improvement in January to March 1966 again deteriorated. Other areas were also affected during this period.
- 1967 Drought in Lower Western and in Central West.
- 1969–1970 Widespread drought, most severe in western border districts and in Central Coast districts, with average rains, however, in Darling Downs, Maranoa, Warrego, and northern Cape York Peninsula, and drought easing in areas adjacent to those districts in 1970.
- 1972 Drought in southern half of State, most severe in south-western quarter.
- 1977–1980 After comparatively poor summer rains combined with failure of the winter rainfall, drought conditions became established over the south-east quarter by late 1977 and continued into 1978. Substantial winter rainfall finally eased the situation in 1978. The 1977–78 summer rainfall for the far northern tropical inland and Cape York Peninsula was also a virtual failure and drought became established by early 1978, continuing to the 1978–79 summer.
- Less than average rainfall over the southern interior brought drought by late 1979 to early 1980, to that area.
- 1981–1982 In the south-west quarter the drought which began in late 1979, continued into 1981.
- Winter and spring rainfall in 1981 was in general above average, except for spring rain in the western districts. The 1982 summer and autumn rainfall was below to well below average throughout the State and the number of drought declared areas increased during the second half of 1982.

5 TROPICAL CYCLONES

(Contributed by the Queensland Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology)

Tropical cyclones are one of the most devastating of natural phenomena. They are intense low pressure systems which develop in tropical areas of the world. They are known under various

names such as tropical cyclones (Australia), hurricanes, typhoons, or by other local names; e.g. 'Baguio' is used in the Philippines.

A tropical cyclone is a roughly circular system of gale force (speeds more than 63 km/h) winds whirling clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere around a centre of very low atmospheric pressure, called the 'eye'. The eye is an area of calm or light winds with only small amounts of overhead cloud. Eye diameters vary between 1 and 30 km. The diameter of the entire cyclone is usually about 300 km, although cyclone 'Ada', January 1970, was only about 100 km in diameter and cyclone 'Henrietta', April 1964, was 1,300 km in diameter.

At low latitudes, the system may be almost stationary or travel at a speed of up to 25 km/h. When recurving, the movement becomes quite slow, but in mid-latitudes may be as much as 80 km/h. The pressure gradient around the eye is very steep because of the extremely low central pressures; this causes unusually strong winds. The table below gives probable maximum wind gusts for various central pressures.

Central pressure	Probable maximum wind gusts near centre	
	kn	km/h
914	155	286
931	140	258
948	125	230
965	105	194
982	85	157
999	55	101

In the low levels of the atmosphere the wind blows in a clockwise direction (Southern Hemisphere) around a low pressure system, spiralling inwards to the centre. During the months November to April, over the warm tropical oceans, where unlimited moisture is available, this motion around the low pressure gives rise to very rapid vertical motion of the air around the centre and the development of a deep cloud structure (cumulo-nimbus with tops to 12,000 metres) with heavy rain. The release of large amounts of latent heat due to condensation together with the heat from the ocean surface provides the energy for further development of the storm.

The structure of a tropical cyclone is illustrated in the diagrammatic sketch on page 31.

Area of Formation

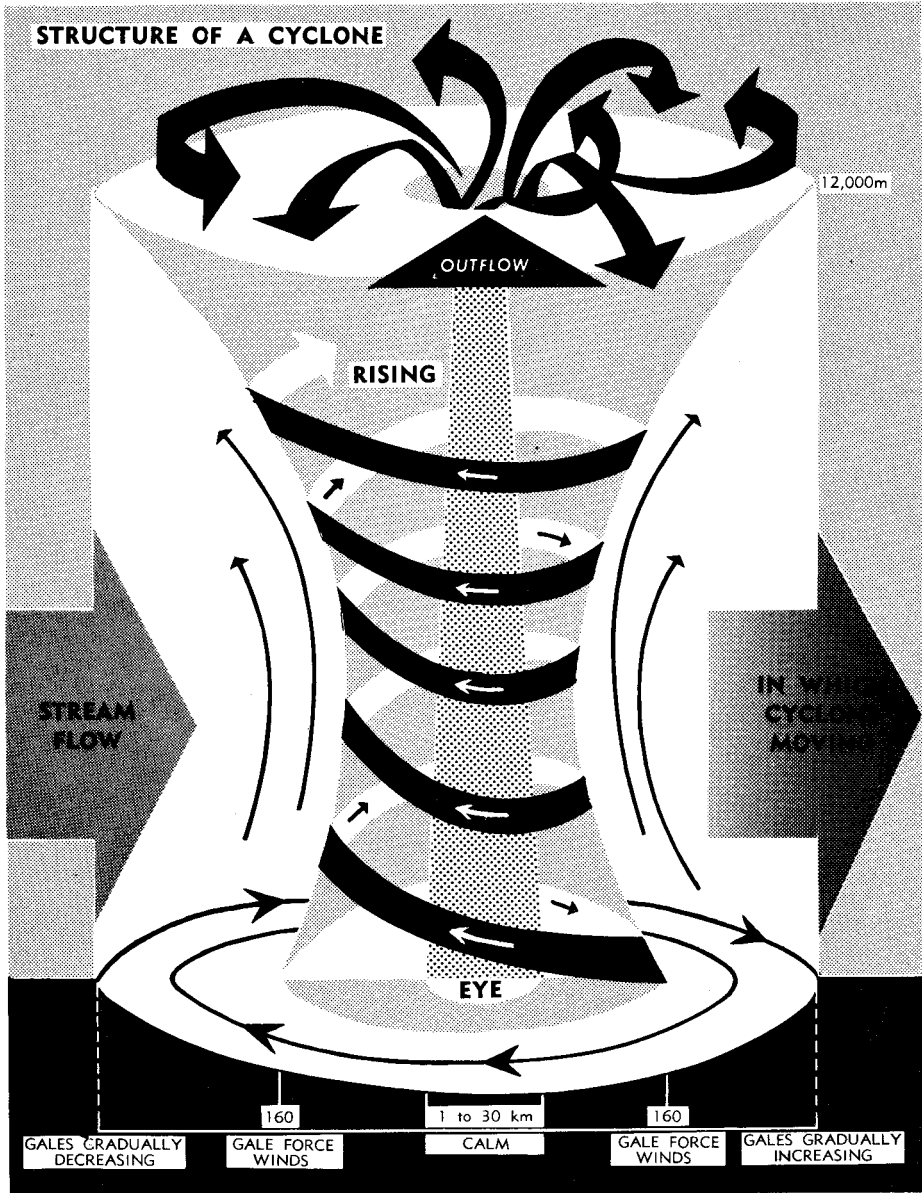
Tropical cyclones form over tropical oceans, mainly within about 15° of the Equator. Those affecting Queensland usually develop in the Coral Sea, the Solomon Sea, the Gulf of Carpentaria, or the Arafura Sea. A few come from the Western Australian Region, crossing the northern parts of Australia and regenerating upon reaching the eastern oceans. A few have their origin in the South Pacific east of the Solomon Islands.

Frequency

Based on known occurrences over more than a century, a major tropical cyclone, with sustained winds of more than 110 km/h with gusts generally half as much again, will strike a particular locality in the area from Cairns to Mackay once in 20 years, north of Cairns once in 40 years, from Mackay to Rockhampton also once in 40 years, and south of Rockhampton once in 50 years. However, tropical cyclones of lesser intensity, or which do not cross the coast, occur much more frequently and can cause considerable damage to coastal areas.

On the average, three tropical cyclones per season (November to April) affect some part of the coast. Although the breeding area remains approximately the same, there is a tendency for tropical cyclones to travel further south in the latter part of the season due to increasing sea temperatures.

Most tropical cyclones occur in January to March with the chance in December and April considerably less. Only on rare occasions do they occur outside the November to April period.



The number of tropical cyclones affecting eastern Australian waters from 1910 to 1975 was found to be distributed as follows:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May-Nov.
Number	29	75	70	70	35	23
Average number ..	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3

The total frequency for the season is less than the overall total for the months because, where a tropical cyclone persisted from one month to the next, it is counted in both months.

Movement

Tropical cyclones do not always move in parabolic paths. Records over the years show that the tracks are generally random, some being quite straight for considerable distances and others

looping and crossing their earlier path. There is, however, a general tendency for southward moving cyclones to recurve away from the coast when they pass south of about the Tropic of Capricorn where they frequently encounter the high level westerlies. The weakening is due to gradually reducing sea temperatures as the cyclone moves into the South Queensland area which reduces the available energy.

Although tropical cyclones vary greatly in character, the sequence of events as a severe tropical cyclone moves through a particular locality may be as follows:

The first 24 hours bring winds freshening to gale force with unusual gustiness and an overcast sky with rain squalls, increasing in frequency. Within the next twelve hours, the winds may be 110 km/h to 190 km/h or more, with continuous heavy rain.

If the central eye passes overhead there will be a lull lasting from a few minutes to possibly over an hour depending on the width of the eye and the forward speed of the system.

Calm or light variable winds will be experienced, with scattered clouds and possibly sunny periods and with threatening clouds around the horizon.

After the eye passes, again there will be several hours of 110 km/h to 190 km/h winds, but from the opposite direction, with continuous heavy rain. Finally during the next few hours the gales and rain squalls will moderate. Rising seas occur in the first 24 hours, followed by extremely rough seas in the next few hours, confused pyramidal seas (caused when wavetrains driven inwards from different directions converge) occur towards the cyclone eye, a further several hours of extreme conditions, and finally moderating seas. See also *Storm Surge*.

Life of a Tropical Cyclone

The total life of these storms is mostly unpredictable. Some will develop rapidly and die just as quickly, others mature slowly and can be identified for many days, while yet others over a long period may weaken and re-intensify.

Rainfall

In tropical cyclones rainfall is usually widespread and heavy. The heaviest falls are concentrated around the eye and in the region of strongest onshore winds. If the system moves slowly over a locality, that area may be deluged. On the other hand, if the storm is moving rapidly, falls will generally be less.

Many falls of over 450 mm in 24 hours have occurred due to cyclones. Highest totals recorded are:

1,140 mm in 24 hours at Bellenden Ker Top Station, 4 January 1979 ('Peter')

907 mm in 24 hours at Crohamhurst, 3 February 1893

869 mm in 24 hours at Mount Dangar, 20 January 1970 ('Ada')

1,044 mm in 36 hours at Springbrook, 19–20 February 1954

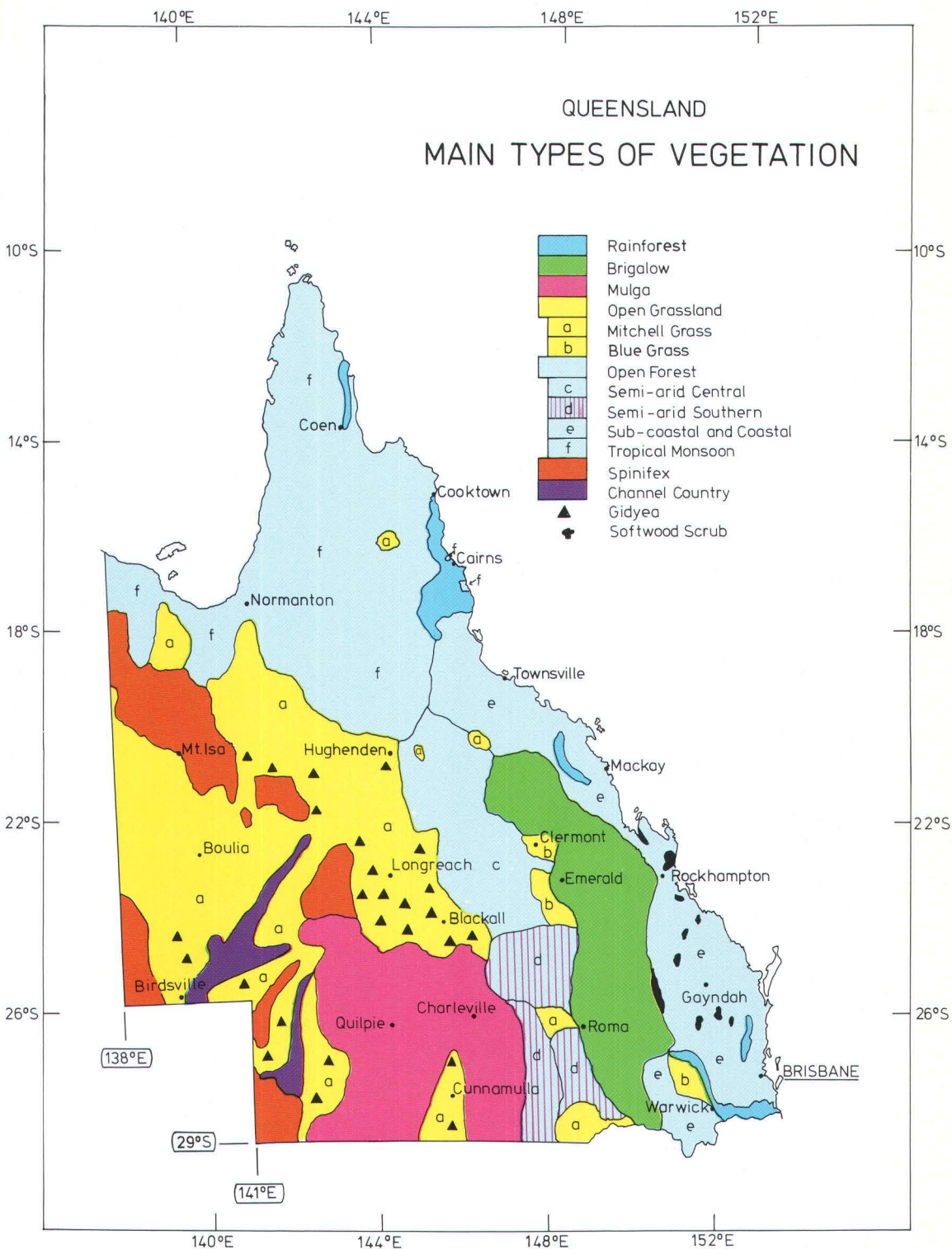
305 mm in 2 hours at Upper Ross, near Townsville, 3 March 1946

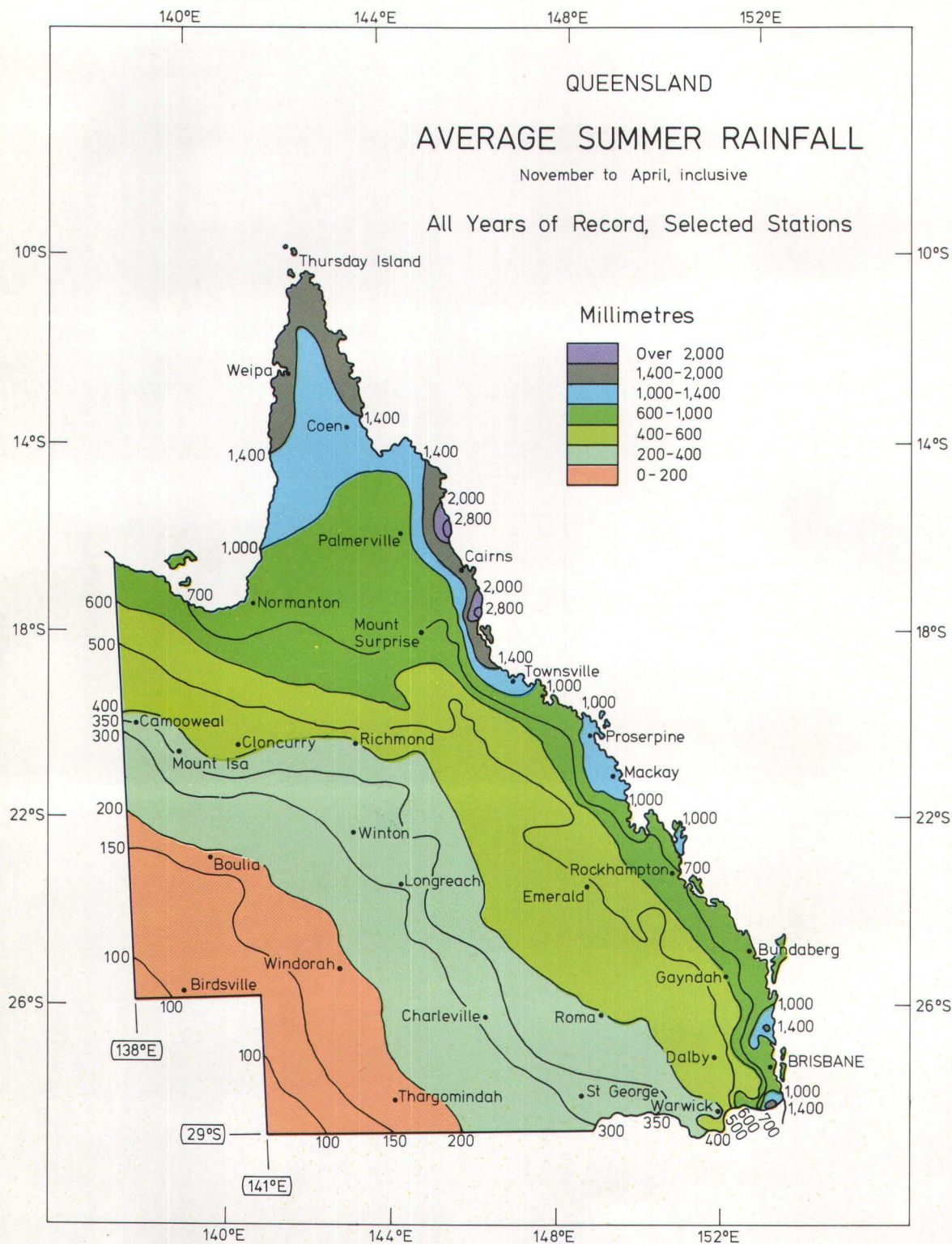
1,864 mm in 5 days ending 12 January 1972 at Paluma ('Bronwyn'). (Including successive 24 hour totals of 629 mm and 635 mm.)

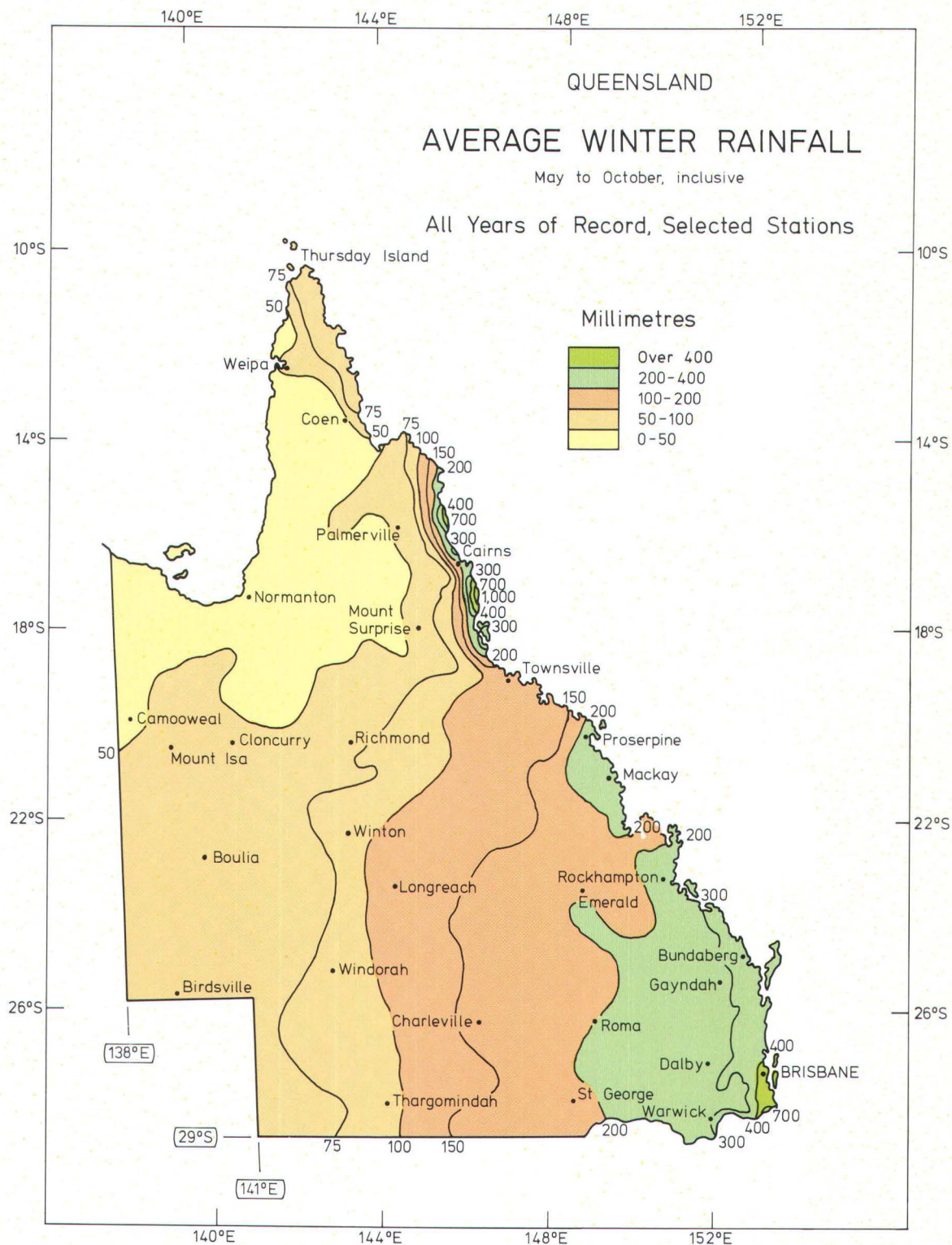
Pressure

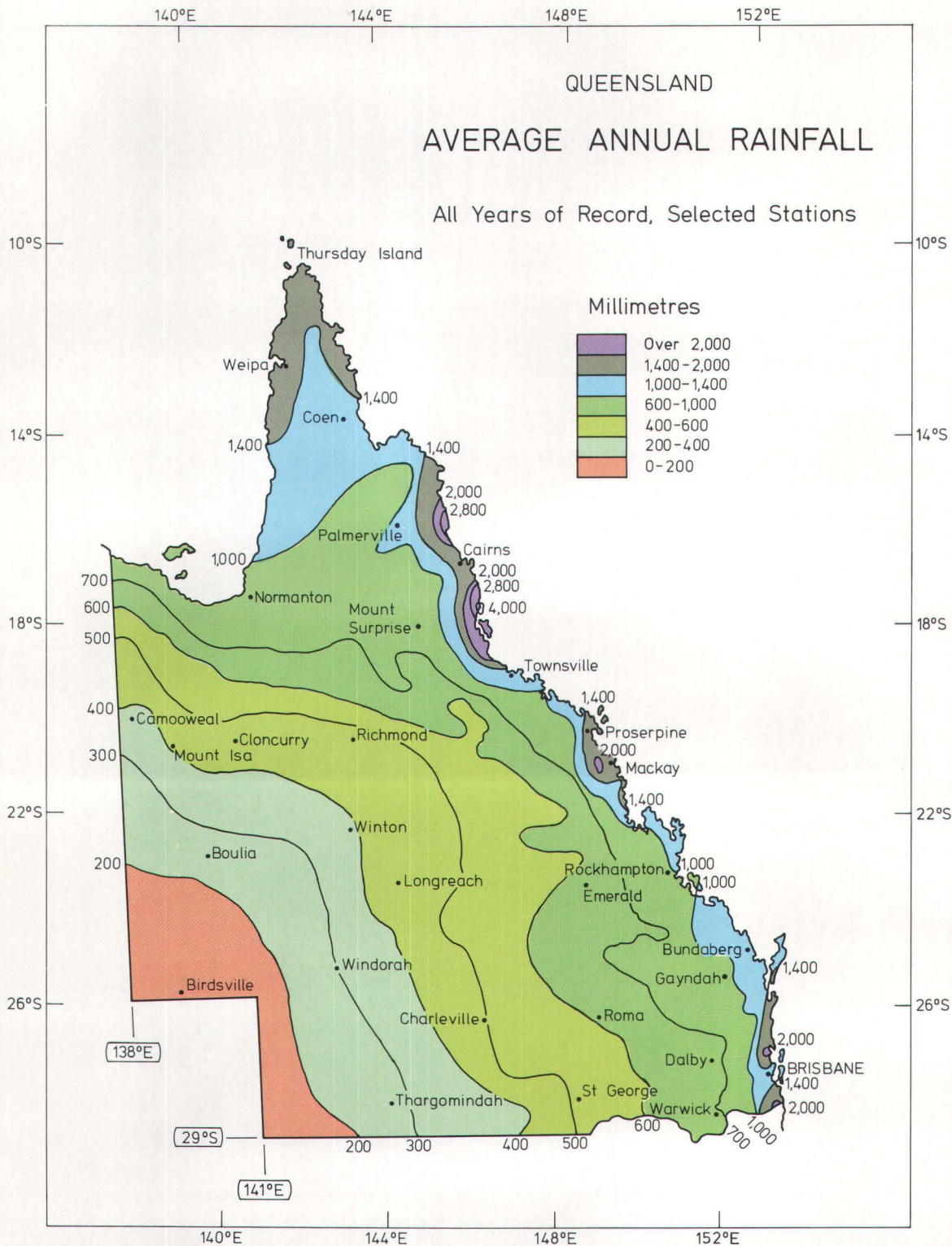
Pressures as low as 914 mb ('Bathurst Bay Cyclone', 5 March 1899) have been reported in Queensland tropical cyclones. However, such pressures are rarely recorded on land. Central pressures usually range from 950–990 mb.

As the storm approaches, pressure decreases, this reduction being more pronounced as the eye passes over the station. This is followed by an equally rapid rise as the system moves away.









The pressure drop may not be steady throughout. Rhythmic oscillations (pumping) are often recorded and are caused by the extreme gustiness of the wind.

In very small cyclones, such as 'Ada' at Proserpine in January 1970, there is little forewarning locally of their approach. Steady pressures, light winds, and little rain can prevail until the cyclone is only about 50 km away.

Wind

Usually the most intense wind conditions in a tropical cyclone are to be found in the left-hand semicircle (facing in the direction of travel of the system).

Highest wind gusts (3 seconds duration) recorded on the Queensland region are 200 km/h at Willis Island, 195 km/h at Townsville, and 186 km/h at Bowen.

Storm Surge

As well as rough seas, a cyclone near a coastline may generate a 'storm surge'; a rise in normal tide levels which may be as much as 3 to 6 metres above the maximum high water level. The storm surge should not be confused with the ordinary and more visible wind driven waves and swells. The waves and swells, with a frequency normally 5 to 12 per minute may reach amplitudes greater than that of the storm surge, and may do extensive damage near the shore line. The storm surge has a wavelength of many kilometres and, in low lying and swampy land, it may penetrate several kilometres beyond the normal shore line.

The surge is mostly produced by winds driving the seawater shorewards and partly by the low atmospheric pressure at the storm centre. In shallow water the surge is amplified due to shoaling.

In cyclone 'Althea' at Townsville in December 1971, the storm surge added an extra 3 m to the height of the tide at the time it arrived, making a total of 4 m. If the surge had occurred at high water about 5 hours later, the storm tide could have been 5 m and would have multiplied the damage considerably.

Detection and Tracking

Before such sophisticated equipment as will be discussed later was introduced, tropical cyclones were detected and tracked solely through the use of weather charts based on wind and pressure observations from a network of surface stations. This type of chart is still the basic tool of the analyst, but atmospheric conditions at levels above the earth's surface also need to be analysed.

Measurements at upper levels of wind, pressure, temperature, and humidity are obtained by radar tracking of hydrogen-filled balloons with a radio transmitter and sensing equipment attached.

Many tropical cyclones, particularly those which form well out in ocean areas, are first identified from satellite photographs. The Japanese geostationary meteorological satellite (GMS) maintains a fixed position with respect to the earth, at a height of 36,000 kilometres over the equator, at 140° longitude. The GMS normally provides pictures at three-hourly intervals, but is capable of increasing the rate to half-hourly. The Coral Sea and the Gulf of Carpentaria are covered quite comfortably by the pictures. Meanwhile, orbiting satellites cross particular regions at regular intervals and transmit pictures to several receiving stations in Australia, including one in Brisbane.

When the cyclone is within range, i.e. within 240 km, of a radar station (Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Gladstone, Mount Kanighan, Brisbane, and Byron Bay are the coastal radar stations in the north-eastern Australian region), it may be tracked with radar equipment.

The pattern of rain echoes on the radar screen follows the cloud formation closely, so that the appearance is somewhat like that of the satellite photographs. The location of the eye (a rain-

free area) and the boundary of heavy rain can usually be included in the radar-derived cyclone warnings.

At remote localities such as the outer Barrier Reef, where a manned reporting station is not feasible, the Bureau of Meteorology has installed automatic weather stations. These stations report by radio every three hours giving barometer reading, wind direction and speed, temperature, and rainfall. Automatic stations are operating at Cato Island, Frederick, Creal, Marion, Flinders, Lihou, and Holmes Reefs, and Gannet Cay. Willis Island has a manned meteorological station. Data from these stations are very useful in compiling the surface synoptic charts.

Weather reports from ships and aircraft also give valuable information, especially if they are in the vicinity of the deepening low pressure system or mature tropical cyclone.

Tropical Cyclone Warnings

Information to the public relating to the presence of tropical cyclones is handled in three distinct phases. These in brief are the following:

- (i) **Information Phase.** When tropical cyclones are in or approaching the Queensland area of responsibility, but gales are not expected on the coast within 48 hours. In this phase, advice is passed to the public through the normal issue of notes on the chart (part of the Official Weather Report) and released as a news item to the media.
- (ii) **Cyclone Watch Phase.** Issued when a tropical cyclone or the potential for the development of a tropical cyclone exists but is unlikely to affect the coast within 24 hours. This message is designed to alert communities that a potential threat exists and to give time for the necessary precautions in case an actual warning follows (see *Precautions* below).
- (iii) **Cyclone Warning.** Issued when an existing tropical cyclone, or developing disturbance with cyclone potential, is expected to cause at least gale force winds within 24 hours on or near some section of the coast. Cyclone warnings are issued every three hours to the threatened areas. If the centre is close to the coast and posing a severe threat, warnings are issued hourly or more frequently if practicable. This is usually only possible when a cyclone is under radar surveillance.

Pamphlets prepared and distributed by the Bureau of Meteorology further explain the nature of a Tropical Cyclone and the warnings issued.

Precautions

Because a cyclone may isolate a town or house and cut services, the collection of emergency supplies, plans for the sheltering and feeding of livestock and pets, checking the soundness and strength of houses, etc. are advised. An evacuation plan including an escape route, a refuge, and priorities for taking valuables may be necessary for homes likely to be menaced by cyclone-generated storm surges from the sea or river flooding.

Pamphlets giving details on advisable precautions are available from the State Emergency Services.

Notable Cyclones

In the following list of notable cyclones it will readily be seen that the greatest loss of life resulting from these disturbances is due to either high seas offshore, storm surge incursion on shore, or flooded streams. As an illustration of these points over 300 lives were lost when the Queensland pearling fleet sheltering in Bathurst Bay in 1899 was destroyed. In the Clermont flood of 1916, caused by the movement inland of a cyclone, 62 people were drowned.

Listed below are brief details of major cyclones that have affected the Queensland region since 1970. For details of major cyclones between 1893 and 1970 see the 1977 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Whitsunday Island, Proserpine: 17–19 January 1970; cyclone 'Ada'; central pressure estimated as 962 mb; \$12m damage; 13 lives lost; gusts to 130 km/h. Due to the small diameter of the cyclone, in the area later affected the barometers remained relatively high and steady and there was no wind or rain of significance until the cyclone was quite close. Cyclone 'Ada' caused heavy rains and floods. 'Ada' filled and weakened when 30 km north-west of Mackay, late 19 January.

Townsville: 24 December 1971; cyclone 'Althea'; central pressure 952 mb; \$25m damage; three lives lost; noted by United States meteorological satellite ESSA 8, 21 December; definitely identified as a cyclone 22 December; 10 a.m. 24 December, eye crossed coast 48 km north of Townsville; 3 metre storm surge which fortunately occurred just after low tide; gusts reached nearly 200 km/h; major flooding all central and southern interior river systems in Queensland ensued; weakened 25 December; crossed coast again midnight 27 December near Maryborough; winds reached gale force again between Pialba and Noosa Heads.

South-east Queensland: 24–27 January 1974; cyclone 'Wanda'; wind gusts up to 130 km/h on the coast; associated with a monsoonal trough which extended much further south than usual caused record flooding with rainfall registrations up to 2,000 mm during the month. In Brisbane some 6,700 householders had their living area partially or completely inundated; in Ipswich, 40 houses washed away and 1,800 premises severely damaged; damage throughout the State was estimated as being in excess of \$15m; 15 lives were lost in south-east Queensland.

Southern Gulf of Carpentaria: 19 December 1976; cyclone 'Ted'; central pressure 950 mb; crossed the coast north of Burketown causing extensive damage to Mornington Island and Burketown itself. Damage was estimated at \$8m.

Coral Sea—Central and North Coast: Cyclone 'Kerry' 13 February to 6 March 1979; lowest central pressure 955 mb. After causing loss of life and widespread damage as it passed over the Solomon Islands, 'Kerry' moved slowly and erratically towards the Central Coast. It made landfall near Mackay early afternoon on 1 March causing damage to moored craft and harbour installations. The cyclone was the first in Australia to be penetrated by a fully instrumented research aircraft of the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Maximum observed winds during penetration was 252 km/h at 540 m altitude in the south-west quadrant on 22 February. 'Kerry' also has the distinction of being the longest lived cyclone on record for the Australian region.

6 FLOODING AND FLOODWARNINGS

Serious flooding usually occurs in Queensland in the period November to April which coincides with the cyclone season. In south-east Queensland, however, major floods have occurred in most months. August and September are usually flood free, but the Macintyre River, inland on the Queensland–New South Wales border has had significant flooding in all months.

In summer months, flooding exhibits several characteristics, dependent upon the river basin. In the large river basins, west of the Great Dividing Range, major flooding can last for more than a month as the flood wave moves downstream. Frequently in western rivers there are several flood peaks in a river basin at the same time, with the flood peaks perhaps two weeks,

flood travel time, apart. The effect of these floods, combined with the very large network of unsealed roads in western Queensland, is to bring land transport to a standstill, causing isolation of towns and homesteads for long periods, up to two months. This is in contrast to floods in Queensland coastal rivers where floodwaters often rise and fall within 24 hours. Along the Queensland coast it is rare for a year to pass without at least one serious flood threat to a major centre.

Floodwarning Service

The Queensland Floodwarning Organisation is maintained by the Bureau of Meteorology which is responsible for issuing warnings of flooding for all rivers in Queensland and for the issuing of flood forecasts for selected river basins in the more densely populated areas of the State.

Flood forecasts and warnings constitute a direct means for the reduction of flood damage and loss of life. Advance warning of an approaching flood permits the evacuation of people and removal of livestock and equipment with little loss except the cost of removal. Warnings of course do not in general prevent damage to crops or structures. Regular broadcasts of flood warnings and interpreted information keep the public well informed and assist in minimising personal anxiety.

Within a floodwarning system, there are three distinct functions, which are carried out generally by three different organisations:

- (i) Formulation and issue of flood forecasts and warnings—usually by the Bureau of Meteorology, but some local and municipal authorities operate systems for their own purposes in consultation with the Bureau.
- (ii) Interpretation of flood forecasts and warnings into areas and levels of inundation (streets, houses, etc.)—usually by the local or municipal authority which has the detailed mapping and local knowledge.
- (iii) Individual and mass alerts that specific areas are to be inundated so that people and property can be evacuated—usually carried out by the State Counter Disaster Organisation through Police and State Emergency Service.

Floodwarning stations report according to a predetermined schedule when threshold values of either rainfall or river height are reached. The frequency of reporting is determined by the severity of the flooding. Reports are sent to 'FLOODWARN' Brisbane, radio stations servicing the individual catchments, and other selected addressees such as police stations and some local authorities.

On receipt of rainfall and river height reports at the Bureau in Brisbane, flood warnings and/or specific forecasts of flood heights are issued up to several times daily, as the situation demands, through Police, State Emergency Service, radio and television stations, both in Brisbane and the flood-affected areas, and to various local authorities and other organisations vitally interested in flooding. Warnings and forecasts of flooding are issued until such time as the danger of flooding ceases.

Flood Warnings

The Bureau of Meteorology issues two types of flood warnings: General Flood Warnings (Qualitative) and Specific Flood Forecasts (Quantitative).

Qualitative Warnings—General qualitative systems are applicable to river basins in which rural and urban communities are affected by overbank flows which cause economic loss. Such warnings usually include a summary of the rain which has fallen over the catchment, key river height information, the location of the flood crest, and the expected severity of flooding in terms of minor, moderate, or major flooding.

Minor flooding causes inconvenience such as the closing of minor roads and submergence of low level bridges and makes the removal of river pumps necessary. The effects of minor flooding may be felt in the reach of the river in question, in the vicinity of the river gauge, or at some distance upstream or downstream.

Moderate flooding causes inundation of low lying areas requiring the removal of livestock and the evacuation of isolated houses. Main traffic bridges may be closed.

Major flooding causes inundation of large areas, isolating towns and cities. Major disruption occurs to road and rail traffic and often other communications. Evacuation of many houses and business premises may be required.

Generally, the river heights for the varying degrees of flooding are determined following consultation with observers or council authorities and may vary from time to time. For example, after a major flood has passed, local experience may show a need to raise or lower the classified levels.

Quantitative Warnings—Increased economic savings can be achieved with the introduction of precise flood forecasting systems where the forecast height on a key river gauge is disseminated to the public up to 48 hours in advance. The advance warning time available is dependent upon the size of the catchment, location of the river reporting stations, the techniques used for flood forecasting, and the desired accuracy. Forecasts can be prepared for the peak height and time of peak and for the time of occurrence of some critical height reached, such as the time of overbank flow, bridge inundation, or the commencement of flooding of urban streets.

Reporting Networks

Before a flood forecasting system can be effectively operated, an integrated reporting system needs to be established for the transmission of river height and rainfall data. Reporting systems include manual river height or rainfall observations sent by telegram, manually interrogated land line telemetry systems, and the more sophisticated automatically interrogated computer-based radio telemetry system. The Brisbane Valley Radio Telemetry System telemeters reports from 11 key river height stations and 9 key rainfall stations to the Bureau and the Brisbane City Council. Generally, the manual observation stations are manned by volunteer observers who may be farmers, police officers, postal staff, housewives, or local authority employees.

Currently, there are approximately 230 flood warning river height stations and 130 flood warning rainfall stations operating throughout the majority of river catchments in Queensland. Reporting networks are integrated with those required by Meteorologists for daily weather forecasts and cyclone warnings, thus radar, satellites, and other installations provide additional information for flood forecasting operations.

Data collected by the Water Resources Commission, the Bureau of Meteorology, and other organisations is collated and is used for the continued development and improvement of flood forecasting systems throughout Queensland.

7 SUNSHINE

Both Queenslanders and Western Australians share the distinction of having sunny areas of their State with the highest annual daily average sunshine for Australia. This amount is in excess of 10 hours per day, and in Queensland it occurs in the south-west corner of the State in the area Birdsville-Boulia-Windorah.

Of the remainder of the State, at least 99 per cent exceeds a daily average of 8 hours, with only a minimal area of the tropical coast from Innisfail to the Atherton Tableland and the top of Cape York Peninsula recording an annual average of less than 7 hours.

The highest daily averages do not occur in summer when the day length is the greatest but in October when the lack of cloudiness combines with increasing day length to bring over 11 hours

daily average in the Birdsville-Boulia-Windorah area. During October 5 per cent of the State exceeds 10 hours with the remainder exceeding at least 8 hours.

July is the month with the least average sunshine. During this month the maximum area is based on Camooweal when the daily average is at least 10 hours. The minimum area is the Innisfail-Cairns-Atherton Tableland where slightly less than 7 hours is the daily average.

8 CLIMATE AND AGRICULTURE

(Contributed by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries)

Climatic factors are largely responsible for the diversity of Queensland's agricultural industries. The climatic variation from cool temperate highlands in the south to wet tropical lowlands in the north is reflected in the wide range of agricultural production in the State. The accompanying map identifies broad climatic zones in Queensland while the legend to the map lists the main agricultural industries within the zones. It is important to note that significant climatic differences occur within some of these broad zones, particularly Cfa and BShw, resulting in marked variations in land use. Symbols used to identify climatic zones in the map are used in the following text.

The year-to-year variation in Queensland's climate, particularly rainfall, is quite high. Most of Queensland, excluding the south-east corner and Cape York, experiences more than 10 per cent greater variability in rainfall than is normal by world standards.

In response to this high rainfall variability, Queensland's agricultural industries have developed production systems which are essentially opportunistic. For example, there is considerable year-to-year variation in both areas planted and planting times for dryland grain and oilseed crops, depending on the level of soil moisture and the occurrence of planting rains. For the same reasons, areas and planting times can differ quite markedly between districts in a single season.

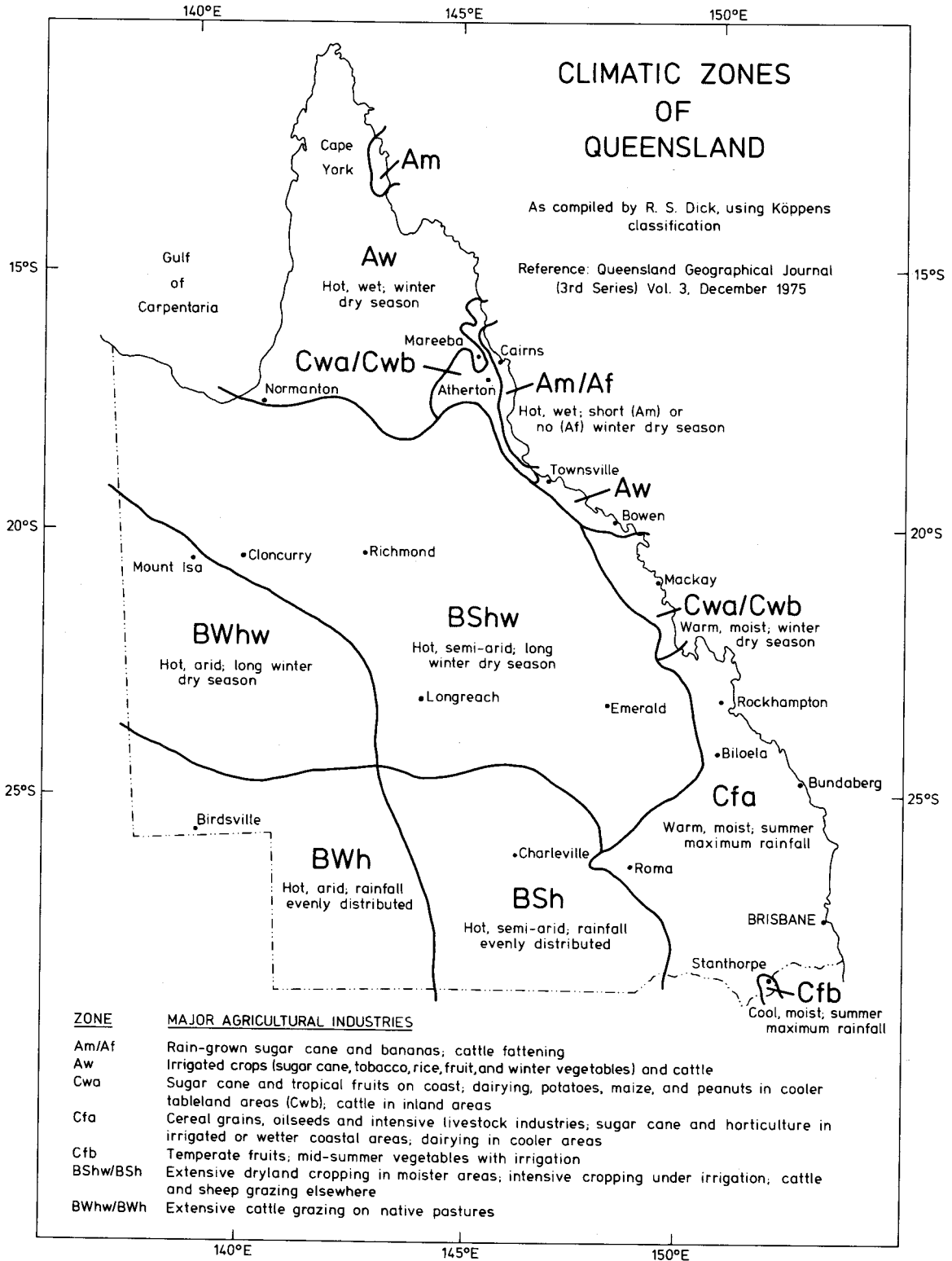
The highly variable rainfall has led to irrigation developments, even in areas of quite good rainfall, to stabilise crop production. In western areas, the improvement of transport facilities, particularly better roads, helps minimise livestock losses from drought and enables producers to take quick advantage of better seasonal conditions when they occur.

Crops

Sugar cane, Queensland's most valuable crop, is grown in the alluvial valleys and on the red loams of the humid coastal areas. The main rain-grown areas are the two strips of wet tropical and sub-tropical coast around Cairns (Am/Af) and Mackay (Cwa) where the annual average rainfall exceeds 1,400 mm and all years are classed as humid. In parts of the Cairns area, average annual rainfall reaches over 4,000 mm and there is no dry season (Af). Provided the canefields have good surface and internal drainage, excessive rainfall during the wet season does not harm the crop. A drier winter-spring period with clear sunny weather is required, however, for high sugar yields and to allow the harvesting season from June onwards to proceed with minimum interruptions from wet weather.

Other areas of rain-grown sugar cane occur on the alluvial valleys and red loams from Bundaberg to south of Brisbane (Cfa). These areas generally receive an annual rainfall of 1,000 to 1,250 mm with up to 1,600 mm in the Nambour area. The drier areas can expect a summer rainfall of less than 380 mm, a severe drought for cane, once in 10 years with less severe droughts more frequently.

Irrigation of sugar cane is well developed in the Bundaberg district while all cane is irrigated in the seasonally dry (Aw) Ayr-Home Hill district, south of Townsville. The latter area records the highest yields of both cane and sugar content in Queensland due to the controlled application of water to the crop and the high level of sunshine hours.



The major summer-growing crops—grain sorghum, sunflowers, peanuts, soybeans, lucerne, bananas, pineapples, maize, and pumpkins—are all directly dependent on summer rainfall. Although cotton is also a summer-growing crop it is almost entirely irrigated to avoid periods of moisture stress which can decrease yields markedly. Cotton and the summer-growing grains and seeds rely on a period of dry weather in the autumn-early winter for suitable ripening and harvest conditions. Most soybean and lucerne crops are also irrigated at strategic growth stages.

The chief winter-growing crops are wheat and barley. These crops are able to be produced in a predominantly summer rainfall environment through cropping systems designed to store the summer rainfall as available soil moisture in the deep clay soils favoured for these crops. The main wheat-growing area traditionally has been the Darling Downs but since the early 1960s wheat has expanded on to the shallower red brown earths and grey clays of the plains and brigalow scrubs west to Roma. Although a slightly higher proportion of the annual rainfall comes in winter, yields are more variable in this area because of the higher variability of the summer rainfall component and thus more variable soil moisture reserves. Summer cropping in this environment is risky.

In central Queensland summer rainfall is higher and more reliable. Although much of this, particularly around Emerald, is typed as semi-arid (BShw) due to the lower rainfall effectiveness, it is a relatively reliable summer-cropping area with significant winter crop areas based on summer fallowing techniques to conserve summer rainfall as available soil moisture.

Tobacco is grown entirely under irrigation during the late winter-spring dry season (Aw) in the Mareeba area west of Cairns. Irrigation in the absence of rain enables growth to be controlled and minimises damage from pests, diseases, and erosion which were prevalent when tobacco was grown on summer rainfall. In southern Queensland the crop is grown in summer, mainly under irrigation.

The winter months provide an excellent growing season in the coastal districts of Queensland for vegetable production based on irrigation. The major areas of production are the Bowen and Bundaberg districts and the Lockyer Valley and Redlands districts near Brisbane. These areas provide nearly all Queensland's winter vegetable requirements and much of that for the southern States as well. Production depends on the relatively high summer rainfall to recharge aquifers and farm dams for winter irrigation. Queensland's summer vegetable production comes mainly from the eastern rim of the Darling Downs and the cool temperate tablelands (Cfb) of the Granite Belt which also produces all of the temperate fruit in the State.

Dairying

The main dairying areas are around Brisbane in south-east Queensland and the very small areas of cool tropical tablelands (Cwb) in the Mackay and Cairns hinterlands. The areas of Cwb are too small to show on the map.

The industry depends largely on sown and naturalised grasses and legumes which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The pastures reach maturity in autumn and become fibrous and unpalatable in the cooler and drier winter months, with consequent low milk production potential in late winter and early spring.

To maintain winter milk production, dairymen in good cropping country grow winter fodder crops such as oats on stored soil moisture from the summer rains. Conservation and subsequent bail feeding of summer grown crops and fodders such as grain, hay, and silage are also important. Where irrigation is available, temperate pastures based on clovers or lucerne can be grazed right through the winter-spring period, while annual rye grasses grown with large applications of nitrogen fertiliser also provide high quality fresh fodder to maintain milk production during the drier and cooler winter season.

Livestock

The natural grasslands of inland Queensland, centred on Charleville, Longreach, and Richmond, support most of the sheep and a large proportion of the State's cattle. With the summer dominant rainfall of this semi-arid environment (BSHW, BSH) summer-growing native species such as Mitchell and Flinders grasses predominate on the inland plains. In addition, occasional winter rains in the southern and central inland may provide an important contribution to the bulk and quality of pastures through the growth of non-grass species known locally as 'herbage'. Winter rain in the northern inland, although occurring very seldom, is considered of no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely leaches nutrients from and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

Pastoral systems under the highly unpredictable climatic conditions experienced in this environment are relatively stable but sheep and cattle numbers do vary. Considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks, and water and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist.

In the inland pastoral districts 380 mm or more of rain results in a good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In the southern and central inland over 380 mm is received about one summer in four and one in three in the northern part. On the other hand the southern inland can expect good winter rains (over 150 mm) one year in two, decreasing to one year in nine in the northern inland. Poor summer seasons of less than 250 mm of rain can be expected about one year in four in inland Queensland. A factor contributing to the stability of the grazing industry in the dry environment of inland Queensland is the availability of stock water from the Great Artesian Basin. Also, in the southern inland, mulga scrubs provide an important fodder tree reserve for times of drought.

A feature of the inland north Queensland climatic environment is the marked seasonality of the rainfall. The summer rainfall component increases from 75 per cent at the Tropic of Capricorn to 95 per cent at the Gulf of Carpentaria. This combination of heavy summer rain followed by long winter drought severely limits the chances for dryland cropping in the northern inland areas. The area is devoted to extensive cattle grazing with some sheep grazing on the Mitchell-Flinders grass downs from Cloncurry to Richmond.

The most important feature of the seasonal drought is the annual loss of condition in cattle and the need to hold them over for several wet seasons. Consequently, turnoff rates are low. It has been estimated that turnoff rates in the wet/dry tropics of north Queensland are about 22 per cent compared with 45 per cent for sub-tropical Queensland and 28 per cent in western areas. The other effect of this monsoonal wet/dry climate on pastoral production systems is virtually to rule out any activity during the wet months December to April and for all outside station work to be performed in the cooler dry-season months.

Further towards the western border of the State rainfall is lower and less reliable (BWHW, BWH). This is an area of very extensive pastoral holdings based on cattle production. The main feature of the southern part of this area is the Channel Country which is an extensive system of river channels. When in flood, the water can cover up to 13,400 square kilometres and the subsequent native pasture growth provides some of the best natural fattening country in Queensland. The extent of flooding in the Channel Country varies from year to year but some flooding can be relied upon in normal seasons. The northern arid areas such as the western dune fields and the Mount Isa Highlands carry minimal numbers of cattle on sparse pastures and edible trees and shrubs.

Queensland's native pastures display a summer growth and winter dormancy characteristic which is suited to the summer dominant rainfall. This has resulted in a winter gap in pasture growth which must be narrowed by sowing introduced species to improve livestock productivity.

Below an annual rainfall of 500 mm in southern and 700 mm in northern Queensland, introduced pasture species are generally not able to compete with native grasses but in the higher rainfall zone large areas of introduced pastures have been sown. While these are still summer-growing species they are designed to increase, and extend the period of, productivity over that of the native pastures. The main species have been either a single grass species such as buffel, green panic, or Rhodes grass in the below 1,000 mm zone, or grass-legume mixtures in the wetter coastal areas. The introduced legume, Townsville stylo, has naturalised in parts of the monsoonal wet/dry tropics (Aw) of north Queensland, providing excellent dry season forage at a time when native pasture species in this area are of low nutritional value.

Climatic Hazards

The variability, seasonality, and intensity of rainfall are serious limitations to Queensland's cropping systems. The summer rainfall season usually breaks with high intensity storms which can cause severe erosion of land held in readiness for planting summer crops. The chance of prolonged heavy falls from cyclones or upper-level troughs is also high throughout the summer. Bare summer fallow or crops, such as sunflowers, which do not provide adequate canopy protection are particularly vulnerable. Practices used to minimise soil erosion from heavy rainfall are physical structures, such as contour banks and grassed waterways, and conservation farming systems incorporating strip cropping, stubble mulching, and cover cropping.

Frosts and heat waves are an ever-present hazard in the dryland cropping areas of Queensland. Planting must be carried out to minimise the chance of damage during the critical growth stages of the crop, for example, at emergence, flowering, or head initiation. The chance of frosts and heatwave events is therefore an important consideration in Queensland dryland cropping systems due to the opportunistic nature of planting times which are dependent on the build-up of adequate soil moisture reserves and the occurrence of unreliable planting rains. For most grain and oilseed crops a range of varieties is available with different maturity times to help minimise damage from frost and heatwaves. Unusually late frosts can cause damage to flowering tree fruit crops and interfere with fruit setting on the Granite Belt (Cfb).

Hail is another hazard affecting crops, mainly in southern Queensland, during spring months. Damage can be particularly severe in the Granite Belt as the temperate fruit crop is at the fruit filling stage during the early summer months. Other areas which can be affected by hail are the cereal crops of the eastern Darling Downs and Lockyer Valley, and the tobacco and small crop areas of the south coast.

While cyclones can cause damage to crops almost anywhere along the coast this damage is usually restricted to downgrading limited areas of the sugar crop from water damage and causing subsequent harvesting difficulties from water and wind damage. Occasionally banana and papaw plantations also suffer damage from cyclonic winds. The overall effect of cyclones, however, is to provide widespread prolonged falls of rain which are generally beneficial to the agricultural industry in Queensland.

Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year are regularly experienced in inland Queensland. For details, see Section 4, Droughts.

9 SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Owing to the large size of Queensland, with its great climatic differences, the times for the various activities in the seasonal calendar of agricultural industries vary according to local conditions. Sheep are shorn all the year round in the State, with the greatest activity during the spring and autumn. Cattle slaughterings reach a maximum in the winter months, whereas dairy production is highest in the summer. Times of planting and harvesting, and the length of the active growing season, of the principal crops are summarised in the next table.

MAIN TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	Main time of planting	Length of growing season	Main time of harvesting
		months	
Apples .. .. .	.. .. .	..	January to April
Bananas	South Queensland: September to January .. .. .	..	All year
	North Queensland: May to September .. .. .	..	All year
Barley	Grain—May to August	4-5	October to December
Beans, green	South Queensland		
	Highlands: October to January	3	December to April
	Coast: February to October	3	April to December
	North Queensland		
	Tableland: July to September and March, April	2½-3	October, November, May, June
	Coast: March to September	2½-3	May to November
Beans, navy	December, January	3-3½	April, May
Canary seed	April to June	4½-5	November, December
Citrus fruits .. .. .	.. .. .	..	April to September
Cotton	October, November	5-7	April to July
Grapes .. .. .	.. .. .	..	December to March
Hay, lucerne	Perennial; new sowings in autumn .. .. .	..	Non-irrigated—Chiefly summer
			Irrigated—All year
Hay, wheaten	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, oaten	April to June	3-5	September to October
Linseed	April to June	4½-5	September to November
Maize	South Queensland: September to January	4½-7	February to July
	North Queensland: November to January	5-7	June to August
Millet and panicum	August to February	3	December to May
Oats	February to July	4-6	October, November
Onions	February to May	5-6	July to November
Papaws	Perennial—New field plantings February to April .. .. .	..	All year
Peanuts	South Queensland: October to December	5	March to May
	North Queensland: December, January	5	May, June
Pears .. .. .	.. .. .	..	January to March
Pineapples	Spring: September, October	18	South Coast: January to August
	Autumn: March, April	24	Central Coast: December to May
Potatoes	North Tableland		
	February to August	3½-4½	May to December
	Moreton Region		
	Autumn: January to March	3½-4½	April to June
	Winter: March to May	3½-4½	July to September
	Spring: June to August	3½-4½	September to November
Pumpkins	Early (South Coast): May, June	5-6	October, November
	Main Season: September to January	5-6	February to July
Rice	June, July	5-6	November, December
	November, December	5-6	May, June
Safflower	May to July	4-5	October to December
Sorghum	September to February	4-5	February to July
Soybeans	November to January	3½-4½	April, May
Stone fruits .. .. .	.. .. .	..	November to March
Sugar cane	South Queensland: August to March	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland: April to October	12-15	June to December
Sunflower	Central Queensland		
	December to February	4-5	June to September
	South Queensland		
	August to September	4-5	December, January
	December to February	4-5	June to August
Sweet potatoes	September to February	4-5	February to July
Tobacco	South and Central Queensland: August to November	3½-4½	January to April
	North Queensland: June to September	3-4	September to December
Tomatoes	South Queensland		
	Highlands: October to December	3-4	December to March
	Coast: February to May and July, August	3-4	April to November
	North Queensland		
	March to August	3-4	June to October
Wheat	April to July	4½-5½	October, November

10 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND, 1981-82

Rainfall was below to well below average in most regions of the State in six of the twelve months covered by this review.

Winter rainfall totals in 1981 were well above average in central, southern and south-western districts but were below average in northern and north-western districts.

Summer rainfall was mostly below average except in the south-eastern districts. The northern regions did not receive their normal, heavy monsoonal summer rainfall with the consequence that by the end of April surface water supplies for stock were at a low level in the northern grazing areas.

From June to October rainfall in southern and central districts was about average to above average whereas rainfall during this period was mostly below average in the northern parts of the State.

November was a month of above to well above average rainfall whereas rainfall in December, mainly from widespread, frequent storms, was variable. Southern and far northern districts received above to well above average falls but in the remainder of the State rainfall ranged from below to above average. A few days of heatwave conditions were experienced in mid-December in the western and near south-western regions.

During January average to above average rainfall was received other than in the northern, north-western, Capricornia and Darling Downs regions, but in February areas of the West Moreton and Darling Downs regions received above average rains whereas February rainfall in most other areas of the State was below average.

In March average to above average rainfall was received in the central, southern and western grazing regions and rainfall was below average in northern regions. Rainfall in April however was practically the opposite—above average for the Peninsula, Atherton Tableland, and north tropical coastal areas south to Mackay but was below average in northern inland areas, central and southern Queensland, and the western grazing regions.

Hot conditions prevailed from December to March, being either hot and dry during rainless periods or hot and humid prior to and during rain influences.

The variable and patchy nature of rainfall in southern and central districts during the 1981-82 summer caused extended planting periods for most summer crops and timely planting was not possible in some areas due to either too dry or too wet soil conditions.

In northern districts timely falls of rain enabled most summer crops to be planted on schedule.

By the end of April summer rains in central and southern grain growing districts had been sufficient to build up fair to good sub-soil moisture reserves in most areas. If planting rains are received during May and June winter crop planting intentions should be realised in these districts.

Chapter 3

DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT

This chapter summarises the history of Queensland from its first known discovery by Europeans. The periods to 1859, from 1859 to 1901, and from 1901 were presented in more detail in the 1974, 1975, and 1976 *Year Books*, respectively.

While the details of discovery, settlement, and development in this chapter of the *Year Book* relate mainly to the activities of European sailors, explorers, and settlers, Queensland had been inhabited by the Aborigines for many thousands of years before Europeans discovered the land.

1 THE ABORIGINES

It is now believed that the Aborigines first populated Australia about 35,000 years ago. Between that time and the first white settlement, no definite facts about Aboriginal history exist although it is possible to postulate certain theories about their patterns of settlement and development.

When the Aboriginal first arrived in Australia, he was roughly at the same stage of development as Neanderthal man in Europe. For a variety of reasons, however, the Aboriginal was to remain in this primitive state until the arrival of the first Europeans. He had no animals capable of being domesticated and he had no crops which were suitable for cultivation. But most of all, Australia possessed a highly agreeable climate compared to the cold of Europe and as such, the Aboriginal was not faced with the same necessity to develop as was his European counterpart—he was able to exist without building substantial permanent shelters and to adopt the simple life of a nomad in his search for food.

It is fairly sure that the Aboriginal had inhabited most of Australia by 15,000 B.C. Apart from this, the only other 'fact' which the anthropologist can hold with any degree of certainty is that the tribal patterns which existed at the white man's arrival had maintained a certain continuity and 'purity' for 5,000 years. This conclusion has been derived from linguistic studies which reveal that individual dialects show little evidence of interaction between tribal groups.

At the time of white colonisation, the Aborigines had a distinct social structure. Little or no evidence exists to say that this structure has altered substantially over the thousands of years of Aboriginal inhabitation. At present there is some dispute over exact definitions of the hierarchical social classifications, but the following summary of a description provided by Norman Tindale in his *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia* commands respect. Essentially, the smallest element in the social structure was the family, or clan, which was male dominated and tied to an ancestral male line. Perhaps the simplest way to understand the patrilineally descended family is to view it as a clan, tied to a given area of land by descent from a common ancestor who was symbolised as a totemic being. Above the clan was the horde which comprised several clans. The membership of a horde was subject to change through inter-marriage. At the apex of the structure was the tribe, a collection of hordes whose wanderings were confined within specific territorial boundaries.

At the time of white settlement almost all of Queensland was inhabited by Aborigines. Tindale has compiled a list of 209 tribes which he believes existed at the time. The average number of persons in each of these tribes was about 450 which meant that Queensland had a total Aboriginal population of approximately 94,000. The size of tribes was not consistent, however, and varied substantially above and below the mean figure of 450.

A dispatch from Sir George Gibbs to Lord Stanley in 1844 provides some indication of Aboriginal settlement patterns in the south-east portion of Queensland. In the dispatch, estimates by S. Simpson, the then Commissioner of Crown Lands, showed that at 1 January 1844, 5,000 Aborigines lived in the Brisbane Valley, 1,500 in the land tract between the Brisbane Valley and Wide Bay, and 3,000 on the coastal strip and islands between the Tweed River and Wide Bay. These estimates were never verified, however, and could be quite inaccurate. Simpson also said that every bay and island between the Tweed River and Wide Bay was inhabited by a distinct tribe. It would be reasonable to assume that this had been the situation for a considerable period of time.

An interesting feature of Aboriginal behaviour is that of the tribes inhabiting the area reaching from the New England Tableland to the Dawson River. Every three years they would migrate to the Bunya Pines of the Blackall Ranges to feast on the pines' seeds. Although each of the tribes had distinct dialects, inter-tribal communication was possible.

There is no simple method of differentiating between the Queensland Aborigines on the basis of physical appearance. Almost all of the early explorers described the Aborigines as erect, robust individuals with beautiful physiques. But even though physical differences did not provide adequate means for broadly categorising the Aboriginal population, there existed a method other than tribal differentiation. The Aborigines themselves adopted this method. They described themselves as the 'fishing people', i.e. the coastal tribes, and the 'mountain people'. A considerable degree of enmity existed between the two.

The major difference in the life styles of the 'fishing' and 'mountain' peoples could be described most adequately as a difference in the ease with which survival was maintained. The coastal tribes had readily available food supplies; fish and shellfish were plentiful and the climate was conducive to the growth of edible vegetables. The inland tribes, more so those occupying the central and western areas, had sometimes to struggle harder for food, however, and occasionally almost reached the point of starvation during droughts.

Apart from this life style difference, great similarities existed in their social structure, in legends of the 'Dreamtime', and in the techniques, talents, and tools employed in their efforts to survive. In general, all tribes exhibited tremendous ability in adapting to their environments and in the development of their own natural capacities.

2 DISCOVERY AND EARLY EXPLORATION

Although it is possible that some European or Asian sailors may have sighted the northern coast of Queensland before the seventeenth century, the first known explorations of the coast were made by Dutch sailors who thought it to be a continuation of New Guinea. William Jansz in 1606 was the first recorded, sailing the *Duyfken* down the west coast of Cape York Peninsula. Others included Abel Tasman, the discoverer of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) and New Zealand, who named Cape York Peninsula 'Carpentaria Land'. Major exploration of the coast, however, was not made until the year 1770.

In 1768, Captain James Cook set out on a voyage to the south seas primarily for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus at Tahiti, and then 'to prosecute the design of making discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean by proceeding to the south as far as the latitude of 40 degrees' to search for the continent believed to extend around the Pole. Having performed the first part of his task, Cook searched but failed to find land to the south and so made for New

Zealand, the coastline of which he explored and charted for six months. He then sailed westward and on the morning of 20 April 1770, sighted the east coast of New Holland at Point Hicks (now Cape Everard).

Cook then sailed northwards along the coast. By 16 May 1770 the *Endeavour* was off Point Danger. A day later Cook had reached a point about 6 kilometres from Cape Moreton, which he named Cape Morton after the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society. It should be noted that the Morton Bay of Captain Cook was formed by the bend in the outer coast from Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island to Cape Morton including the South Passage and Rous Channel.

From Cape Morton, Cook sailed northwards towards present-day Noosa, sighted and named Double Island Point and Wide Bay, but passed Fraser Island which he thought to be part of the mainland. Cook charted and named numerous capes, bays, and islands of the coast and landed nine times in what is now Queensland, including six weeks on the banks of the Endeavour River to repair damage after the ship grounded on a reef near Cape Tribulation. On 22 August 1770 Cook landed on Possession Island where he took possession in the name of His Majesty, King George III, of the whole eastern coast from 'the latitude 38 South to this place' by the name of New South Wales.

A few years after the discoveries by Captain Cook, Britain suffered the loss of the American colonies. Faced with the task of finding an alternative place to send convicted felons, the British Government under Pitt decided to establish a penal settlement in New South Wales. The settlement was established at Sydney Cove in 1788, and the first Governor was Captain Arthur Phillip.

Exploration of the land to the north was inevitable, and in 1799 Captain Matthew Flinders in the *Norfolk* charted Glass House Bay (the present Moreton Bay) for two weeks and was responsible for discovering many of the islands in the bay, Mud, St Helena, Green, King, Peel, and Coochie Mudlo, but did not sight the Brisbane River. Flinders found that Cook's Morton Bay (which Flinders wrote as Moreton Bay) was in fact only a channel between Moreton Island and Stradbroke Island.

Three years later, Flinders set out in the *Investigator* to chart the coastline of New South Wales and New Holland. Upon returning, he was able to discount many early theories by proclaiming that he had circumnavigated one land, one continent. He suggested that this continent be called Australia, but it was not until 1824 that the name was officially adopted.

By 1823, it became desirable to find remote areas to which the worst kind of convict could be sent. So in that year, Lieutenant John Oxley, R.N., Surveyor-General, was sent north in the *Mermaid* to inspect Port Curtis, Port Bowen, and Moreton Bay as possible sites for a penal settlement. After finding Port Curtis unsatisfactory and abandoning his intention to examine Port Bowen, Oxley sailed south to Moreton Bay. Following his meeting with the castaways, Pamphlett and Finnegan, from whom he obtained information and some guidance, Oxley was able on 2 December to enter the Brisbane River which he named after Sir Thomas Brisbane, Governor of New South Wales. He rowed upstream as far as Termination Hill (near present-day Goodna) and was much impressed by the beauty of the scenery and the magnificent timber. He was convinced that an inland sea existed and that the Brisbane River, which he named, had its source in some inland lake.

3 THE PENAL SETTLEMENT

In 1824, Oxley, accompanied by Allan Cunningham, in the brig *Amity*, set out with 30 convicts and their guards under the command of Lieutenant Miller, to explore the Brisbane River further and to establish a penal settlement at Oxley's recommended site at Redcliffe Point. After six months the Redcliffe site was abandoned as unsuitable and in February 1825 the penal

settlement was re-established at the present site of Brisbane. By 1827, convicts had also been settled at Limestone (Ipswich) and on Stradbroke Island. Convicts who had committed crimes of a graver nature after transportation were sent to Moreton Bay.

Some of the early accounts of life in the settlement indicate the harsh treatment to which the convicts, particularly those in the chain-gang, were subjected. The chain-gang convicts were continuously shackled, wore drab clothes, and were fed the most meagre of diets. Colonisation of the Moreton Bay region was strictly forbidden. A Government proclamation absolutely prohibited any person unless specially authorised, from approaching within 80 kilometres of the penal settlement.

The local geography of Brisbane in those days is described by Meston in his *Geographic History of Queensland*. There was a muddy mangrove creek running into present-day Albert Street, and a second creek running up to the present corner of Albert and Adelaide Streets, with mangroves to Edward Street. Spring Hill was covered by gums, ironbark, bloodwood, and stringy bark. The Government stockyard was erected on the corner of George and Charlotte Streets and the yard for yoking bullocks stood on the north-east corner of George and Charlotte Streets.

The number of convicts at the settlement varied from about 30 at the beginning to a maximum of approximately 1,160 (including 30 women) in 1833, followed by a decline to less than 100 in 1839.

4 EXPLORATION DURING THE CONVICT ERA

One of the most energetic of the early explorers was Allan Cunningham who came to Australia as a 'Botanical Collector' for the Royal Gardens at Kew. In 1824 he accompanied John Oxley on a detailed exploration of the lower Brisbane River, during which journey they observed the Great Dividing Range and the Marburg Range. Cunningham eventually undertook exploration in his own right and using his own methods. During his many trips into the bush, he sowed various kinds of seeds which he had brought from England, Brazil, and the Cape. He planted these in scattered areas, choosing localities where he believed the plants would best germinate and thrive.

The next important exploration in the Moreton Bay area was carried out by Major Lockyer in 1825. On the instructions of Governor Brisbane, Lockyer investigated a reported sighting near Fernvale Bridge of a tribe of white men with bows and arrows. He did not find a tribe of white men, but he explored the foothills of Mount Brisbane and discovered Lockyer Creek. His findings upset Oxley's theory of the Brisbane River draining an inland sea.

In 1827 Cunningham set out from the Hunter River and headed northwards. Shortly after crossing the Dumaresq River, from a gap on a forest ridge, he obtained his first view of the area he called the Darling Downs. Cunningham wrote: 'At length, on the 5th June, having gained an elevation of about nine hundred feet [276 metres] above the bed of Dumaresq's River, we reached the confines of a superior country. It was exceedingly cheering to my people . . . to observe from a ridge which lay on our course, that they were within a day's march of open downs of unknown extent, which stretched, easterly, to the base of a lofty range of mountains, distant, apparently, about twenty-five miles [40 kilometres].' Describing the country traversed a few days later, he wrote: 'The lower grounds, thus permanently watered, present flats, which furnish an almost inexhaustible range of cattle pasture at all seasons of the year—the grasses and herbage generally exhibiting, in the depth of winter, an extraordinary luxuriance of growth.' In the course of his journey he had also observed a gap in the Great Dividing Range, apparently linking the Downs and the coast, and was anxious to explore it further. He was to do so in the following year, when on 25 August 1828, at his second attempt, he ascended from the east into the pass now known as Cunningham's Gap. In his writings, he mentioned 'the practicability of a high road

constructed through it at some future date'. In 1829 Cunningham explored the country west of Brisbane almost to the Great Dividing Range, settling doubts about the source of the Brisbane River. He also observed coal in the bed of the Bremer River and in adjacent gullies.

Other explorations during the first 15 years of settlement included trips by Andrew Petrie who discovered the bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwilli*) in the Maroochy area, and a study of the Gulf of Carpentaria and neighbouring areas by Captain Wickham and Lieutenant Stokes in 1837.

5 FREE SETTLEMENT BEFORE SEPARATION

By 1839, the end of transportation and the restrictions on the movement of free settlers in the Moreton Bay area were in sight, and in 1840, squatters began to move from the south into the rich grazing lands of the Darling Downs. The first of these settlers was Patrick Leslie who with his brother Walter laid claim to a stretch of the Condamine covering about 40,500 hectares.

News of the good country on the Downs spread in the south, and the early months of 1841 brought a land rush. Many of the early squatters including the Leslies were forced to relinquish some of their land to the settlers who followed. In May 1842, Moreton Bay was officially thrown open to free settlement, and the first land sales were held in Sydney.

Development of the colony accelerated in the 1840s, helped to some extent by the 1841–1844 economic crisis which had a marked effect on settlers in the south, making settlement on the reportedly rich lands of the north more attractive. The first coal seam was opened at Redbank, and a cross-river ferry service was opened from Queen's Wharf to Russell Street, South Brisbane. By 1846, the first Brisbane newspaper was established. Moreton Bay was declared a port of entry and communication was established by steamer between Brisbane and Ipswich.

A population count of the colony was taken in 1845. This showed that there were 1,599 persons, excluding Aborigines, in the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts, of which there were 829 in Brisbane and 103 in Ipswich. Brisbane had a number of rivals for the prestige of being the main port of the area. Cleveland, Redcliffe, Sandgate, and Toorbul Point were mentioned as possible sites for the main port as alternatives to Brisbane.

Moves were afoot to have the transportation of convicts resumed. The major proponents of such moves were the squatters, who had suffered from the shortage of cheap labour. They were opposed by the Reverend John Dunmore Lang who was one of the champions of the anti-transportation movement. Dr Lang's scheme to bring in free migrants to relieve the labour shortage was not backed by the Government, with the result that he was almost ruined financially when he went ahead with the scheme and brought in three shiploads of free migrants. Transportation of offenders was resumed for a short time in 1849 and 1850, but opposition to transportation was too strong and it was discontinued.

The town of Gladstone was founded in 1853 as a result of Governor Fitzroy's wish to control the occupation by squatters of land in the northern area. Land was taken up by the squatters in the Wide Bay, Dawson Valley, and Fitzroy Valley areas during the 1850s.

6 THE MAJOR EXPLORATIONS, 1840 TO 1859

There were several motives for exploration of the interior. An overland link was needed between the settled south and south-eastern areas and the northern settlements from which it was hoped to establish trade with Asia. It was hoped that a large river flowing north might be found and more discoveries of fertile land were needed to enable the spread of settlement. Leichhardt, Mitchell, and Kennedy were the major explorers of this period.

Leichhardt's expedition set out from Jimbour in October 1844, with a view to reaching Port Essington, near the present site of Darwin. They travelled across the Dawson River, discovered and named the Comet and Mackenzie Rivers, Peak Downs, and the Isaac, Suttor, and Burdekin Rivers. From the headwaters of the Burdekin, the party journeyed north-west to the Lynd and Mitchell Rivers which they named. An attack by natives resulted in the death of one of the party, but the remainder were able to reach Port Essington on 17 December 1845. A further expedition which Leichhardt led in 1846, from Jimbour to Peak Downs, was a failure when floods and illness overtook the party. In 1848, when attempting to cross the continent from east to west, disaster befell Leichhardt and his party. They vanished somewhere in the interior and their fate remains one of the unsolved mysteries of Australian land exploration.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, the New South Wales Surveyor-General, had carried out considerable exploration in New South Wales and Victoria in the 1830s. In 1845 he set out from Sydney intending to journey to Port Essington. In June 1846 on hearing that Leichhardt had already reached Port Essington, Mitchell abandoned his original objective and instead he explored the Balonne, following it north to the watershed dividing the western rivers from those flowing east and north—the 'Home of the Rivers' area.

In 1848 Edmund Kennedy, a former assistant of Sir Thomas Mitchell, was given charge of an expedition designed to traverse the country from Rockingham Bay up Cape York Peninsula to the Albany Islands. Having failed to rendezvous with HMS *Bramble* at Princess Charlotte Bay, Kennedy pushed on with the Aboriginal, Jacky-Jacky, leaving his other companions behind. Kennedy was killed by Aborigines when almost at Port Albany. Jacky-Jacky buried him, hid his notebook, and managed to reach the Schooner *Ariel* at Port Albany to get assistance for the remainder of the party, of whom only two survived.

Two other explorers, Augustus Gregory and William Landsborough, also carried out important exploration. Gregory led two expeditions in search of Leichhardt. The first in 1855 crossed Australia from the north-west coast to Brisbane in the east. The second in 1858–59 set out from Sydney and explored the area around the Barcoo and Thomson Rivers before following Cooper's Creek and proceeding south to Adelaide. William Landsborough made many exploratory trips at his own expense, including exploration of the Peak Downs and Nogoa areas. In 1861 he traced the Gregory and Herbert Rivers to their source and named both rivers. The next year in search of Burke and Wills, he crossed the continent from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne.

7 SEPARATION FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

In 1851 gold was discovered in New South Wales and Victoria and the growth in population and wealth of the colonies seemed assured. In Queensland, gold discoveries at Canoona in 1858 soon petered out, but not before 16,000 people had crowded to the field. It was Canoona which gave birth to the town of Rockhampton.

By 1857, parliaments had opened in New South Wales (which still included present-day Queensland), Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. In the northern settlement, agitation for separation from New South Wales grew and continued to gain popular support. The squatters, either giving up hope of overcoming the popular antagonism to transportation or perhaps believing that they would have greater influence in obtaining a revival of the 'exile' project in a separate State, joined with those who sought unconditional separation.

A separation at latitude 30° South had originally been considered by the British Government, but objections from the New South Wales Legislative Council and a lack of enthusiasm by the New England and Northern Rivers settlers for rule from Brisbane prevailed. When the colony was declared the border was well to the north—commencing at Point Danger thence following in a westerly direction the mountain range and the Macintyre River to a point

where the latter intersected the 29° South latitude, which it followed to the 141° East longitude and by that line north to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

On 6 June 1859, Letters Patent were issued creating a new colony, called Queensland. Sir George Ferguson Bowen was to become the first Governor. Two houses of Legislature were established—the Legislative Council, modelled on that of New South Wales, consisting of members appointed for life, and the Legislative Assembly, an elective body.

8 THE SEPARATE COLONY

Sir George Ferguson Bowen proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales and was sworn in as Governor on 10 December 1859, and set about creating the machinery of government.

Robert George Wyndham Herbert, who was later to become the first and also the youngest Premier of Queensland, was appointed Colonial Secretary and First Minister, while Ratcliffe Pring was made Attorney-General. The Governor, Herbert, and Pring formed the Executive Council. Sixteen electoral districts were drawn up, from which 26 members were elected, and on 22 May 1860, in a stone building once used as convict barracks, the first Queensland Parliament assembled.

On separation, the existing laws of the parent colony of New South Wales continued in force in Queensland. The Statute Book of 1860, however, contained *inter alia* a Primary Education Act and a Grammar Schools Act which provided for the establishment and maintenance of schools, the promotion of primary education in the colony of Queensland, and the administration by a Board of funds provided by Parliament or otherwise for that purpose. These Acts were remarkable in that provision for public expenditure on education had in most countries to that time held a low priority.

At the 1861 Census the non-Aboriginal population of the State was concentrated in the south-east, and consisted of 18,121 males and 11,938 females. Of the total population (30,059), 42.9 per cent were uneducated, i.e. unable to write, while 30.7 per cent could neither read nor write. In 1861 there were 1,358 hectares of land under cultivation, 3,449,350 sheep, 432,890 cattle, and 23,504 horses.

Horses and drays were the only means of transport in the new colony, and the only formed road was between Brisbane and Ipswich. In spite of danger from hostile natives and bushrangers, the mail service extended as far north as Rockhampton. In 1861, Queensland's first telegraph linked Brisbane to Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Sydney.

The first Parliament in 1861 passed a series of Land Acts and laws providing for municipal government and the transfer of real estate under the Torrens system. In the early 1860s a number of towns outside Brisbane were constituted: Ipswich, 2 March 1860; Rockhampton, 13 December 1860; Maryborough, 23 March 1861; Warwick, 25 May 1861; and Gladstone, 20 February 1863.

The western boundary of Queensland in 1859 was the 141st meridian of East longitude. In 1860, however, the Queensland Parliament requested the permission of the Imperial Government to redefine the western boundary north of South Australia at the 138th meridian. This request was granted in 1862, and enabled Queensland to annex an additional 310,800 square kilometres, including good-season fattening country for cattle.

The Herbert Government began an extensive program of railway construction. A tender from Peto, Brassey, and Betts of England was accepted for the construction of 34 kilometres of line from Ipswich to Bigge's Camp (Grandchester) for £86,900 (\$173,800). This railway, with a gauge of 1.07 metres, was opened to traffic on 31 July 1865.

Thereafter, railways were constructed rapidly. The first train arrived at Toowoomba from Ipswich on 12 April 1867 and the railway to Dalby was opened on 16 April 1868. Roma was linked by 16 September 1880 and Charleville by 19 October 1887. The first sod of the Brisbane to Ipswich railway was turned on 30 January 1873; the line was opened on 14 June 1875. The Indooroopilly railway bridge was opened on 5 July 1876 by Governor Cairns. The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney ran on 17 January 1888. By 1901, 4,510 kilometres of line in Queensland had been opened to traffic.

There was also a need for a form of transport which could cope with the rough bush tracks. Cobb and Co. established their Brisbane office in 1865 and met with such success that by 1890 they were reported to be using 4,000 horses a day and travelling 26,000 kilometres a week.

9 THE 1866 FINANCIAL CRISIS

In mid-1866 the colony was caught in an acute financial crisis. In London, the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank which had been financing the Queensland railway loan meant that the supply of funds was cut off, and all public works in the colony practically ceased. Serious riots broke out among retrenched railway navvies. The Treasurer, Joshua Bell, sought to issue inconvertible legal tender notes, but Governor Bowen refused to promise Royal Assent to the Bill, and the Macalister ministry resigned. The former Premier, Mr Herbert, leading a stop-gap ministry, passed a measure empowering the Government to raise £300,000 (\$600,000) by the issue of Treasury Bills. This move restored the credit of the Government and when Herbert's temporary ministry resigned, Macalister again took over.

10 GOLD DISCOVERIES

In 1867 gold was discovered at Gympie by James Nash, and as the rush to Gympie set in, some sensational yields, including a 1,000 ounce (about 30 kilograms) nugget, were obtained from the field. Other major fields discovered were: Cloncurry in 1867, Cape River (which attracted a large influx of Orientals) in 1867, Ravenswood in 1868, Etheridge in 1870, Charters Towers in 1872, the Palmer in 1873, Hodgkinson in 1875, Mount Morgan in 1882, Croydon in 1883, and Mareeba in 1893. The most spectacular of all Queensland fields was the Palmer, which attracted an estimated 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese in three years. The rush of Chinese to the fields gave rise to some resentment, and various restrictions were introduced in 1877: a poll-tax was levied on Chinese entering Queensland; a special licence fee was levied on aliens mining for gold; the import duty on rice was increased; and aliens were prohibited from working on newly-discovered fields. Recorded gold produced on the Palmer from 1873 to 1893 was reported to be 41,493 kilograms.

The Mount Morgan field, discovered by the Morgan brothers, was an even richer field than the Palmer. This 'mountain of gold' has produced over 227,000 kilograms of gold, and thousands of tonnes of copper.

11 PASTORAL EXPANSION

In 1862 Sir George Bowen had recommended that Port Albany on Cape York was a suitable site for a settlement to be used as a garrison post, coaling station, and harbour of refuge. A Mr Jardine, Police Magistrate at Rockhampton, was chosen to superintend the new settlement which was named Somerset. Jardine went to the new area by ship while his two sons, Alexander and Frank, moved overland with cattle and horses. The journey was a long (2,600 kilometre) and dangerous one, with trouble from Aborigines and heavy stock losses. Frank Jardine spent the rest of his life in far-north Queensland as a pastoralist and with some interest in pearling. The

settlement at Somerset became a base for pearling luggers, but in 1877 the official settlement was transferred to Port Kennedy on Thursday Island.

Further south, settlement continued to spread into the Warrego and then into the Channel country. The pastoralists and their wives and families endured hardships, but like so many of our pioneers there was always the prospect of moving on to new or better land and they were not slow to gamble the risks of the unknown for possible fortunes. Flocks of sheep and herds of cattle poured into Queensland from the south to stock the newly developing areas.

In the north and north-west the pastoralists were also pushing forward, and settlements developed in the Hughenden, Valley of Lagoons (west of Ingham), and Mareeba districts. Christy Palmerston, 'the prince of pathfinders', did much to open up the Cairns and Herberton hinterlands. His name is commemorated in the Palmerston Range and the Palmerston Highway.

12 EFFECT ON THE ABORIGINES

A brief outline of the Aboriginal society prior to European settlement has been included in Section 1 of this Chapter.

There is no doubt that the coming of the white man had a profound and detrimental effect on the Aborigines' long-established life-style and, according to Archibald Meston, 'probably no other savage race has suffered more than the Australian aboriginals from the misrepresentations of prejudice or ignorance'. The explorers had a great respect for them but the influx of white settlers and their livestock to the most fertile and well watered areas deprived the Aborigines of their hunting and fishing grounds, scattered the native animals, muddied the streams, and desecrated the sacred places of the tribes.

There were numerous clashes between the Aborigines and the white settlers, one of the worst in this period being the massacre on 27 October 1857 of 11 white men, women, and children at Hornet Bank on the Dawson River. In 1861 a massacre in which 19 men, women, and children were killed occurred at Cullin-la-ringo (or Cullinaringo) on the Comet River in Central Queensland. The Aborigines were pursued and punished by squatters and native police. Justice did not consist of arrest and trial, but simply reprisal killing of Aborigines, if possible from the particular 'guilty' tribe.

The Aboriginal warriors were extremely courageous, and in many areas attempted to drive the settlers from tribal lands and sacred places. They soon found, however, that their weapons were no match against the guns of the settlers and the Native Mounted Police. The elite warriors of the Kalkadoon tribe of Cloncurry were fearless and several times fought the settlers and the police who were led by Inspector Urquhart. Bitter fighting between Aborigines and Europeans also occurred on the Palmer goldfield trail.

In 1895, the Government of Queensland appointed Mr Meston (Protector of Aborigines) as Special Commissioner to inquire into the activities of the Native Mounted Police. His recommendations included the abolition of the Native Mounted Police and their replacement by white police assisted by unarmed black trackers, imprisonment for those who sold liquor or opium to the Aborigines, and the creation of large reserves for Aborigines only, with suitable land for game and cultivation, food centres, and other amenities.

13 LAND LEGISLATION

When the first Parliament assembled in 1860, the division of opinion on land policy was immediate. Pastoralists were anxious to retain large areas with secure tenure and low rentals, while the town interests pressed for small areas to promote business and social interests. As the town influence became greater, the squatting interests were progressively forced on the

defensive. By 1859 a total of 34,983 hectares had been alienated, consisting of 530 hectares of town and suburban allotments, and 34,454 hectares of country lands.

The first Parliament passed three Acts dealing with Crown Lands. The first two dealt with the pastoral aspect, and altered regulations relating to stocking the land, conditional leases, and rentals. The third Act passed in 1860 provided for general settlement and set aside Agricultural Reserves in settled districts.

The *Crown Lands Act*, 1868 consolidated all previous land legislation and authorised the appointment of land commissioners and land rangers. The *Pastoral Leases Act* of 1869 allowed squatters to freehold up to 1,037 hectares of their runs. A Land Board and Land Board Courts were established under *The Crown Lands Act* of 1884 (the Dutton Act) to deal with matters relating to rents, compensation, leases, and land settlement. The Land Court was established under *The Land Act*, 1897 and enlarged the provisions for Agricultural, Grazing, and Scrub Selection tenure.

It has been said that 'man will brave all hardships and perils to acquire land and knows few restraints in the struggle to retain it'. It is easy then to understand the many changes to land laws.

14 AGRICULTURE, SUGAR CANE AND THE KANAKAS

At separation, the colony was mainly dependent on pastoral activities, but agriculture gradually expanded, even though it was at first confined to coastal lands.

Warwick was the first district in which wheat was grown on a large scale. A flour mill was erected at Warwick in the early 1860s and, until the advent of steel rollers, immense stones were used to grind the grain.

Because of a shortage of cotton due to the American Civil War, a special bonus was paid to stimulate cotton production and between 1867 and 1874, 4,556,175 kilograms of cotton were grown and exported. When the bonus was abolished, farmers switched to growing other crops, including sugar cane. Sugar cane was grown on the banks of the Brisbane River, but disastrous frosts in three successive years caused the decline of the industry in that area. Interest in cane growing quickly spread north to Mooloolaba and to the Maryborough, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns districts. The industry prospered and in 1900-01, 865,000 tonnes of sugar cane were harvested from 29,424 hectares, yielding 95,000 tonnes of raw sugar.

Much of the manual labour on the sugar plantations in the early years was done by Kanakas, the name given to indentured Pacific Island labourers. Captain Robert Towns, who was violently attacked by the press of the day and accused of introducing the 'slave trade' to Queensland, was responsible for the introduction of Kanakas in 1863. In 1883 there were an estimated 13,000 Kanakas in Queensland.

In 1885 Premier Griffith appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the system of Kanaka recruitment and treatment. The findings were described as 'a terrible indictment of deceit, cruelty, treachery, deliberate kidnapping and cold-blooded murder'. As a result, Griffith brought down a Bill providing that no more licences to recruit Pacific Islanders should be issued after the end of 1890. The demand from the sugar areas for the retention of the Kanakas was strong, however, and in 1892 Griffith unexpectedly decided to extend the period for the introduction of Kanakas by 10 years. With Federation and the establishment of the Commonwealth, however, the system was brought to an end.

15 THE SHEARERS' STRIKE OF 1891

In 1891, a shearers' strike was called in protest against the insistence by the Employers' Federation of the recognition by the Australian Labour Federation of the principle of freedom of contract. The shearers were unwilling to accept freedom of contract, i.e. the right of any

worker to accept work from any employer and the right of any employer to engage any man wanting work. When non-unionists from the southern colonies were brought in, the shearers formed encampments to prevent this labour from going to work. As the shearers continued to form encampments, burn woolsheds, and practise sabotage and intimidation, a state of virtual martial law was enforced, and some of the strike leaders were arrested and imprisoned.

The 1890s saw the Labour Party, which had previously worked through its influence on existing political parties, emerge as a strong political force. William Lane, through his writings in the *Worker* newspaper, was influential in this growth. In the elections of May 1893, 15 Labour members were elected. These included Andrew Fisher (later Prime Minister) and Andrew Dawson, who in 1899 formed the first Labour Government which, however, survived only six days.

16 ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA

After Separation, the Government of Queensland annexed several islands of the Great Barrier Reef, Torres Strait, and the Gulf of Carpentaria and attempted to have the Imperial Government annex New Guinea.

The earliest attempts to annex New Guinea were in 1793 by two East India Merchantmen, and in 1846 by Lieutenant Yule of HMS *Bramble*. Neither of these actions, however, was confirmed by the British Government.

In 1873, Captain Moresby, after discovering an excellent landlocked harbour on the south coast of New Guinea, took possession of eastern New Guinea. Due to differing opinions among the Australian colonies about assuming responsibility for the new territory, the British Government did not confirm Moresby's action.

The Premier of New South Wales, Henry Parkes, in 1874, wrote a memorandum to the Imperial Government pointing out the desirability of British colonisation of New Guinea, but as he was not supported by the Governor of New South Wales, no action was taken. Despite the discovery of gold in New Guinea in 1878, and attempts by Queensland to establish informal control over the island, no annexation took place.

At this time, Germany was becoming increasingly interested in the Pacific, and sensing changes, the Queensland Premier, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, cabled a request in 1883 for annexation of New Guinea offering to defray the costs of occupying and defending the settlement. Pending a reply, the Premier ordered that possession be taken of the remaining area of the island not under Dutch control. This order was carried out in April 1883.

Lord Derby, the British Colonial Secretary, refused to sanction McIlwraith's action, despite a now united offer by the Australian colonies to share the costs of administration. While the British Under-Secretary for the Colonies was conferring with Prince Bismark on the subject, Germany annexed the northern part of New Guinea and several of the adjacent islands. The remaining southern portion was then annexed by the British in November 1884, and administered by Queensland at the joint expense of the six colonies.

The trouble over the New Guinea annexation, resulting from the absence of a united authority to speak for all the Australian colonies, was one of the events which led to Federation and the forming of the Commonwealth in 1901.

17 COLONIAL LIFE

It has been possible to detail only some of the principal developments in Queensland in the period 1859 to 1901. The following list of events is intended to provide some social and economic background to life in the colony.

The Eight-hour Day Movement

The first organised attempts to win an eight-hour day occurred at a meeting on 8 September 1857. In 1858, the eight-hour day operated for the first time in what is now Queensland at Petrie's, the stone masons, and rapidly spread throughout the building industry. In 1890, the Eight-hour Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly but rejected by the Legislative Council, and the struggle continued into the twentieth century. The eight-hour movement was an issue which united the workers in various industries, and this was important for the growth of the Labour Movement in Queensland.

Gas Lighting

Gas lighting for Brisbane businesses was first used on 29 November 1865, and other centres soon followed: Rockhampton in 1874, Ipswich in 1878, and Warwick in 1879.

Major Fires

Great fires occurred in Brisbane in December 1864, October 1866, and December 1868. Completion of the Enoggera Waterworks in 1866 and the connection of water to the city was a great help in fighting fires.

Education

Free education was introduced into Queensland on 1 January 1870. *The State Education Act of 1873* provided for education in Queensland to be free, secular, and compulsory.

Wool Sales

The first wool sale in Brisbane opened on 27 October 1891.

Year of Crisis and Disaster, 1893

Values, particularly real estate, fell and eight of the eleven banks of issue in the colony were forced to close their doors. Floods in many parts of Queensland caused great loss and damage, and the Indooroopilly railway bridge and Victoria Bridge were both swept away.

Factories

In 1900 there were 2,078 factories employing 25,953 persons with a value of output of £7,916,364 (\$15,832,728). Of these factories, the most numerous were metal works (329), sawmills (222), and butter, cheese, etc. factories (199).

Townsville

The Port of Townsville had grown by the end of the century to such an extent that it was next in importance to Brisbane. The North Queensland Railway was connected to the wharves, so that cargo in railway trucks could be brought right down to the ships.

18 FEDERATION

The events in New Guinea provided impetus to the Federation movement and in 1885 a Federal Council was established. The first Australian Federal Convention, held in 1891, led to the preparation of a draft constitution. Further Conventions were held, the Federation movement gathered greater momentum, and finally on 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed. The Constitution gave the Parliament of the Commonwealth legislative power with respect to a large number of specified matters of direct relevance to the Commonwealth as a whole.

At the Census of 31 March 1901, the population of Queensland, excluding Aborigines, was 498,129, and that of Australia was 3,773,801.

19 GOVERNMENT IN ACTION

Social and economic change is frequently associated closely with the practices and policies of government and for these final sections of the history, a brief description of major governmental action is given first, followed by general descriptions of social and industrial changes and innovations.

One of the most significant political innovations of the early part of the century occurred in 1904 when the franchise was extended to women. In 1914, legislation providing for compulsory voting was enacted, a Queensland 'first', to be subsequently followed by all other States.

The period between 1908 and 1914 was one of general economic prosperity and the government which had been elected in 1908, undoubtedly aided by this prosperity, exhibited a degree of stability not previously evident. Major initiatives during this period included the commencement of an ambitious railway construction program and the establishment and endowment of the University of Queensland.

A Labour Government, elected in 1915, immediately embarked on programs of industrial legislation and the formation of State enterprises. Much of the industrial legislation proved successful, e.g. the establishment of the Arbitration Court, but with the exception of the State Government Insurance Office, most of the State enterprises were financially disastrous. The year 1916 was remarkable for the bitter divisions, both politically and amongst the general population, over the issue of conscription.

In the years immediately following World War I, rapidly-rising prices gave cause for concern, particularly increases for essential basic commodities such as foodstuffs and clothing. To combat this, the then Labor Government invested a Commissioner of Prices with the power to fix the price of any commodity. This economic instability was only temporary.

In 1922, at the instigation of the Theodore Labor Government, the Legislative Council, the Upper House of Queensland's bicameral Parliament, was abolished leaving only the Legislative Assembly. Since then, the Queensland Legislature has functioned as a single Chamber, a unique situation among State Parliaments. Another significant political change followed three years later: the creation of Greater Brisbane, the largest municipal council in Australia. As such, Brisbane contained a substantial proportion of the State's population and industry. From the outset, the Brisbane City Council was elected by a full adult electorate. No property qualification was required.

The Labor Government which had held office since 1915 was replaced by a Country-National Government in May 1929. While in office the new Government abolished State trading and established a Bureau of Economics, and during its term the first woman was elected to the Queensland Parliament. The Government had come to power at a difficult time and was faced with rising unemployment, falling incomes, and the social distress of the depression years. A system of relief work instead of rations was introduced for unemployed married persons.

No State Government of the time was able to rectify the economic situation and along with Governments in all other States, the Government in Queensland was removed from office. It was replaced by a Labor Government which began its term by endeavouring to stimulate industry and by spending large amounts of money on projects in the public sector to help overcome the unemployment problem. Several important projects such as the Story Bridge, the Stanley River (Somerset) Dam, and construction of the University of Queensland at St Lucia were

commenced. By 1934 the worst of the depression was over. In 1935 a complete revision of health and medical services was instituted and hospital and maternal and child welfare services were expanded considerably. A free hospital service was introduced in 1946. Shortly after World War II, the Government also initiated several large irrigation projects, including the Burdekin and Tully hydro-electric schemes and the Mareeba-Dimbulah project. The Labor Party retained office until 1957 when a Country (now National)-Liberal coalition was elected and has retained office at subsequent elections.

In recent years Queensland has seen extensive industrial development, especially in the field of mining where the State's large mineral deposits, particularly coal and bauxite, have been exploited. The development of irrigation and railways has continued and the expansion of secondary industries has been fostered by encouraging enterprises from the southern States to locate in Queensland. Major legislation in the fields of consumer protection and judicial reform have also been introduced and encouragement provided to the tourist industry which is now a substantial revenue earner in Queensland.

The present Premier of Queensland, the Hon. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, has retained office continuously since his election to the position in August 1968 on the death of the Hon. J. C. A. Pizzey.

20 AGRICULTURE

Since 1901 there has been remarkable growth and development of agriculture in Queensland. Some of the most important developments have been:

- (i) the spread of wheat and other crops into the drier areas west and south-west of the Darling Downs;
- (ii) the mechanisation of agriculture including the bulk handling of grains and sugar;
- (iii) the expansion of grain sorghum and the introduction of new crops such as oil seeds;
- (iv) improved marketing and the establishment of canning facilities;
- (v) the extension of irrigation; and
- (vi) scientific plant breeding and the introduction of improved varieties from overseas.

Only a brief description of some of these developments is possible here. The reader is referred to the Land Settlement and Agricultural Industries Chapters for further details, but it may be worthwhile to touch on the development of the marketing systems and the scientific advances in the development of new plant varieties.

The organised system of marketing which now exists in Queensland for many primary products was not introduced until 1923. In 1922, a Provisional Council of Agriculture had appointed Standing Committees to inquire into general aspects of the administration of agriculture. As a result of these Committees' activities, it was suggested that a Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (C.O.D.) be formed to bring about orderly marketing. The C.O.D. was established on 15 November 1923 and commenced business on 1 January 1924. It gave the growers a voice in determining marketing policy and one of its most important initiatives was the establishment of the Northgate Cannery in 1947.

Agriculture, including horticulture and viticulture, in Queensland also owes a great deal to the work of plant breeders. Research in the sugar industry has produced satisfactory varieties of cane for growth in Queensland. Grain crops (wheat, barley, maize, and grain sorghum) have benefited from plant breeding and testing of new varieties from other States and overseas. Work also has been done in developing new varieties of other crops including fruit and vegetables. Complementary to the development of new plant varieties is research directed to the control of noxious weeds, probably the most spectacular success occurring in the control of the prickly pear.

21 THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT INDUSTRIES

Meat Cattle

By 1900 Queensland had almost 50 per cent of the meat cattle in Australia. Although this proportion has declined over the years, Queensland still maintains a prominent position in the industry. The profitable expansion of meat cattle herds has been greatly assisted by the export of chilled and frozen meat. Until the end of World War II, meat exports were almost exclusively in the form of frozen meat. Following the opening and subsequent development of the Japanese market and the introduction of refrigerated container shipping, however, the chilled meat trade has assumed major proportions, especially since the late 1960s.

In spite of its prosperous development, however, the meat industry has had to face serious difficulties. Attempts have been made to overcome the major problem of drought by providing better watering facilities, pasture and property improvements, and by breeding cattle with greater capacity to exist in dry conditions. The cattle tick also has been a constant, serious threat to the industry's prosperity. Its spread over much of the State has led to the need for costly control measures—spraying and dipping cattle and government control of stock movements. Government control also has been necessary in the control of diseases such as pleuro pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Dairy Cattle

In the first half of the century, the dairying industry in Queensland increased in importance as population grew and butter and cheese factories were established. But since 1943 when the milk cattle population reached 1,574,000, there has been a gradual decline in numbers, except for short periods in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The last few years have seen a rationalisation of the industry and with government assistance many marginal holdings have been combined into larger and more economically viable units. Milk cattle are grazed mainly in the coastal areas of south-east Queensland and on the Atherton Tableland.

Sheep

Sheep numbers in Queensland have fluctuated considerably, mainly as a result of drought. Following a severe drought in 1902, numbers fell to 7.2 million, only a third of the level 10 years previously. By 1910, the numbers once more had passed 20 million and although the fluctuations since then have not been as great, drought still is a serious problem. Almost all sheep in Queensland have been raised for wool production, and nearly all are pure-bred merinos.

22 MINING

Mount Isa was the only major mineral discovery during the period 1901–1950, and its potential only became apparent after 1950. Since 1950, however, mining has shown tremendous expansion in Queensland.

During World War II, Mount Isa Mines Limited switched production from lead to copper, while during the post-war period the operation has been that of dual copper-lead extraction. In 1953–54, more than one million tonnes of ore were treated for the first time. In 1954, additional copper lodes were discovered at Mount Isa. Consequently the company decided to construct its own electrolytic copper refinery at Townsville. It was opened in 1959.

In 1954, uranium was discovered at Mary Kathleen, 64 kilometres east of Mount Isa, and subsequently in 1956 an \$80 million contract was signed for the supply of 4,085 tonnes of uranium oxide to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. On completion of this contract the mine was placed on a care and maintenance basis in the face of overseas competition. It was re-opened in 1975 when profitable exports became possible but closed again in 1982.

Another discovery of the 1950s was that of bauxite at Weipa. Since then Weipa has become the world's largest single bauxite mining and shipping centre, drilling tests indicating that the site has about 11 per cent of the world's known reserves. To process this bauxite the largest alumina plant in the world has been established at Gladstone.

Other major mining developments and discoveries have included: the exploitation of the large coking fields of the Bowen Basin and the associated construction of railways and port facilities; the discovery of oil and natural gas at Moonie and Roma in the 1960s; the discovery in 1967 and subsequent development of high-grade nickel laterite at Greenvale; the discovery of phosphate deposits south-east of Mount Isa; and the extraction of mineral sands—rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite—from the beaches of the southern coast of Queensland.

23 MANUFACTURING

In Queensland at the end of last century and well into this century, manufacturing was confined largely to the processing of primary products together with local and workshop production. Only a limited number of industries competing with imports were established, and these were restricted to south-eastern urban centres.

The level of manufacturing industry increased only gradually, and even this growth was retarded by the depression of the 1930s. In 1940, the Queensland Government appointed a Committee to investigate secondary industry. In its report, the Committee considered assistance to industry of such importance that it recommended a separate Minister be appointed to be responsible for secondary industries.

In the post-war period, Government action together with population growth (caused both by natural increase and immigration) has led to the establishment of more industries. The Government is strongly committed to the encouragement of the State's industrial development. With few exceptions, however, the major part of Queensland's industry is still linked to primary products from crops, livestock, or minerals.

24 EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Education

Although legislation providing for compulsory education of children between 6 and 12 years of age was enacted in 1875, limitation of access to schools due to the vast area of the State, delayed proclamation until 1900. The school leaving age was raised to 14 years in 1910 and to 15 years in 1964.

Secondary education was fostered initially by the Government through the provision of scholarships and the endowment and subsidy of Grammar schools. The first State high school was established in 1912. In 1963 the Scholarship Examination, which determined eligibility for entrance to secondary education, was abolished and secondary education became open to all students. Since 1973 a system of internal assessment has replaced fully the Junior and Senior public examinations.

Education for children in remote areas is catered for by the Correspondence School which opened in 1922 and is supplemented by Schools of the Air which opened in 1960.

In 1923, special classes were formed for children who had mental or related handicaps. In 1931 the State accepted responsibility for the provision of educational facilities for blind, deaf, and dumb children. Improvements were made in special education in the 1970s with the establishment of country special schools and special education units.

Pre-school education has experienced a period of rapid growth since 1973. A pre-school correspondence program is provided for children in remote areas of the State.

Since World War II, there has been a considerable increase in the number of students undertaking studies at university level. In 1949 the University of Queensland, which opened in 1911, transferred to its present site at St Lucia. In 1961, the University College of Townsville enrolled its first students and in 1970 became the James Cook University of North Queensland. In 1975 the Griffith University opened in Brisbane.

Autonomous institutes of technology at the tertiary level have been established to cope with the increased demand for technical education. In 1977 technical and adult education were integrated. The combined Technical and Further Education (TAFE) operations are administered by the Department of Education.

Health

In the early part of the century, infectious diseases such as gastroenteritis, typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and poliomyelitis frequently reached epidemic proportions, particularly amongst children. They are now mostly a thing of the past, although lesser epidemics continued to occur well into the first half of this century. Various measures, among them the introduction of vaccination programs, health education, and better living conditions, have been responsible for their virtual disappearance.

The State Government bears prime responsibility for the provision and administration of facilities necessary for the maintenance of community health and prevention of disease. Since 1946, a free public hospital service has operated in Queensland and this is supplemented by private hospitals operated, in the main, by religious organisations.

Most Queensland residents who are isolated from on-the-spot health care have access to the services of the Royal Flying Doctor Service which was established in 1928 at Cloncurry and now operates from three bases at Mount Isa, Charleville, and Cairns. In 1959 a Flying Surgeon Service was introduced to provide services to small hospitals within 640 kilometres of its base at Longreach.

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Chapter 4

GOVERNMENT

1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Moreton Bay, the 'Northern District of New South Wales', was first used in 1824 as a penal settlement, and by 1843 had become a distinct electoral division. It was given a separate member of parliament in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The New South Wales Constitution Act*, 1855, and when separation was effected by Letters Patent of 6 June 1859, an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales, and Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor of Queensland. On 10 December 1859 the Governor landed at Brisbane and proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.

The Order-in-Council provided for a nominated Legislative Council of not less than five members appointed by the Governor of New South Wales for five years and such additional members as the Queensland Governor thought fit, to be appointed by him for life. In May 1860, 15 members were appointed, 11 for five years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates, the franchise including all adult males subject to a small property or tenancy qualification which excluded, according to the Registrar-General of the day, 'only new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering, and improvident members of the community'.

Elections were held in April and May 1860. Executive government was in the hands of the Executive Council, and the first members were appointed by the Governor on 10 December 1859. The 1859 Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act*, 1861, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act of 1867*, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

Since 1901, the former Colony of Queensland has been a State of the Commonwealth of Australia. The present system of government consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council having been abolished from 23 March 1922. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the Ministers in office. Local Government Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

The Governor

His Excellency Commodore Sir James Maxwell Ramsay, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,
C.B.E., D.S.C., K.St.J.

The present Governor of Queensland assumed office on 22 April 1977, and is the twentieth holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of Governors, with the date when each assumed office, is as follows:

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	December 1859
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall	.. .. .	August 1868

Marquis of Normanby	August 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G.	January 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.	July 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	November 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	May 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	April 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermide, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	November 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	December 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, P.C.(Ire.), G.C.M.G.	December 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	June 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	June 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	October 1946
Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	March 1958
Sir Alan Kames Mansfield, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	March 1966
Sir Colin Thomas Hannah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.	March 1972
Commodore Sir James Maxwell Ramsay, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.C., K.St.J.	April 1977

The Queensland Ministry (at 31 December 1982)

Premier—Hon. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen

Treasurer and Deputy Premier—Hon. Llewellyn Roy Edwards

Minister for Commerce and Industry—Hon. William Angus Manson Gunn

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—Hon. Samuel Sydney Doumany

Minister for Employment and Labour Relations—Hon. Sir William Knox

Minister for Local Government, Main Roads and Racing—Hon. Russell James Hinze

Minister for Northern Development and Aboriginal and Island Affairs—Hon. Valmond James Bird

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon. Claude Alfred Wharton

Minister for Mines and Energy—Hon. Ivan James Gibbs

Minister for Primary Industries—Hon. Michael John Ahern

Minister for Environment, Valuation and Administrative Services—Hon. William Douglas Hewitt

Minister for Transport—Hon. Donald Frederick Lane

Minister for Lands, Forestry and Police—Hon. William Hamline Glasson

Minister for Tourism, National Parks, Sport and The Arts—Hon. Jannion Anthony Elliott

Minister for Health—Hon. Brian Douglas Austin

Minister for Welfare Services—Hon. Terence Anthony White

Minister for Education—Hon. Lionel William Powell

Minister for Water Resources and Maritime Services—Hon. John Philip Goleby

Premiers of Queensland

When the Colony obtained its own representative government, the first Government was led by R. G. W. Herbert. A complete list of Premiers, with the date on which each entered office is as follows:

<i>Premier</i>	<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Premier</i>	<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Premier</i>	<i>Appointed</i>
R. G. W. Herbert ..	10-12-1859	B. D. Morehead ..	30-11-88	T. J. Ryan ..	1-6-15
A. Macalister ..	1-2-66	Sir S. W. Griffith ..	12-8-90	E. G. Theodore ..	22-10-19
R. G. W. Herbert ..	20-7-66	Sir T. McIlwraith ..	27-3-93	W. N. Gillies ..	26-2-25
A. Macalister ..	7-8-66	H. M. Nelson ..	27-10-93	W. McCormack ..	22-10-25
R. R. Mackenzie ..	15-8-67	T. J. Byrnes ..	13-4-98	A. E. Moore ..	21-5-29
C. Lilley ..	25-11-68	J. R. Dickson ..	1-10-98	W. Forgan Smith ..	17-6-32
A. H. Palmer ..	3-5-70	A. Dawson ..	1-12-99	F. A. Cooper ..	16-9-42
A. Macalister ..	8-1-74	R. Philp ..	7-12-99	E. M. Hanlon ..	7-3-46
G. Thorn ..	5-6-76	A. Morgan ..	17-9-1903	V. C. Gair ..	17-1-52
J. Douglas ..	8-3-77	W. Kidston ..	19-1-06	G. F. R. Nicklin ..	12-8-57
T. McIlwraith ..	21-1-79	R. Philp ..	19-11-07	J. C. A. Pizzey ..	17-1-68
S. W. Griffith ..	13-11-83	W. Kidston ..	18-2-08	G. W. W. Chalk ..	1-8-68
Sir T. McIlwraith ..	13-6-88	D. F. Denham ..	7-2-11	J. Bjelke-Petersen ..	8-8-68

2 THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

The Legislative Assembly is elected for a period of three years, each member representing a separate electoral district.

The *Electoral Districts Act* 1971-1977 provides for a Legislative Assembly of 82 members. The Act divides the State into four electoral zones, namely (i) south-eastern (47 electoral districts); (ii) provincial cities (13 electoral districts); (iii) western and far-northern (7 electoral districts); and (iv) country (15 electoral districts).

Members' Salaries

Members were first paid in 1889 when the annual salary was \$600. From 1 July 1982 the basic salary was increased from \$33,690 to \$37,700 with additional salaries as follows: the Premier, \$41,030; the Deputy Premier, \$29,820; other Ministers, \$24,270; the Speaker, \$14,090; Chairman of Committees, \$4,590; Leader of the Opposition, \$15,780; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$3,490; and each Whip, \$2,350. Members also receive an electorate allowance ranging from \$9,540 to \$24,620, of which the Ministers and the Speaker receive 60 or 80 per cent according to location of electorate.

Members' Pensions

A scheme of pensions for members was introduced in 1949. The rate of contribution from 2 April 1970 has been 11½ per cent of the gross salary. There is a Treasury subsidy equal to sixty-five thirty-fifths of contributions. To qualify, an ex-member must have served, (a) for 11 years or more; or (b) for 8 years or more, and ceased to be a member, either as a result of defeat at an election, or by failure to receive endorsement for re-election, or did not seek re-election for reasons which satisfy the trustees. The rates of pension vary according to length and type of service, and range from 41½ per cent to 70 per cent of annual salary after 20 years of service. Pensions are increased at the rate of 3 per cent a year. A member leaving Parliament without qualifying for a pension receives a refund of all contributions, together with interest thereon.

Method of Voting

Property qualifications were abandoned in 1872 and adult male suffrage after six months' residence was established. In 1892 'contingent' or optional preferential voting was introduced. For the election of 1907 the franchise was widened to include women on the principle of 'one adult, one vote'. Legislation in 1914 provided for compulsory voting for the first time in Australia. Optional preferential voting continued until 1942 when members were elected on a relative majority vote ('first past the post'). Preferential voting was reintroduced in 1962 with the provision that a vote not clearly indicating the voter's order of preference for all candidates would be regarded as invalid. This brought Queensland's system generally into agreement with the procedure in other States and the Commonwealth. From 1 July 1973 the voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years. Voting at elections is by secret ballot.



SOCIAL WELFARE—Chapter 11

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau



Sprinters strain to the utmost at the men's 100m final. Track and field events, XII Commonwealth Games, Brisbane

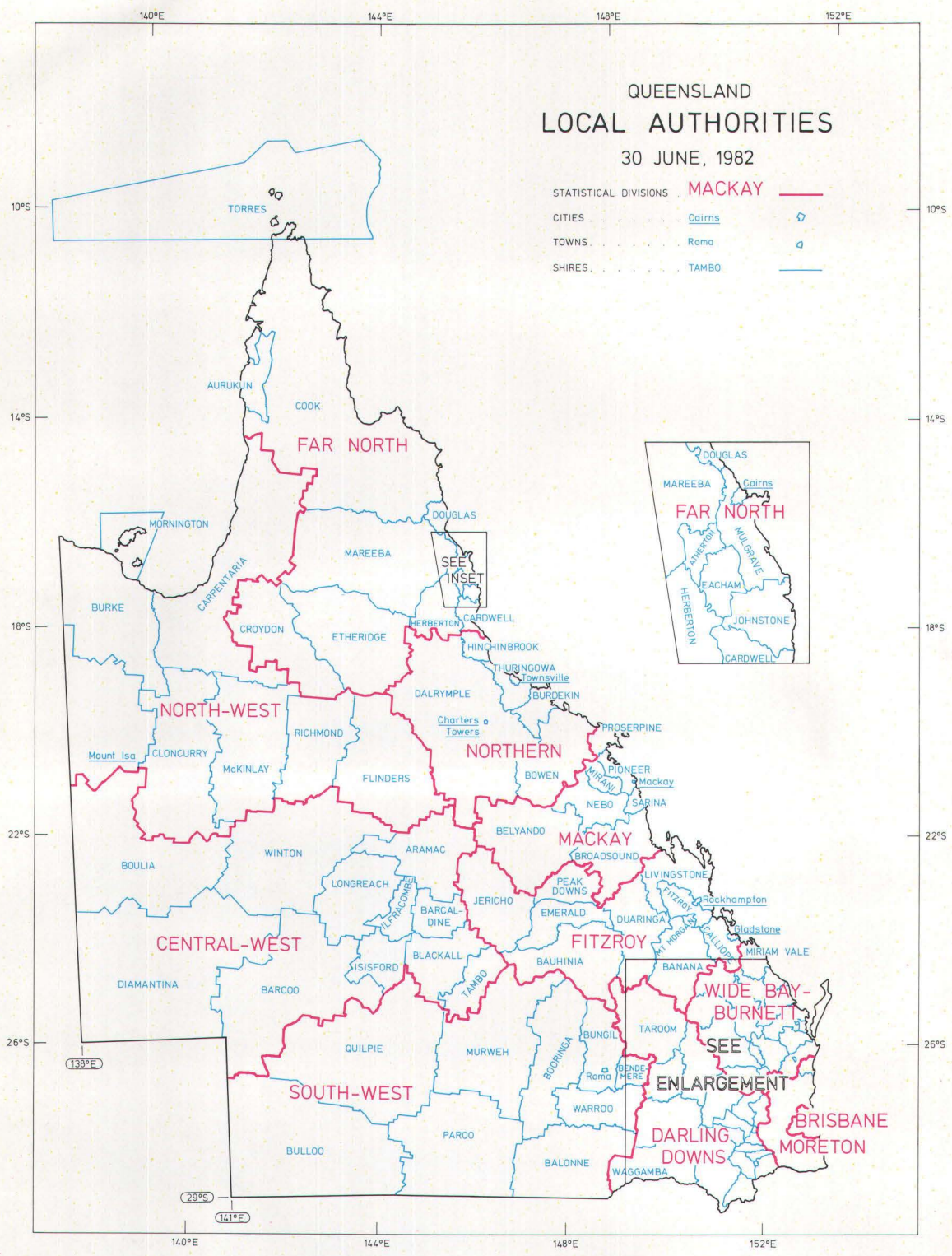
Bowling, XII Commonwealth Games, Brisbane



QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

30 JUNE, 1982

- STATISTICAL DIVISIONS **MACKAY** ———
- CITIES Cairns 
- TOWNS Roma 
- SHIRES TAMBO 



30 JUNE, 1982

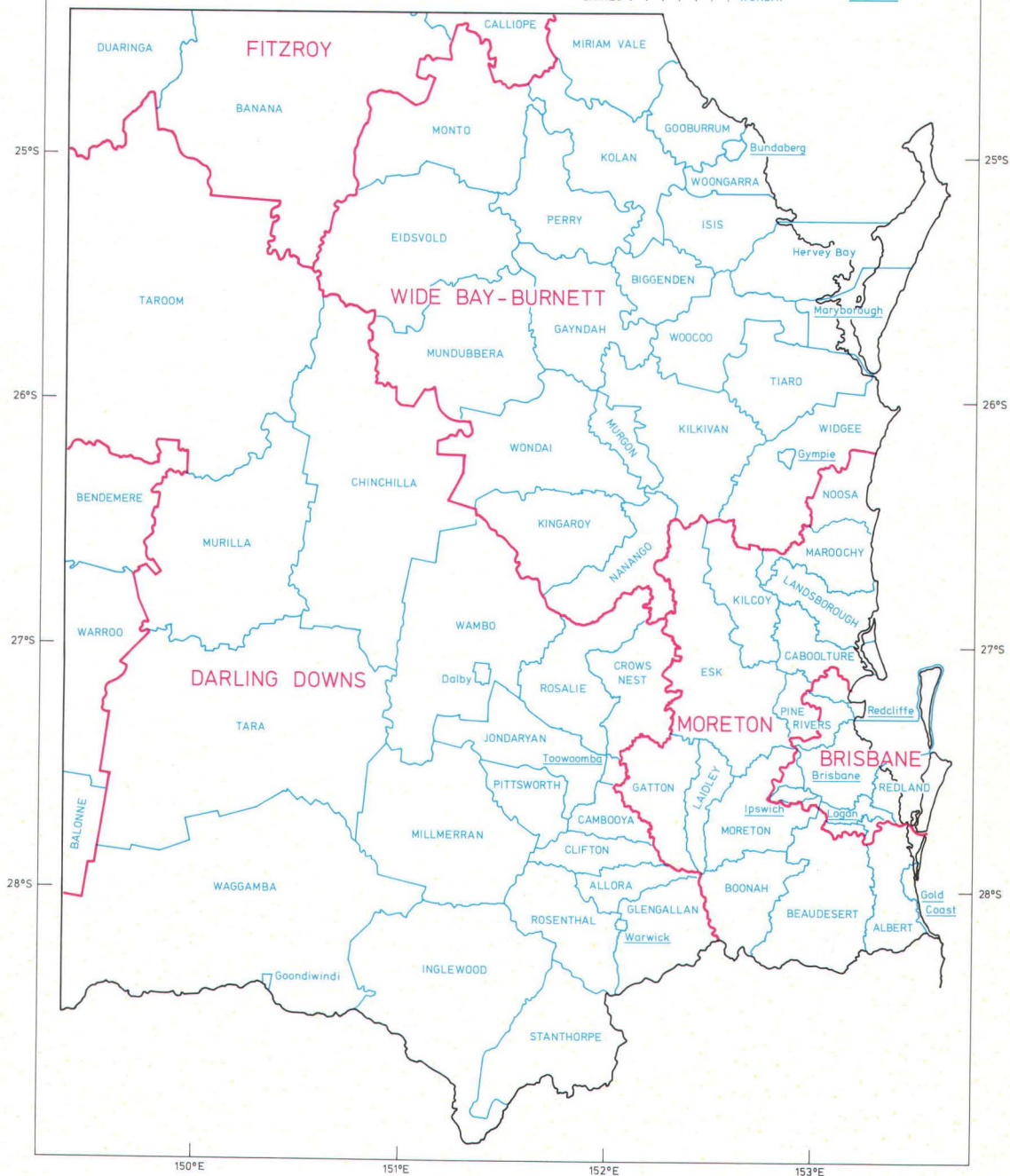
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

MORETON

CITIES . . . Ipswich

TOWNS Dalby

SHIRES WONDAL





SOCIAL WELFARE—Chapter 11

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

Swimming, XII Commonwealth Games, Brisbane

Archery, XII Commonwealth Games, Brisbane



An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. Electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election may vote before leaving. At a by-election any person about to leave the electorate may vote before polling-day. Seriously ill, pregnant, or infirm electors may apply to a returning officer to vote before an official electoral visitor. The electoral visitor appointed for the district will take the votes of incapacitated people living in that district whether they are enrolled for it or another district. A postal vote may be applied for before polling-day by an elector who will be more than 8 kilometres from a polling-booth, or who, by reason of his membership of a religious order or his religious beliefs, will be precluded from attending on polling-day.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons 18 years of age and over who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months. Persons of unsound mind or who are incapable of managing their own affairs, and persons serving a sentence of one year or longer or attainted of treason, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors.

Voting at Elections

The names of the elected candidates and the number of persons qualified to vote at the 1980 State general election are shown in the next table. The representation of the various parties following the election was: National Party, 35; Liberal Party, 22; and Australian Labor Party, 25.

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT, ELECTION 29 NOVEMBER 1980

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Number of persons qualified to vote	Member's name and political party
South-Eastern			
Albert	800	23,140	Gibbs, Hon. I. J. (<i>National</i>)
Archerfield	57	16,996	Hooper, K. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Ashgrove	74	17,783	Greenwood, Hon. J. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Aspley	33	18,647	Nelson, B. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Brisbane Central	14	16,573	Davis, B. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Bulimba	12	16,145	McLean, R. T. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Caboolture	2,025	21,837	Frawley, D. J. (<i>National</i>)
Chatsworth	25	17,821	Mackenroth, T. M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Cooroola	2,250	22,039	Simpson, G. L. (<i>National</i>)
Everton	16	17,117	Milliner, G. R. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Fassifern	4,350	24,042	Muller, Hon. S. J. (<i>National</i>)
Greenslopes	9	15,910	Hewitt, Hon. W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich	22	17,155	Edwards, Hon. L. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ipswich West	385	18,247	Underwood, D. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Ithaca	14	15,830	Miller, C. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Kurilpa	11	16,725	Doumany, Hon. S. S. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Landsborough	800	23,676	Ahern, Hon. M. J. (<i>National</i>)
Lockyer	3,350	17,718	Fitzgerald, A. A. (<i>National</i>)
Lytton	49	16,353	Burns, T. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Mansfield	74	19,164	Kaus, W. B., D. F. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Merthyr	12	16,479	Lane, Hon. D. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Coot-tha	147	17,169	Lickiss, Hon. W. D., Q.G.M. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Mount Gravatt	19	18,064	Scassola, G. P. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Murrumba	133	18,474	Kruger, R. C. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Nudgee	70	15,752	Vaughan, K. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Nundah	25	15,949	Knox, Hon. Sir William (<i>Liberal</i>)
Pine Rivers	305	20,322	Akers, R. G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Redcliffe	200	17,153	White, Hon. T. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Redlands	505	23,169	Goleby, Hon. J. P. (<i>National</i>)
Salisbury	69	19,614	Kyburz, Mrs R. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Sandgate	26	16,871	Warburton, N. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Sherwood	26	18,569	Innes, J. A. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Somerset	8,700	20,861	Gunn, Hon. W. A. M. (<i>National</i>)
South Brisbane	12	16,321	Fouras, D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
South Coast	530	21,928	Hinze, Hon. R. J. (<i>National</i>)

THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT, ELECTION 29 NOVEMBER 1980—continued

Electoral district	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Number of persons qualified to vote	Member's name and political party
South-Eastern—continued			
Southport	37	19,894	Jennings, D. B. (National)
Stafford	10	16,886	Gygar, T. J. (Liberal)
Surfers Paradise	56	21,372	Borbridge, R. E. (National)
Toowong	15	17,400	Prentice, I. G. (Liberal)
Toowoomba North	38	17,215	Lockwood, J. A. R. (Liberal)
Toowoomba South	37	17,813	Warner, J. H. (National)
Wavell	10	16,044	Austin, Hon. B. D. (Liberal)
Windsor	11	16,010	Moore, R. E. (Liberal)
Wolston	105	17,053	Gibbs, R. J. (A.L.P.)
Woodridge	1,425	21,719	D'Arcy, W. T. (A.L.P.)
Wynnum	54	17,326	Shaw, E. F. (A.L.P.)
Yeronga	13	16,400	Lee, Hon. N. E. (Liberal)
Total	27,000	864,745	
Provincial Cities			
Barron River	4,690	19,921	Tenni, M. J. (National)
Bundaberg	29	15,621	Blake, J. R. H. (A.L.P.)
Cairns	480	19,125	Jones, R., B.E.M. (A.L.P.)
Isis	4,370	16,966	Powell, Hon. L. W. (National)
Mackay	60	19,538	Casey, E. D. (A.L.P.)
Maryborough	1,940	15,439	Hansen, B. P. (A.L.P.)
Mount Isa	134,215	14,875	Bertoni, A. P. D. (National)
Port Curtis	6,830	14,928	Prest, W. G. (A.L.P.)
Rockhampton	1,270	17,544	Wright, K. W. (A.L.P.)
Rockhampton North	95	18,845	Yewdale, L. J. (A.L.P.)
Townsville	4,090	21,618	Scott-Young, N. R. (Liberal)
Townsville South	103	16,025	Wilson, A. M. (A.L.P.)
Townsville West	18	16,416	Smith, G. N. (A.L.P.)
Total	158,000	226,861	
Western and Far-Northern			
Balonne	73,300	8,221	Neal, D. McC. (National)
Cook	312,650	8,954	Scott, R. W. (A.L.P.)
Flinders	186,500	10,472	Katter, R. C. (National)
Gregory	506,700	8,254	Glasson, Hon. W. H. (National)
Peak Downs	40,400	11,532	Lester, V. P. (National)
Roma	57,150	8,225	Tomkins, Hon. K. B. (National)
Warrego	145,900	8,296	Turner, N. J. (National)
Total	1,322,000	63,954	
Country			
Auburn	44,000	10,352	Harper, N. J. (National)
Barambah	7,950	10,952	Bjelke-Petersen, Hon. J. (National)
Burdekin	13,850	11,736	Bird, Hon. V. J. (National)
Burnett	16,650	12,966	Wharton, Hon. C. A. (National)
Callide	22,150	13,997	Hartwig, L. E. (National)
Carnarvon	10,200	10,634	McKechnie, P. R. (National)
Condamine	14,450	12,638	Sullivan, Hon. V. B. (National)
Cunningham	10,900	13,994	Elliott, Hon. J. A. (National)
Gympie	4,100	13,237	Stephan, L. W. (National)
Hinchinbrook	12,700	12,794	Row, E. C. (National)
Mirani	33,550	13,617	Randell, J. H. (National)
Mourilyan	11,650	11,218	Eaton, A. G. (A.L.P.)
Mulgrave	3,100	11,799	Menzel, M. R. (National)
Warwick	4,450	10,598	Booth, D. J. (National)
Whitsunday	10,550	15,273	Muntz, G. H. (National)
Total	220,000	185,805	
Total State	1,727,000	1,341,365	

The voting in each electorate at the November 1980 State general election is shown in the next table.

VOTES RECORDED AT QUEENSLAND GENERAL ELECTION, 29 NOVEMBER 1980

Electoral district	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Invalid votes recorded	Total votes recorded
	National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democrats	Independent	Other		
South-Eastern								
Albert	8,730	3,342	6,565	501	351	..	383	19,872
Archerfield	2,357	2,167	9,335	..	128	428	334	14,749
Ashgrove .. ..	..	6,883	6,378	1,967	..	510	209	15,947
Aspley	5,259	5,143	4,646	1,428	..	129	254	16,859
Brisbane Central .. ..	..	5,604	7,279	..	..	699	385	13,967
Bulimba .. ..	..	6,380	7,657	..	..	..	308	14,345
Caboolture	8,082	2,921	(a) 7,741	..	422	..	378	19,544
Chatsworth .. ..	..	6,646	9,256	..	..	..	281	16,183
Cooroora	10,457	2,821	5,230	..	798	..	280	19,586
Everton	3,211	4,258	6,984	946	..	..	173	15,572
Fassifern	8,827	5,041	7,322	..	..	..	272	21,462
Greenslopes .. ..	..	8,623	5,217	..	..	..	312	14,152
Ipswich .. ..	..	8,319	6,434	..	576	211	201	15,741
Ipswich West	2,742	4,814	8,280	..	..	..	180	16,016
Ithaca .. ..	..	8,114	5,440	..	..	..	272	13,826
Kurilpa .. ..	..	7,158	6,549	..	..	562	286	14,555
Landsborough	11,215	2,733	5,051	..	1,795	..	211	21,005
Lockyer	(b) 7,100	5,286	2,826	505	..	169	223	16,109
Lytton .. ..	..	3,784	10,543	..	..	..	297	14,624
Mansfield .. ..	..	9,374	6,819	..	..	876	266	17,335
Merthyr .. ..	..	7,334	6,116	..	..	..	398	13,848
Mount Coot-tha .. ..	..	9,487	2,489	3,137	..	..	189	15,302
Mount Gravatt	4,031	7,006	4,953	..	..	..	196	16,186
Murrumba	5,041	3,163	8,251	..	..	..	203	16,658
Nudgee .. ..	..	5,503	8,567	..	..	..	210	14,280
Nundah .. ..	..	8,237	5,587	..	..	..	232	14,056
Pine Rivers .. ..	..	10,476	7,747	..	..	..	367	18,590
Redcliffe .. ..	..	8,599	6,941	..	..	..	248	15,788
Redlands	8,836	3,520	8,477	..	..	..	236	21,069
Salisbury .. ..	..	7,949	7,722	..	1,496	..	326	17,493
Sandgate .. ..	..	4,027	8,971	..	309	1,530	240	15,077
Sherwood	2,762	9,004	4,384	..	..	320	178	16,648
Somerset	9,381	3,854	5,508	..	..	..	213	18,956
South Brisbane .. ..	..	5,935	7,006	..	444	..	336	13,721
South Coast	8,049	(a) 4,333	3,969	..	(c) 1,590	303	323	18,567
Southport	5,570	6,376	4,195	..	(a) 179	219	461	17,000
Stafford .. ..	..	7,584	7,385	..	..	..	311	15,280
Surfers Paradise	7,459	5,842	3,725	..	768	..	304	18,098
Toowong	3,767	5,024	4,030	1,882	..	..	159	14,862
Toowoomba North .. ..	..	8,418	6,754	..	..	..	280	15,452
Toowoomba South	7,097	2,860	5,225	578	..	..	223	15,983
Wavell .. ..	..	7,960	6,020	..	..	..	273	14,253
Windsor .. ..	..	6,685	6,323	..	1,055	..	218	14,281
Wolston	2,460	3,485	8,702	..	..	..	320	14,967
Woodridge .. ..	..	6,449	8,531	1,404	(a) 1,299	737	397	18,817
Wynnum	4,556	2,781	8,068	..	..	..	184	15,589
Yeronga .. ..	..	8,283	6,237	..	..	..	300	14,820
Total	136,989	279,585	307,435	12,348	11,210	6,693	12,830	767,090

VOTES RECORDED AT QUEENSLAND GENERAL ELECTION, 29 NOVEMBER 1980—*continued*

Electoral district	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Invalid votes recorded	Total votes recorded
	National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democrats	Independent	Other		
Provincial Cities								
Barron River	7,236	1,578	7,668	470	..	..	190	17,142
Bundaberg	4,991	787	7,694	706	..	..	120	14,298
Cairns	3,928	2,359	9,471	..	(a) 380	..	274	16,412
Isis	7,569	1,231	5,466	(a) 837	..	..	201	15,304
Mackay	5,457	1,500	10,106	..	..	..	190	17,253
 Maryborough .. ..	..	6,676	6,747	725	..	..	109	14,257
Mount Isa	5,209	1,048	5,398	504	..	..	331	12,490
Port Curtis	4,341	(a) 1,831	7,191	..	..	..	133	13,496
Rockhampton	3,965	1,603	10,125	..	..	..	142	15,835
Rockhampton North	5,046	1,381	9,978	..	..	843	138	17,386
 Townsville	3,329	7,027	7,601	..	..	..	272	18,229
Townsville South ..	3,481	2,630	6,667	..	864	..	192	13,834
Townsville West ..	6,321	..	7,356	..	..	325	263	14,265
Total	60,873	29,651	101,468	3,242	1,244	1,168	2,555	200,201
Western and Far-Northern								
Balonne	4,938	..	2,249	..	..	..	107	7,294
Cook	(a) 2,194	669	4,263	..	..	..	155	7,281
Flinders	4,993	..	3,927	..	..	..	106	9,026
Gregory	4,220	..	2,912	..	..	..	86	7,218
Peak Downs	6,235	..	3,721	..	167	54	72	10,249
Roma	4,706	..	2,491	..	..	..	88	7,285
Warrego	3,826	..	3,448	..	..	..	104	7,378
Total	31,112	669	23,011	..	167	54	718	55,731
Country								
Auburn	6,366	..	2,833	..	..	261	59	9,519
Barambah	8,011	..	1,670	..	279	..	100	10,060
Burdekin	5,783	..	4,836	..	..	..	120	10,739
Burnett	8,212	..	3,544	..	..	..	121	11,877
Callide	8,252	..	4,293	..	..	..	203	12,748
 Carnarvon	5,921	..	3,659	..	..	..	126	9,706
Condamine	7,877	..	2,843	..	..	872	84	11,676
Cunningham	8,989	1,679	2,038	..	..	..	81	12,787
Gympie	6,679	2,131	3,216	..	..	412	106	12,544
Hinchinbrook	5,555	..	3,665	..	(a) 1,985	..	335	11,540
 Mirani	4,592	717	4,728	..	2,291	..	86	12,414
Mourilyan	4,875	..	5,139	..	..	..	117	10,131
Mulgrave	4,739	1,840	4,041	..	..	..	96	10,716
Warwick	6,199	..	2,790	632	..	..	93	9,714
Whitsunday	7,238	..	6,284	..	..	..	178	13,700
Total	99,288	6,367	55,579	632	4,555	1,545	1,905	169,871
Total State	328,262	316,272	487,493	16,222	17,176	9,460	18,008	1,192,893

(a) Two candidates.

(b) Two candidates. Elected candidate, 4,497; other candidate, 2,603.

(c) Three candidates.

Officials in Parliament

Offices in the Second Session of the Forty-third Parliament were held by the following members:

Speaker—Hon. S. J. Muller

Chairman of Committees—C. J. Miller

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—R. G. Akers, R. Jones, W. B. Kaus, E. C. Row, and N. J. Turner

Leader of Opposition—K. W. Wright

Whips: Government—D. McC. Neal; *Opposition*—T. J. Burns

Ombudsman (State)

The *Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1974* established an Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations. The Commissioner is an Officer of Parliament whose duty is to investigate grievances of the public about actions by State Government Departments and Authorities and their officers. The Office was opened on 8 October 1974.

The Authorities include Local Authorities (i.e. City, Town, and Shire Councils), Universities, Colleges of Advanced Education, Harbour Boards, and Electricity Boards.

If the Commissioner finds that an action was wrong, he may make recommendations to the Department or Authority and if no appropriate action is taken he may report to the Premier and then to Parliament.

Ombudsman (Commonwealth)

In June 1979 a Commonwealth Ombudsman was appointed to Queensland to investigate complaints against Commonwealth Government Departments and Authorities.

3 STATE GOVERNMENTS

All six States in Australia have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States and the dates of the last elections prior to 31 December 1982 are shown hereunder.

State	Premier	Last election
New South Wales ..	Hon. N. K. Wran (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ..	September 1981
Victoria ..	Hon. J. Cain (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ..	April 1982
Queensland ..	Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen (<i>National-Liberal</i>) ..	November 1980
South Australia ..	Hon. J. Bannon (<i>Australian Labor</i>) ..	November 1982
Western Australia ..	Hon. R. J. O'Connor (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	February 1980
Tasmania ..	Hon. R. T. Gray (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	May 1982

The Assemblies (Lower Houses) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years. That of Tasmania is elected for a term of four years. Franchise for all persons aged 18 years and over and compulsory voting are common to all State Lower House elections.

All States except Queensland have an Upper House or Legislative Council. Members are elected on rotational schemes for longer terms than in the Lower Houses.

4 THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Senate. Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10 and the *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973* provided for 2 Senators for each of the Territories. The number of members of the House of Representatives for each State is in proportion to population, with a minimum of five (which applies in Tasmania). At the October 1980 election the number of members for each of the States was as follows: New South Wales, 43; Victoria, 33; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 11; Western Australia, 11; Tasmania, 5; Australian Capital Territory, 2; and Northern Territory, 1.

Members of both Houses are elected by all persons aged 18 years and over (extended from 21 years from 21 March 1973). Enrolment is not compulsory for Aboriginal natives of Australia. Half of the Senators for each State are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for three years. Voting is compulsory.

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth of Australia are vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Executive Council consists of all Ministers of State, and Ministers on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Ministers.

The Governor-General

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Ninian Martin Stephen, A.K., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., K.St.J.

(From 29 July 1982)

The Commonwealth Government Ministry

(At 31 December 1982)

Cabinet Ministers

Prime Minister—Rt Hon. J. M. Fraser, C.H. (V.)

Trade and Resources and Deputy Prime Minister—Rt Hon. J. D. Anthony, C.H. (N.S.W.)

Treasurer—Hon. J. W. Howard (N.S.W.)

Defence—Rt Hon. I. McC. Sinclair (N.S.W.)

National Development and Energy—Senator Hon. Sir J. L. Carrick, K.C.M.G. (N.S.W.)

Foreign Affairs—Hon. A. A. Street (V.)

Primary Industry—Hon. P. J. Nixon (V.)

Vice-President of the Executive Council—Hon. Sir James Killen, K.C.M.G. (Q.)

Finance—Senator Hon. Dame Margaret G. C. Guilfoyle, D.B.E. (V.)

Industry and Commerce—Hon. A. Peacock (V.)

Attorney-General—Senator Hon. P. D. Durack, Q.C. (W.A.)

Social Security—Senator Hon. F. M. Chaney (W.A.)

Aviation and assisting the Prime Minister in Federal Affairs—Hon. W. C. Fife (N.S.W.)

Employment and Industrial Relations—Hon. I. M. Macphree (V.)

Education—Senator Hon. P. E. Baume (N.S.W.)

Other Ministers

Transport and Construction—Hon. R. J. D. Hunt (N.S.W.)

Defence Support and assisting the Minister for Defence—Hon. R. I. Viner (W.A.)

Science and Technology—Hon. D. S. Thomson (Q.)

Administrative Services—Hon. K. E. Newman (T.)

Communications and assisting the Attorney-General—Hon. N. A. Brown, Q.C. (V.)

The Capital Territory and assisting the Minister for Industry and Commerce—Hon. W. M. Hodgman (T.)

Veterans' Affairs and assisting the Treasurer—Senator Hon. A. J. Messner (S.A.)

Home Affairs and Environment and assisting the Minister for Trade and Resources—Hon. D. T. McVeigh (Q.)

Other Ministers—continued

Aboriginal Affairs and assisting the Minister for Social Security—Hon. I. B. C. Wilson (S.A.)

Health and assisting the Minister for National Development and Energy—Hon. J. J. Carlton (N.S.W.)

Immigration and Ethnic Affairs—Hon. J. C. Hodges (Q.)

Queensland Members**House of Representatives**

Queensland members of the House of Representatives are shown in the table below.

The Senate (Queensland Representation)

Bjelke-Petersen, F. I. (*National*) (a)

Bonner, N. T. (*Liberal*) (a)

Collard, S. J. (*National*) (b)

Colston, M. A. (*Australian Labor*) (b)

Georges, G. (*Australian Labor*) (b)

Jones, G. N. (*Australian Labor*) (a)

Keeffe, J. B. (*Australian Labor*) (a)

MacGibbon, D. J. (*Liberal*) (b)

Macklin, M. J. (*Australian Democrats*) (a)

Martin, Kathryn J. (*Liberal*) (b)

(a) Term—To 30 June 1987.

(b) Term—To 30 June 1984.

Voting at Elections

The names of the elected candidates and the number of persons qualified to vote in each electorate at the 1980 House of Representatives general election are shown in the next table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND, 18 OCTOBER 1980

Electoral division	Area of electorate in square kilometres	Number of persons qualified to vote	Member's name and political party
Bowman	600	74,176	Jull, D. F. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Brisbane	50	66,967	Cross, M. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Capricornia	25,000	67,843	Everingham, Hon. D. N. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Darling Downs	8,350	69,302	McVeigh, Hon. D. T. (<i>National</i>)
Dawson	67,850	71,900	Braithwaite, R. A. (<i>National</i>)
Fadden	4,320	83,956	Cameron, D. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Fisher	7,150	83,354	Adermann, Hon. A. E. (<i>National</i>)
Griffith	260	64,758	Humphreys, B. C. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Herbert	8,400	71,656	Dean, A. G. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Kennedy	663,150	61,805	Katter, Hon. R. C. (<i>National</i>)
Leichhardt	406,650	68,224	Thomson, Hon. D. S. (<i>National</i>)
Lilley	125	66,336	Darling, E. E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
McPherson	1,500	82,900	Robinson, Hon. E. L. (<i>Liberal</i>) (a)
Maranoa	517,400	65,767	Cameron, I. M. (<i>National</i>)
Moreton	60	66,315	Killen, Hon. Sir James (<i>Liberal</i>)
Oxley	2,575	75,593	Hayden, Hon. W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)
Petrie	140	73,637	Hodges, Hon. J. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Ryan	270	71,611	Moore, Hon. J. C. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Wide Bay	14,150	70,560	Millar, P. C. (<i>National</i>)
Total for State	1,727,000	1,356,660	

(a) Deceased. At by-election 21 February 1981 P. N. D. White (*Liberal*) elected.

Final figures for first preference votes cast in each electoral division at the 18 October 1980 House of Representatives election are shown in the next table.

Final figures for first preference votes cast in Queensland at the 1980 Senate election were distributed as follows: Australian Labor Party, 445,277; National Party, 309,622; Liberal Party, 266,407; Australian Democrats, 115,429; Progress Party, 3,399; Socialist Party of Australia, 2,514; Non-party, 14,682. The number of invalid votes was 117,884.

VOTES RECORDED AT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND, 18 OCTOBER 1980

Electoral division	First preference votes recorded for candidates of each party						Invalid votes	Total votes recorded
	National Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Australian Democrats	Progress Party	Independent		
Bowman .. .. .	..	33,695	31,722	3,648	..	..	978	70,043
Brisbane .. .. .	..	27,497	29,621	3,664	..	788	1,180	62,750
Capricornia	21,292	7,780	32,688	2,177	225	..	855	65,017
Darling Downs	41,011	..	19,379	3,551	870	..	850	65,661
Dawson	33,205	..	29,960	2,299	330	539	1,080	67,413
Fadden .. .. .	..	37,169	33,737	5,812	648	..	1,506	78,872
Fisher	41,167	..	26,865	6,250	848	2,134	1,653	78,917
Griffith	4,732	16,019	32,249	2,474	..	2,293	1,707	59,474
Herbert .. .. .	..	31,538	30,575	3,690	..	..	978	66,781
Kennedy	33,744	..	20,194	..	2,103	..	1,021	57,062
Leichhardt	30,074	..	28,453	2,985	..	..	1,386	62,898
Lilley .. .. .	..	28,964	29,434	2,920	..	..	977	62,295
McPherson .. .. .	..	32,459	23,061	3,761	..	(a) 15,689	1,778	76,748
Maranoa	35,035	5,655	18,047	2,412	..	..	902	62,051
Moreton .. .. .	..	31,157	25,997	2,877	407	1,064	1,221	62,723
Oxley .. .. .	..	20,461	45,094	2,896	..	(b) 1,931	1,432	71,814
Petrie .. .. .	..	32,979	29,319	4,668	1,768	..	1,091	69,825
Ryan .. .. .	..	36,780	22,697	6,004	1,297	..	921	67,699
Wide Bay	33,377	..	26,708	4,414	1,675	..	997	67,171
Total	273,637	342,153	535,800	66,502	10,171	24,438	22,513	1,275,214

(a) Two candidates.

(b) Two candidates, one independent and one Socialist Labor League.

5 STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The administrative arrangements of the State Government are outlined in the following list of ministerial portfolios and the particular departments and sub-departments which the relevant cabinet minister controls:

Premier

Agent-General's Office, London
 Auditor-General's Department
 Chief Office, Premier's Department
 Co-ordinator-General's Department
 Ministerial Parking Station
 Parliamentary Counsel's Office

Public Accountants' Registration Board
 Public Service Board
 Queensland Government Representative Office, Tokyo
 State Public Relations Bureau
 State Service Superannuation Board

Treasurer

Chief Office, Treasury
 Corporation of the Nominal Defendant
 Golden Casket Office
 Land Tax Office
 Local Government Grants Commission

Office of Insurance Commissioner
 Stamp Duties Office
 State Actuary's Office
 State Government Computer Centre
 State Government Insurance Office

Minister for Commerce and Industry

Department of Commercial and Industrial Development

Small Business Development Corporation

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General

Building Societies Registrar
 Chief Office, Department of Justice
 Court Reporting Bureau
 Friendly Societies Registrar
 Law Reform Commission
 Legal Aid Commission
 Licensing Commission
 Office of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs

Public Trustee
 Public Defender's Office
 Registrar-General's Office
 Small Claims Tribunal
 Solicitor-General and Staff, including Crown Solicitor
 State Electoral Office
 Supreme, Circuit, District, and Magistrates Courts
 Titles Office

Minister for Employment and Labour Relations

Apprenticeships	Industrial Registrar's Office
Commissioner of Prices	Industry and Commerce Training Commission
Consumer Affairs Bureau	Inspectors of Workers' Accommodation
Department of Employment and Labour Relations	Machinery, Scaffolding, Weights and Measures, Occupational Safety Branches
Factories and Shops Branch	Publication of Industrial Gazette
Government Statistician	Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland
Industrial Inspectors	

Minister for Local Government, Main Roads and Racing

Local Government Department	Picture Theatre and Films Commission
Main Roads Department	Racing and Betting

Minister for Northern Development and Aboriginal and Island Affairs

Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement	Northern Development
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Minister for Works and Housing

Board of Architects	House Builders' Registration Board
Board of Professional Engineers	Public Buildings, Services
Builders' Registration Board	Queensland Housing Commission
Chief Office and Branches, Department of Works	

Minister for Mines and Energy

Chief Gas Examiner and Government Gas Engineer's Office	Mines Rescue Stations
Chief Office, Department of Mines	Mining Wardens' Offices
Coal Miners' Pensions Tribunal	Queensland Coal Board
Electrical Workers and Contractors Board	Queensland Energy Resources Advisory Council
Geological Survey of Queensland	Queensland Government Mining Journal
Government Assay Office, Cloncurry	State Batteries
Inspectors of Mines Offices	State Coke Works, Bowen
Irvinebank State Treatment Works	State Electricity Commission

Minister for Primary Industries

Administrative Division	Division of Land Utilisation
Agricultural Bank	Division of Marketing
Central Sugar Cane Prices Board	Division of Plant Industry
Division of Animal Industry	Queensland Fisheries Service
Division of Dairying	Rural Reconstruction Board

Minister for Environment, Valuation and Administrative Services

Department of Mapping and Surveying and Office of the Surveyor-General	Queensland Place Names Board
Division of Air Pollution Control	Rural Fires Board
Division of Noise Abatement Control	State Fire Services Council
Fire Brigades	State Stores Board
Government Garage	Surveyors Board of Queensland
Government Printing Office	Valuer-General's Department
	Valuers Registration Board

Minister for Transport

Department of Transport	Queensland Road Safety Council
Metropolitan Transit Authority	Railway Department

Minister for Lands, Forestry and Police

Chief Office, Department of Lands	Rabbit Control Authority
District Land Offices	State Emergency Services
Forestry Department	Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board
Police Department	

Minister for Tourism, National Parks, Sport and The Arts

Department of The Arts, National Parks and Sport	Queensland Film Corporation
Directorate of Cultural Activities	Queensland Government Tourist Bureau
Films Review Board	Queensland Museum
Library Board of Queensland	Queensland Performing Arts Trust
Literature Review Board	Queensland Theatre Company
National Parks and Wildlife Service	Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation
Queensland Art Gallery	State Library

Minister for Health

Aboriginal Health
 Alcohol and Drug Dependence Services
 Ambulance Services
 Board of Nursing Studies
 Chief Office, Department of Health
 Division of Community Medicine
 Division of Dental Services
 Division of Geriatrics
 Division of Health and Medical Physics
 Division of Health Education
 Division of Industrial Medicine
 Division of Maternal and Child Health
 Division of Psychiatric Services
 Division of Public Health Supervision
 Division of School Health Services

Division of Tuberculosis
 Division of Youth Welfare and Guidance
 Eventide Homes
 Flying Surgeon
 Government Chemical Laboratory
 Hospitals Boards
 Institute of Forensic Pathology
 Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology
 Medical and Other Professional Registration Boards
 Queensland Institute of Medical Research
 Queensland Radium Institute
 Rockville Training Centre
 Training Centres for Intellectually Handicapped (State controlled)
 Wacol Rehabilitation Clinic

Minister for Welfare Services

Chief Office, Department of Welfare Services
 Children's Court
 Children's Services Department incl. Wilson Youth Hospital,
 Westbrook Training Centre, Birralee (Rockhampton),
 Carramar (Townsville), Warilda (Wooloowin)
 Division of Social Work
 Industrial Institution for the Blind

National Fitness Council
 Parole Board
 Prisons Department
 Probation and Parole Service
 Relief Assistance Branch
 State Migration Office

Minister for Education

Board of Adult Education
 Board of Advanced Education
 Board of Secondary School Studies
 Board of Teacher Education
 Chief Office, Department of Education
 Griffith University

Institutes of Advanced Education
 James Cook University of North Queensland
 Queensland Conservatorium of Music
 State Schools
 Technical and Further Education
 University of Queensland

Minister for Water Resources and Maritime Services

Beach Protection Authority
 Brisbane and Area Water Board
 Department of Harbours and Marine
 Gold Coast Waterways Authority
 Marine Board

Port of Brisbane Authority
 Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol
 Queensland Water Resources Commission
 Water Quality Council
 Water Supply: Planning, Design, Construction

6 DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

This Section continues the series commenced in 1973, which includes in each edition of the *Year Book* a brief outline of the history, development, and main functions of a selected State Government Department or Statutory Authority. Further details of the functions of the Department of Lands are shown in Chapter 5, Land Settlement.

History

From the time of Surveyor John Oxley's first settlements at Humpybong and Brisbane in 1823 until separation in 1859, recognised land settlement in what is now Queensland proceeded under the regulations and ordinances in force in New South Wales. The pioneers in the outlying parts, being the grazing squatters, worked under a small annual Occupation Licence fee while the Moreton Bay settlement was thrown open to free settlers in 1842.

In 1859, Queensland was separated from New South Wales by Letters Patent issued to Sir George Bowen. By notification published in the Government Gazette of December 1859, three officers were appointed to form a board for the purpose of opening tenders for runs of Crown lands beyond the settled districts. The officers were the Colonial Treasurer, the Surveyor-General, and the Clerk of the Executive Council.

During the first session of Parliament in 1860, four land bills were passed. One of them, *The Unoccupied Crown Land Occupation Act of 1860*, provided for the Governor, with the advice of

Executive Council, to appoint persons to be Commissioners of Crown Land to carry out the provisions of the Act in such districts as may be assigned to them.

In January 1862 the Department of Lands and Works was established under the direction and control of a Minister of the Crown. The administration of the Department took this form until 1927 when the Land Administration Board was constituted. In 1866 the functions of the Department of Lands and Works were reviewed; a separation in these services was effected and the Department of Public Lands was created.

In February 1868, Royal Assent was given to an act to consolidate and amend the land laws relating to the alienation of Crown lands. This Act made provision for the appointment of Land Agents and from this, the present day concept of Land Agents' Districts came into being. Persons were appointed within the Public Lands Department to be Land Agents for the various Districts and, as is the custom today, officers in other Departments were appointed to act as Land Agents in those localities of the State where Land Agent duties were not sufficient to warrant the appointment of a Lands Department officer. The number of Land Agents' Districts has, for reasons of work incidence, varied through the years; for instance, in 1897 there were 59, today there are 45 which are presently under review.

In 1875 the respective offices of Under Secretary for Lands and Surveyor-General were merged into one office. On 26 June 1975 the merger was ended by the assignment of the Survey Office and its officers to the Department of the Valuer-General.

Throughout the history of the Department, land laws and the innumerable legislative measures introduced to amend them, have been so closely linked with administration that any reference to the Department's history would be incomplete, without mention of the extent to which the Legislature has been occupied with this particular facet of Statute Law down through the decades.

When the four land bills were passed in 1860, they were referred to as *The Land Code of Queensland*. At the time, Sir George Bowen wrote to the Secretary of State concerning the four acts in the following terms: 'I regard them as a practical and satisfactory settlement of this much-vexed question, which is still embittering the social life and retarding the material advance of the neighbouring and elder colonies' and 'This Parliament may fairly boast of having passed, with due caution and foresight, a greater number of really useful measures, and of having achieved a greater amount of really practical legislation, than any other Parliament in any of the Australian colonies since the introduction of Parliamentary Government'.

To the student of the land laws and to those who have a personal and practical interest in land rather than law, the following passage from Hansard, over 100 years later, comes as no surprise but rather as logical commentary on a situation that, by its very structure, is destined never to remain static. In 1962, the Honourable A. R. Fletcher, M.L.A., then Minister for Public Lands and Irrigation, while introducing a bill concerning the alienation, leasing, and occupation of Crown land, had this to say: 'This is the sixth consolidation of the land laws of this State and is one of the largest and most comprehensive measures to be placed before the Chamber. The measure, like its predecessor, *The Land Act of 1910*, will prove a truly historic document'. The Bill consolidated the 79 different Land Acts on the statute books at that time.

Early in the history of Crown land administration, provision was made for judicial settlement of disputes. In 1884 a Land Board, an independent tribunal consisting of two members, was created. *The Crown Land Act of 1884* provided for appeal from the decision of the Board to the Supreme Court. The Land Court, consisting of three members, was substituted for the Land Board by *The Land Act of 1897*. The members of the Board became members of the Court without fresh Commission.

It was within the framework of the Department of Lands that two present day State Departments had their origin. In June 1887 a Department of Agriculture, under the direct

control of the Secretary for Lands, was established. It separated from the Department of Lands in July 1897. Forestry became a special branch within the Lands Department in 1900 and remained under its control until *The Forestry Act of 1957* made provision for the creation of the Department of Forestry.

Matters relating to irrigation and water supply were the responsibility of the Department of Lands. By *The Irrigation and Water Supply Amendment Act of 1931*, the Land Administration Board was designated the Commission and the organisation became the Sub-department of Irrigation and Water Supply of the Lands Department. The Land Administration Board continued to administer the Irrigation and Water Acts until the proclamation of *The Irrigation and Water Supply Commission Act of 1946*, which reconstituted the Commission as a separate instrumentality.

The Land Acts Amendment Acts of 1927 allowed the Governor in Council to appoint three persons to be the Land Administration Board and introduced several new features into the land laws of this State. The Act provided for the encouragement of development of difficult country by the institution of new tenures termed 'development leases', the provision for the granting of Stud Leases, and the introduction of a system of additional areas. The provisions relating to development holdings conveyed power to vary the normal resumption rights of one-fourth of the holding during the first 15 years and thereafter a further quarter of the remaining area.

The Department of Lands Today

The Land Administration Commission

Section 7 of *The Land Acts and Other Acts Amendment Act of 1959* provided for the constitution of the Land Administration Commission in lieu of the Land Administration Board. The Commission was constituted to consist of a Chairman and two other members appointed subject to the provisions of the Public Service Acts. The current Land Act provides that the Act shall be administered, subject to the Minister, by the Land Administration Commission.

The principal functions of the Land Administration Commission are:

- (a) the administration of the laws relating to the alienation, leasing, and occupation of Crown lands,
- (b) the reservation and granting in trust of lands for public purposes and the administration of such lands including approval of leasing, mortgaging, etc., and
- (c) the acquisition of land for public purposes, negotiation, valuation, and settlement thereof.

The Department of Lands

The Department of Lands is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Commission's responsibilities. The Chairman of the Land Administration Commission, who is also the Chief Commissioner of Lands, is the Permanent Head of the Department. The remaining two members of the Commission form an integral part in the administration and each is assigned responsibility for the affairs of various Branches of the Department. There are approximately 500 permanent staff employed within the Department and approximately 70 per cent of these are Administrative/Clerical officers. The remainder is comprised of various technical and professional occupational groups such as scientists, laboratory technicians, and registered valuers.

The principal functions of the various organisational units which comprise the Department of Lands are as follows:

Head Office, Brisbane

- (a) *General Administration Branch* co-ordinates the work of all other Branches of the Department and includes the Staff Office, Transport and Dispatch Section, Records Section, and the Library.
- (b) *Accounts Branch* deals with all matters concerning the collection and distribution of money such as the issue of rent notices on Crown leasehold land, collection of moneys due, maintenance of financial records, preparation of estimates, and control of expenditure.
- (c) *Land Openings Branch* investigates further dealing with land which becomes available through the expiry, surrender or forfeiture of Crown leases and also investigates applications to lease or purchase vacant Crown land and Reserves.
- (d) *Land Development Branch* deals mainly with the development of land for sale for residential, industrial, and commercial purposes. Its other functions include monitoring the performance of development conditions attached to Crown leases and the administration of the Alan Fletcher Research Station at Sherwood. The work of the Research Station involves the identification of major weed problems outside crop situations and the development of control measures using both biological and chemical methods.
- (e) *Land Settlement Branch* administers the Land Development (Fitzroy Basin) Scheme and the Young Farmer Establishment Scheme. The first of these, commonly referred to as the Brigalow Scheme, involved the resubdivision of a large area of relatively undeveloped land in central Queensland into small units for more intensive development. The last blocks were settled in 1975. The Young Farmer Establishment Scheme was introduced from 1 January 1982 to provide concessional finance to assist persons aged between 21 years and 40 years to purchase their own rural property. Finance is made available through the Agricultural Bank, after approval of applications by the Land Administration Commission.
- (f) *Registrations Branch* investigates proposals to record dealings such as transfers of ownership, mortgages, easements etc., over land held under the *Land Act* 1962-1982 and records such dealings following satisfactory examination.
- (g) *Recordings and Reserves Branch* deals primarily with the recording and issue of leases granted under the Land Act; adjustments to leases; applications for subdivision and amalgamation of leases; applications for conversion of leasehold land to freehold tenure and the issue of Deeds of Grant; setting apart, amending, and cancelling reserves; the appointment and removal of trustees of reserves; investigation and recording of leases of reserves by the trustees thereof and applications for showground subsidies.
- (h) *Valuations and Roads Branch* performs three main functions. Valuations section obtains valuations for rental assessment and freeholding purposes, transmits such valuations to the Land Court for determination, and maintains records of valuations. Roads section deals primarily with applications involving the opening and closing of roads, the sale of reservations in freehold titles, the exchange of land, the accretion of land, and surrenders to the Crown of freehold land for public purposes. Resumptions section acquires land on behalf of Government Departments, Local Authorities, and Statutory Bodies for various public purposes.
- (i) *Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Branch* provides administrative backing for the Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Board. The Board is responsible for the construction and maintenance of stock route watering facilities, the control and eradication of animal and vegetable pests in grazing lands, and the establishment and maintenance of netting fences to prevent the incursion of dingoes into the sheep lands of the State.

- (j) *Dairy Farm Reconstruction Section* has been responsible for the administration of Commonwealth and State funded schemes over the last 12 years to increase the efficiency of the State's dairying industry. In more recent years the emphasis has switched from a purely reconstruction exercise to one of an alternative source of finance on a last resort basis.
- (k) *Brisbane Forest Park*—The Department of Lands provides administrative assistance to the Brisbane Forest Park Administration Authority. The Park, covering 25,000 hectares to the north-west of Brisbane, aims to provide planned and co-ordinated nature-based recreational opportunities for the people of, and visitors to, Brisbane.

District Land Commissioners

Approximately 80 per cent of the State's land area is directly or indirectly administered by the Commission. To cater for this diverse responsibility, the State is divided into 45 Land Agents' Districts which are administered by 17 District Land Commissioners.

These District Offices, staffed by both field and clerical officers, form a link between country and provincial areas and the Department's Head Office in Brisbane.

Sources of Departmental Funds

The Department of Lands has several sources of funding. These are the Consolidated Revenue Fund, a number of Trust and Special Funds, and Loan Funds. Receipts to the Consolidated Revenue Fund are from numerous sources including such items as rentals on various classes of leases, repayments of freehold land sales, survey fees, registration fees, and search fees. Expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund covers such items as staff salaries, travelling expenses, the eradication of noxious weeds, and estate preparation. Amongst the Trust and Special Funds administered are the: Assistance to Primary Producers Special Fund, Barrier Fences Fund, Brisbane Forest Park Fund, Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Fund, and the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Fund. Loan Funds are used for such purposes as land development, Brisbane Forest Park, and the provision of stock route water facilities.

7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

History

The Local Government Act of 1936 consolidated all previous Acts and statutory recognition was given to all Cities, Towns, and Shires constituted under those Acts. For further details on the historical growth of local government in Queensland, see the 1977 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The number of Local Authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920 and 148 in 1930. In June 1949 the number was reduced from 144 to 134, in May 1958 to 133, in April 1960 to 132, in April 1961 to 131, and remained at that number until May 1978 when two new Shires, Aurukun and Mornington, were created under the *Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act 1978*. A further Shire, Logan, came into operation in March 1979. From 1 January 1981 Logan had its status raised to that of a City. There are now 17 Cities, 4 Towns and 113 Shires.

Local Authority Councils

Local Authorities are governed by Councils. Under an amendment to the *City of Brisbane Act 1924-1977* the Brisbane City Council was reduced from 29 members (a Lord Mayor and one member from each of 28 electoral wards) to 21 members (21 electoral wards) from the local government elections held on 31 March 1973. (The elected members then appoint the Lord

Mayor from among their members.) Other City and Town Councils are composed of 7, 9, or 11 members (including the chairman, called the 'Mayor') and Shire Councils of 5 to 13 members (including the Chairman). The Shires of Torres (since 1952), Cook (since 1959), Aurukun, and Mornington are administered by the Local Government Department. The Governor in Council may, in his absolute discretion, or upon petition of at least one-fifth of the electors of an Area, dissolve the Council and appoint an administrator who is assisted by an executive committee, appointed by the Minister, to carry out the duties of the Council until such time as a new Council is elected at an election directed to be held by the Governor in Council.

The powers and functions of Local Governments are set out in the Local Government Section of the Public Finance Chapter. Decisions of Local Governments made under by-laws or ordinances controlling the use and development of lands are subject to appeal to the Local Government Court. The Court was established in 1966 and operates under the *City of Brisbane Town Planning Act 1964-1982*. Its jurisdiction extends to all Local Governments under the *Local Government Act 1936-1981*.

The municipality of Brisbane was proclaimed on 7 September 1859. The City of Brisbane was created in 1925 under *The City of Brisbane Act of 1924* by the amalgamation of 20 City, Town, or Shire Councils into one civic authority which took over several *ad hoc* boards and public utilities. It is governed by the Local Government Act where its own City of Brisbane Act is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act altering the application of the Local Government Act to Brisbane.

Elections

Local Authority Councils are elected by all persons 18 years of age and over for a period of three years. Voting, which is by secret ballot and compulsory, is wholly by post in 54 Shires and partly by post in 16 Shires. In the remaining Local Authority Areas voting is at polling-booths. There is no system of absentee voting on the day of elections as applies at State or Federal elections, though facilities for postal voting are available. Elections are held every three years and from 1970 the election day will be the last Saturday in March or, when Easter Saturday falls on that day, the first Saturday in April.

In Brisbane one alderman is elected, on preferential voting since 1964, for each of the wards. In other Local Authorities the number of councillors is approved by the Governor in Council. Some Local Authority Areas are divided into divisions for the purposes of elections, while in others the entire Area is treated as one electoral area. In elections, the required number of candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes are elected as councillors, each elector having as many votes as the number of councillors to be elected. The Mayor (or Chairman) is elected separately, and by vote of the entire Local Authority Area, except for the City of Brisbane, where he is elected by his fellow aldermen.

Payments to Members of Local Authorities

The City of Brisbane Act provides for the Lord Mayor and aldermen to receive a salary at such annual rates as the Council shall from time to time determine. Provision is also made for the Lord Mayor to receive an allowance at such rate as is determined in like manner. The annual rates from October 1982 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$60,559 salary and \$33,870 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (4), \$39,630; and aldermen, \$31,175 (based upon 80 per cent of the basic salary of members of the Queensland Parliament).

Local Authorities outside the City of Brisbane have power to make by-laws providing for the payment of fees and expenses to members for attendance at meetings and making authorised inspections, but the amount that a member may receive in any one year is limited. In addition, the Local Authority may decide to grant an allowance to the Chairman (or Mayor).

8 DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

There are a number of different types of divisions used for various administrative purposes. The principal types are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Local Government Areas

Local government areas were created as each part of the State became populated, but since 1916 the trend has been towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers.

Local Authority Areas are used as basic districts for the presentation of Population Census and other statistical data.

Counties and Parishes

These divisions have been used throughout the State for survey purposes; and, having followed natural boundaries as far as possible, they have been used as the basis for defining other administrative divisions. Their principal use is in the description of land for titles purposes.

State Electoral Districts

Queensland is divided by the *Electoral Districts Act 1971-1977* into 82 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones. These zones are (i) the South-Eastern Zone, comprising the cities of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Redcliffe, and Toowoomba, and shires in the south-eastern portion of the State, divided into 47 Electoral Districts; (ii) the Provincial Cities Zone (13 Districts), comprising the Bundaberg Area, the Central Queensland Area, and the Townsville Area (three Electoral Districts each), the Cairns Area (two Electoral Districts), and the Mackay Area and the Mount Isa Area (one Electoral District each); (iii) the Western and Far-Northern Zone (7 Districts); and (iv) the Country Zone (15 Districts). The boundaries of the Electoral Districts were determined having regard to (a) community or diversity of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, (d) boundaries of Local Authority Areas or Divisions of them, (e) distance from seat of government, (f) density of population, and (g) demographic trends.

Commonwealth Electoral Divisions

Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one member. At the 1980 election there were 19 Divisions.

Basic Wage Districts

The State Industrial Court divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November 1921. These districts are Southern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); Mackay Division; and Northern Division (Eastern and Western Districts); they have not been altered since 1921. Details are given in Chapter 13, Wages and Industrial Conditions.

Land Agents' Districts

The administration of the leasing and development of Crown lands is the function of the Land Administration Commission. Local matters are attended to in 45 Land Agents' Districts, in the principal town of each of which there is a Land Agent's Office where particulars of Crown leasehold land within the district are recorded.

Statistical Divisions

Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Areas are grouped into Statistical Divisions. The map facing page 1 indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the maps between pages 64 and 65 show Local Authority Areas in each Division.

The 11 Statistical Divisions are: Brisbane, Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, South-West, Fitzroy, Central-West, Mackay, Northern, Far North, and North-West.

Statistical Districts

Statistical District boundaries have been drawn around selected urban centres, with a population of 25,000 or more, experiencing growth beyond the Local Authority boundary. These Districts are intended to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller centres for a period of at least 20 years. They are designed to provide comparable statistics over time for urban centres. The seven urban centres so defined are Bundaberg, Cairns, Gold Coast, Mackay, Rockhampton, Sunshine Coast, and Townsville.

Statistics have been published for Statistical Districts for calendar year data from the year ended 31 December 1976 and for financial year data, mainly from the year ended 30 June 1977, but for certain series the year ended 30 June 1976.

Statistical Areas and Suburbs

Because of its large population and size (1,000 square kilometres) the City of Brisbane is too large for statistical analysis as a single entity; therefore, component areas were defined for statistical purposes within the City boundaries. These *Statistical Areas* were analogous in respect of population to Local Authority Areas elsewhere in the State. The boundaries were kept virtually unchanged for succeeding Censuses except that, as suburban settlement extended into outlying rural parts of the Local Authority Area, new Statistical Areas were created out of those larger rural areas. Further, as urbanisation extended beyond the boundaries of the City of Brisbane, new Statistical Areas were created covering those parts of surrounding Local Authority Areas brought within the *Brisbane Statistical Division*. There were 66 Statistical Areas at 31 December 1975.

In 1975, the Queensland Place Names Board completed the definition of names and boundaries for 176 Suburbs of Brisbane. Since then further suburbs have been defined in other local authority areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division. Since the 1976 Census the Bureau collections which previously used the Statistical Areas have used the Suburbs as the basic areal unit. An alphabetical list of the Suburbs is given in Chapter 6, Population.

While most statistical series will be available by Suburbs it will not always be practical to publish figures on this basis due to constraints of confidentiality and space. For presentation of statistics in these circumstances, Suburbs and other areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division have been grouped into Rings and Sectors. Details of these groupings are given in the ABS bulletin *Groupings of Areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division* (Catalogue No. 1310.3).

Statistics have been published for these new areas for calendar year data from the year ended 31 December 1976 and for financial year data, mainly from the year ended 30 June 1977, but for certain series for the year ended 30 June 1976.

Urban Brisbane Area

The concept of delineating, at Census dates, the area within and about the capital city which had reached a prescribed density of urbanisation, was first enunciated for the 1966 Census. This area was described as the Brisbane Metropolitan Area in reports of the 1966 Census but is now referred to as Urban Brisbane. The area is defined as incorporating all contiguous Census Collection Districts with a population of 200 or more persons per square kilometre, together with certain other areas which meet criteria respecting industrial and institutional areas with lower densities but urban affiliations. The boundary delineated by these rules is drawn without reference to Local Authority Area boundaries and is intended to be a moving boundary, which is to be adjusted after each Census, to encompass additional peripheral urbanisation and population growth.

At the 1976 Census, Urban Brisbane covered an area of 814 square kilometres (547 in the City of Brisbane, 87 in the City of Ipswich, 26 in the City of Redcliffe, 43 in the Shire of Albert, 10 in the Shire of Beaudesert, 6 in the Shire of Moreton, 45 in the Shire of Pine Rivers, and 49 in the Shire of Redland).

By the 1981 Census, Urban Brisbane had extended to cover an area of 884 square kilometres (566 in the City of Brisbane, 89 in the City of Ipswich, 74 in the City of Logan, 26 in the City of Redcliffe, 22 in the Shire of Moreton, 54 in the Shire of Pine Rivers, and 53 in the Shire of Redland). The City of Logan comprises the parts of Albert and Beaudesert Shires shown in Urban Brisbane in previous Censuses.

At both Censuses Urban Brisbane excluded the following water catchment-areas: Pine, Logan, and Brisbane Rivers, Tingalpa and Enoggera Reservoirs, and the North Pine Dam.

Further References

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Chapter 5

LAND SETTLEMENT

1 GENERAL

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Commission under the Minister for Lands, Forestry and Police. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. Appeals from the Commissioner's decisions are heard by a Land Court, whose functions also include the determination of rent and compensation. A Board attached to the Department of Lands controls Stock Routes. The Department of Mines controls leases and licences of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Control of water resources is under the Queensland Water Resources Commission and the Forestry Department controls the timber resources on Crown lands.

History

Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for government purposes. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916 the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement was encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it proceeded on this basis until 1957 except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was restored.

Legislation in 1957 restored the system of freeholding, at the option of the selectors or lessees, of town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Subsequent legislation permitted the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of Settlement Farm Leases or of Grazing Selections, and of all industrial lands.

As a result of these policies, the greater part (72.6 per cent) of the land in Queensland at 31 December 1981 remained as Crown land and was leased to the occupiers. Land alienated, or in the process of alienation as freehold land, accounted for 19.6 per cent and unoccupied and unreserved land, roads, stock routes, and public reserves for 7.7 per cent of the total area.

2 AREAS AND TENURES

The next table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy, and the areas held under each main group of tenures.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND
(^{'000 hectares})

Type of tenure	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Freehold						
Alienated by purchase	12,676	12,692	12,746	12,855	13,021	13,228
Alienated without payment	37	37	37	37	37	37
In process of alienation	18,227	18,779	19,218	19,584	20,294	20,658
Total freehold	30,941	31,508	32,002	32,476	33,353	33,923
Leasehold						
Pastoral tenures	99,934	97,787	97,438	96,992	96,291	97,055
Selection tenures	26,560	27,663	27,539	26,813	26,271	23,307
Special leases	3,117	3,370	3,441	3,588	3,841	4,025
Development leases	—	2	2	2	2	2
Country, suburban, and town lands perpetual leases	21	19	23	27	26	28
Leases, claims, and licences under mining acts(a)	172	178	175	174	176	177
Aboriginal land leases(b)	—	—	869	869	869	869
Total leasehold	129,804	129,019	129,487	128,465	127,476	125,462
Reserves (excluding leased area)	7,852	8,783	7,998	8,614	8,551	} 13,315
Roads and stock routes	1,958	1,874	1,870	1,856	1,840	
Unoccupied and unreserved	2,146	1,516	1,344	1,288	1,480	
Total area of State	172,700	172,700	172,700	172,700	172,700	172,700

(a) Net area, i.e. the area which is not also reserved or leased for other purposes. For total area for 1981, see the table 'Land Held under Mining Acts'. (b) Aurukun and Mornington Island. Previously included in 'Reserves'.

Freehold Land

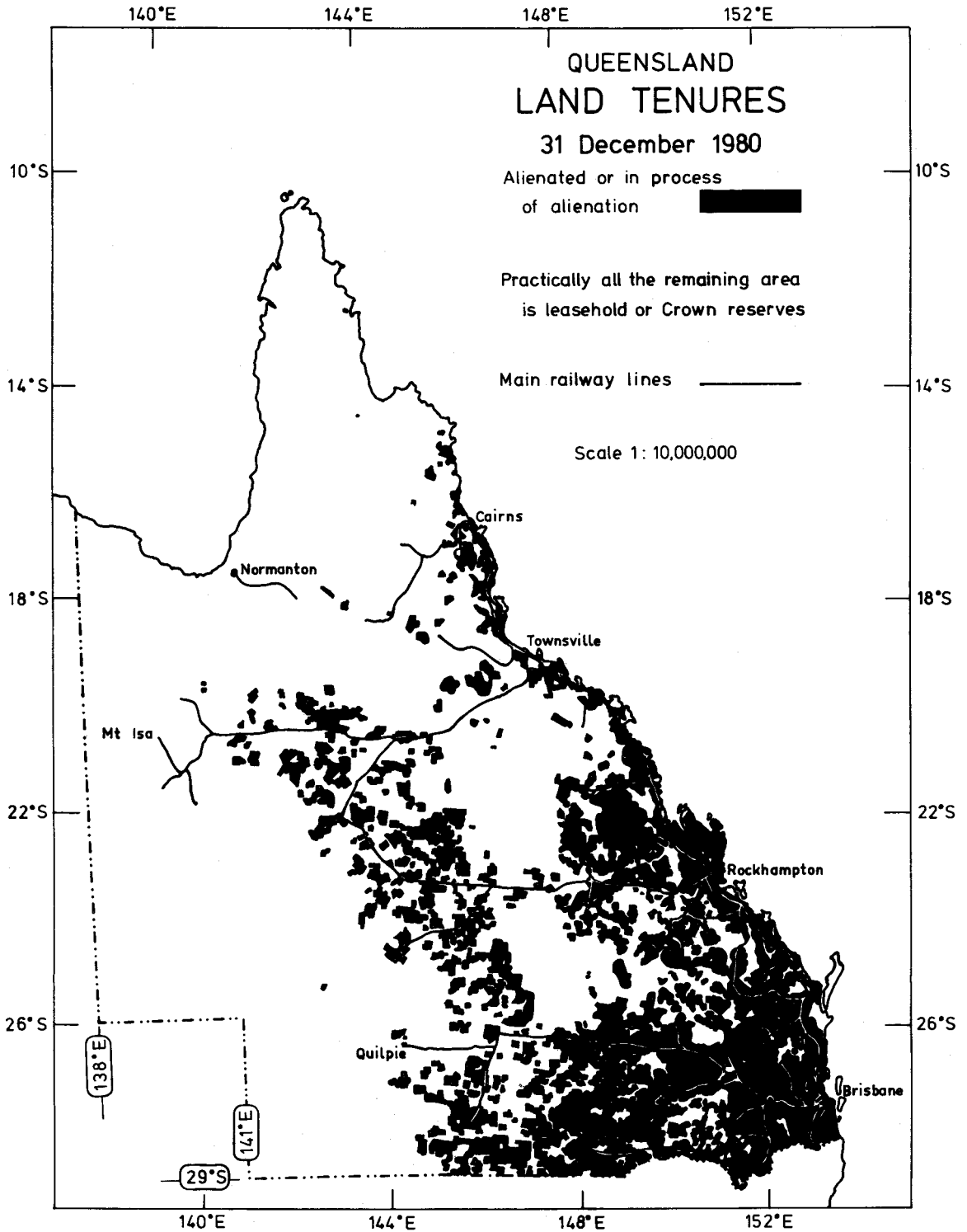
Freehold or fully alienated land is practically all registered under the Torrens system and all transfers and interests in such land are recorded by the Titles Office.

Leasehold Land

The leasing of Crown lands is the primary function of the Land Administration Commission which is also charged with surveying, redesigning or sub-dividing, and leasing such lands as revert to the Crown by resumption, or by the expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. By this system of reversion of land the Crown obtains, without the cost of purchase at values enhanced by developing public works, control over a continuing succession of land areas which it may make available for closer settlement or for re-allotment.

The general policy in regard to leasehold tenures is to make each property of a sufficiently large area to permit a reasonable living to be made from it after providing a reserve for bad seasons, and to make the term sufficiently lengthy to encourage the lessee to make permanent improvements adequate to the capacity of the property. When a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection expires or is surrendered, and is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for sub-division or in the selection of at least a good living area if the property is sub-divided. To improve security of tenure a lessee may apply for a new lease at any time within the last ten years of the current lease. A new lease over the whole or part of the existing lease may be offered by the Crown, but the lessee is not bound to accept. Instead, he may allow the existing lease to run to expiry and then assert his priority rights.

Application for blocks under Pastoral Lease or Selection Tenure is open to persons who are qualified according to the conditions of eligibility laid down in each case. Where there is more than one applicant for a block the successful applicant is determined by ballot. Rental values, based on the unimproved value of the land, are fixed for the initial period by the Crown and



thereafter by the Land Court. Perpetual Leases of Country, Town, and Suburban Allotments are determined by auction, annual rental being fixed at 3 per cent of the amount bid.

Pastoral Tenures

A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 1,300 square kilometres for sheep and 3,900 square kilometres for cattle being not uncommon. Leases are generally for terms up to 30 years in ten-year rental periods, but may be longer for Development Holdings subject to very extensive development conditions, and for Stud Holdings. Where the Crown may foresee possibilities of future closer settlement, Pastoral Holding leases are granted. These reserve to the Crown certain rights of resumption of up to one-third of the total area after the first 15 years of the lease.

Where the re-leasing of pastoral land is under review and the land may be dealt with under a more secure tenure at any time, it may be leased under a temporary yearly tenancy, known as an Occupation Licence. A further type of tenure is the Special Lease of Forest Reserves, which permits the use for grazing purposes of Forest Reserves, so utilising the grass for stock and keeping down undergrowth and pests while retaining the land for timber.

Selection Tenures

Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are granted in areas of up to 24,000 hectares. Settlement Farm Leases with a maximum area of 2,400 hectares are designed to cover lands suitable for grazing in conjunction with agriculture. Both these tenures have terms up to 30 years, and are subject to conditions of personal residence. Agricultural Selection leases cover smaller properties on land suitable for mixed farming and dairying.

All of these selection tenures may be converted to freehold tenure after 40 years by annual payments equal to one-fortieth of the purchase price, free of interest. Earlier freeholding is possible on payment of the balance then outstanding and the fulfilment of all imposed conditions. In addition, Agricultural Selections and Grazing Selections of not more than 2,000 hectares may be held under Perpetual Lease tenure, with the rental being subject to review at intervals of 10 years, the rent being determined at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the unimproved capital valuation.

Brigalow Lands Development Scheme

Development and closer settlement of the brigalow lands in the Fitzroy Basin with a view to increased beef production was undertaken by agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of the *Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act 1962-1978*.

The scheme involved the acquisition of existing leasehold holdings (by negotiation rather than by resumption) and clearing and improving them before making them available as smaller holdings, as well as providing land for State and Local Authority reservations, National Parks, Flora and Fauna, and Timber Reserves. The acquisition and settlement of lands were completed in 1975. In addition to 113 retention areas granted to former lessees, 170 blocks had been allocated by ballot, 132 as Purchase Leases and 38 as Grazing Selections, and 77 blocks had been auctioned as freehold.

Special Leases

These are conditional leases of Crown land for specific manufacturing, industrial, residential, or business purposes; or of public reserves for public purposes. Special leases over Forest Reserves are granted for grazing purposes and are more common in western areas of the State. The leases are for periods up to 30 years. They are offered by public auction to the bidder of the highest annual rent, and may be converted to perpetual lease tenure or to freehold.

Development leases are issued to private interests to develop or sub-divide Crown land for industrial, residential, or tourist purposes. On fulfilment of the imposed conditions, the lessee may sell the land, or part of it, paying an agreed percentage of the sale price to the Crown in return for the issue of freehold title.

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands

These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 8 hectares, and Country Leases cover farms not exceeding 1,036 hectares. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made.

Land Subject to Mining Acts

Crown land and private land as defined in the Mining Act may be held for mining purposes under mining lease tenure. Crown land may also be held under mining claim tenure. Mining leases and mining claims are known collectively as mining tenements. The mining claim tenure is lower in status.

Mining leases may be granted for winning of mineral from land and for associated purposes. Application is made to the District Warden. Mining leases are subject to conditions such as continuous and bona fide use, payment of rental, and performance of labour conditions. It is advantageous, although not necessary for a lessee of, or an applicant for, a mining lease to hold a miner's right, but it is necessary to hold a permit to enter when application is made for a mining tenement in private land.

Mining leases may be granted for a term not exceeding 21 years and may be renewed accordingly. The maximum area of a mining lease is 130 hectares but greater areas may be granted in certain circumstances. One man must be employed for every 4 hectares leased, except in dredging operations where three men must be employed for every 40 hectares leased, as well as other conditions. Expenditure of certain sums of money may be approved as an alternative to direct employment of labour.

Mining leases attract rental at the rate of \$15 per hectare a year plus a royalty on production of some minerals, while for others it is based on the value of production. For coal the annual rental is \$15 per hectare plus a royalty which is payable under the *Mining Royalties Act 1974* but varies according to those provisions. On mining leases for coal, one man must be employed for every 16 hectares for each of the first two years and for every 8 hectares every year thereafter.

The holder of a miner's right costing \$9 a year may take possession of any unoccupied Crown land for mining purposes, without the necessity of a title, provided he only hand mines. Such holder of a miner's right may also hand mine on occupied Crown land without a title, provided he has the written consent of the occupier of such occupied Crown land. 'Hand mining' has been defined as 'mining using only picks, shovels, hammers, gads, sieves, windlasses, and other like tools which are used manually'. During 1981, 7,477 miners' rights were issued. A mining claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the mining claim by the local warden. Provided that the mining claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and the minerals mined under the authority of the mining claim.

From 1 January 1982 an annual rent of \$8 is payable in respect of each registered mining claim. If rent remains unpaid after 31 December of each year, the mining claim becomes liable to cancellation.

Miner's Homestead Leases provide for the settlement of mining fields by permitting the holding of land for purposes of residence. The maximum area within a town boundary is 4,000

square metres or such greater area as the Governor in Council may approve and elsewhere 32 hectares or such greater or lesser area as the Governor in Council may approve. They are available on application to the warden or by auction. Such land may be applied for as a mining lease or it may be taken up for mining purposes by the holder of a miner's right, but arrangements must be made for compensation to the lessee. Leases now being issued are all perpetual leases, the annual rental being 3 per cent of the capital or purchase value, which is reviewed every 10 years by the warden on application by the lessee or the Minister.

Petroleum Leases may be granted under the *Petroleum Act* 1923-1982 where payable deposits of petroleum are discovered. They give underground rights and, subject to compensation agreements, entitle the lessee to occupy such areas as necessary to effectively carry on the mining operation. They are intended to cover areas not exceeding 260 square kilometres at an annual rental of \$20 per square kilometre, deductible from the prescribed royalty of 10 per cent of the selling value of the production.

The *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967 provides for the exploration for, and the exploitation of, petroleum resources on the continental shelf and sea-bed in territorial waters adjacent to the coast. At 31 December 1981, 9 Exploration Permits were in existence.

Authorities to Prospect may be granted to applicants intending to undertake large-scale exploration or prospecting, or geological or geophysical testing. Areas, rents, terms, and conditions are determined by the Minister. At the end of 1981 there were 610 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 117,096 square kilometres, 133 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 68,228 square kilometres, and 78 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 1,404,533 square kilometres.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1981

Type of tenure	Leases	Total area	Average area
	No.	hectares	hectares
Mining leases	6,446	637,236	99
Petroleum leases	17	435,000	25,588
Special bauxite leases	3	585,300	195,100
Miner's homestead leases	23,733	177,294	7
Claims etc.	n.a.	(a) 3,500	n.a.
Total	n.a.	1,838,330	n.a.

(a) Estimated.

Various agreements between the State Government and certain companies for the purpose of working minerals and coal in the State are contained in Special Acts of Parliament. Concessions are features of the agreements in return for the development of the areas in question.

Reserves

Areas throughout the State are reserved to the Crown for specific purposes, e.g. State forests and timber reserves, national parks and environmental parks, and Aboriginal reserves. For details of these areas see Chapter 17, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries, Section 5, Chapter 1, Geography and the Environment, Section 7, and Chapter 11, Social Welfare, Section 9, respectively.

3 SOIL CONSERVATION

The erratic rainfall patterns, high rainfall intensities, soil types, and the management conditions applied to many of Queensland's agricultural soils, particularly those on sloping land, make them susceptible to water erosion.

It is estimated that of the 162m hectares of land used in Queensland for agricultural purposes, 43 per cent requires soil conservation measures (either improved land management practices alone, or a combination of land management practices and soil conservation works).

Soil conservation measures are needed on some 42 per cent of the 159.2m hectares of grazing land, and on 90 per cent of the 2.8m hectares of cropping land. Improved land management practices alone are sufficient to control erosion on 31 per cent of the grazing land, and 19 per cent of the cropping land. In addition to the relatively inexpensive land management practices, more costly soil conservation works are also required on 11 per cent of the grazing land and 71 per cent of the cropping land.

Wind erosion has affected a smaller area of the cultivated lands than water erosion, but it has had serious effects in many of the grazing districts of the south-west, where 'scalded' areas are quite common.

The main soil conservation needs of the State at 30 June 1982, which were estimated by the Department of Primary Industries, are as follows.

Region	Area of cultivated land requiring soil conservation measures '000 hectares	Area protected by soil conservation measures '000 hectares
Darling Downs	691.2	282.8
Near South West	523.8	172.2
South Burnett	139.0	107.0
Burnett	132.9	53.8
Moreton	122.4	21.3
Capricornia	688.1	278.2
North Queensland	37.8	18.1
Total	2,335.2	933.4

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation with 83 field officers and 20 research officers stationed at 30 centres throughout the State. Some 11,200 landholders are using this service.

Soil conservation measures recommended include stubble retention, contour cultivation, special tillage practices, and rotation of crops or crops and pasture on a contour strip-cropping pattern. Control of storm run-off water is achieved through schemes comprising diversion banks and contour banks spaced at intervals down vulnerable slopes, discharging into stable natural watercourses or constructed waterways protected by suitable grasses.

The *Soil Conservation Act* 1965-1980 provides the statutory facilities for landholders to undertake joint soil conservation activity, either under government guidance or through local sponsorship and leadership. Provision is made for financial assistance by way of loans through the Agricultural Bank. Planned implementation of soil conservation measures is carried out using the Area of Soil Erosion Hazard provisions of the Act.

Eleven of the 14 shires of the Darling Downs region were declared as Areas of Soil Erosion Hazard in 1973. Landowners are subsidised by the Government on a dollar for dollar basis up to \$1,500 per farm for the implementation of approved soil conservation works. The Gin Gin and Isis areas near Bundaberg have also been declared as Areas of Soil Erosion Hazard. Cane farmers are being assisted to move from eroded hillsides to more gently sloping land in the coastal lowlands. An upper subsidy limit of \$1,000 per farm enterprise applies in these areas.

Conservation farm planning is carried out for both individual farms and groups of farms in subcatchments. Some 430,000 hectares of land, involving 2,720 landholders, has been planned since the scheme commenced. Approximately \$1.5m has been paid as subsidies on works implemented under these plans.

4 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

The important primary industries of Queensland are subject to relatively frequent and serious losses by drought and also to extensive flooding. There is therefore a definite need for the provision of works for water conservation for irrigation and stock watering and for flood mitigation.

The average annual flow of all streams in Queensland, equivalent to approximately 40 per cent of that for all Australian streams, gives ample scope for such works.

The right to the use and flow and to the control of water in watercourses, lakes, springs, and artesian wells in Queensland vests in the Crown, and the Commissioner of Water Resources is authorised to take measures to conserve water and provide for its more equal distribution and beneficial use.

Water Resources Investigation

The Commissioner of Water Resources is required, under the *Water Resources Administration Act 1978-1981*, to (a) assess and measure the State's water resources, both surface and underground; (b) evaluate the present and future water requirements of the State; and (c) investigate and formulate plans for the conservation, replenishment, protection, utilisation, and distribution of the water resources of the State.

For this purpose the Commission has installed and operates 601 stream gauging stations, 572 of them being equipped with automatic water level recorders, and collects rainfall data from 65 stations in addition to the Bureau of Meteorology stations.

Licensing and Control

As required under the *Water Act 1926-1981* rights to underground and surface water are allocated and their use controlled by a system of licensing of (a) all artesian bores in the State; (b) all sub-artesian bores in areas proclaimed by the Governor in Council; the main purpose of proclaiming areas is to ensure the equitable distribution of available supplies and to obtain information on the quantity, quality, extent, and use of those supplies; (c) all conservation and use, other than for stock and domestic supplies, of flow in watercourses.

At 30 June 1981, 16,043 Waterworks Licences were in existence, 11,347 being for pumps, 3,730 for dams and weirs, and 966 for other works.

Areas of sub-artesian water supply proclaimed by the Governor in Council, in which all bores and wells require a licence, total 1,468,833 square kilometres. A total of 36,922 bores, artesian and sub-artesian in proclaimed areas, was registered at 30 June 1981.

Development of Water Resources

The Queensland Water Resources Commission is required to prepare a co-ordinated program of work for the conservation, utilisation, and distribution of water resources, and to make recommendations to the Government regarding the carrying out of works in this program.

The Commission is principally responsible for water conservation and supply works for rural purposes, including irrigation, stock, and domestic supply. However, in planning such works, particularly storages, economies to all users can accrue by providing where possible for dual or multi-purpose use of works for irrigation, rural, urban, and industrial, including power generation and mining purposes. From December 1974 the Commission has become the sole authority for planning, design, and construction of all major dams in Queensland.

Urgent water requirements of the expanding mining activities have brought out the need to further ensure the orderly and efficient development of the limited water resources and to provide for immediate and future needs for urban, mineral, and rural purposes.

Water Conservation

The following two tables list storages completed and under construction at 30 June 1981 showing the name of the storage, locality, capacity, and the purposes for which used. The list is limited to those storages with a capacity of 20,000 megalitres or more.

EXISTING WATER STORAGES, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1981

Name of storage	Stream and nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Purpose
Atkinson	Atkinson's Lagoon, Lowood ..	31,300	Irrigation
Awoonga	Boyne R., Gladstone	255,000	Irrigation and city supply
Beardmore	Balonne R., St. George	101,000	Irrigation area
Borumba	Yabba Ck, Imbil	42,600	Irrigation and city supply
Callide	Callide Ck, Biloela	57,600	Callide Power Station and irrigation
Cooby Creek	Cooby Ck, Oakley	23,100	City Supply
Coolmunda	Macintyre Brook, Inglewood ..	75,200	Irrigation
Eungella	Broken R., Eungella	131,000	Irrigation area and mining
Fairbairn	Nogoa R., Emerald	1,440,000	Irrigation area, mining, and urban supply
Fitzroy River Barrage ..	Fitzroy R., Rockhampton	66,000	City supply
Fred Haigh	Kolan R., Gin Gin	586,000	Irrigation area and town supply
Glenlyon	Pike Ck, Stanthorpe	(a) 127,000	Irrigation, border streams
Hinze	Nerang R., Nerang	41,700	City supply
Julius	Leichhardt R., Mount Isa	127,000	Mining and city supply
Koombooloomba	Tully R., Ravenshoe	200,700	Hydro-electricity and irrigation
Lake Manchester	Cabbage Tree Ck, Ipswich	25,700	City supply
Lake Moondarra	Leichhardt R., Mount Isa	106,100	City supply and recreational
Lake Morris	Freshwater R., Cairns	45,500	City supply
Leslie	Sandy Ck, Warwick	47,100	Irrigation and city supply
Maroon	Burnett Ck, Boonah	38,400	Irrigation
Moogerah	Reynolds Ck, Kalbar	92,500	Power station and irrigation
North Pine	North Pine R., Petrie	202,000	City supply
Perseverance Creek	Perseverance Ck, Toowoomba ..	30,300	City supply
Ross River	Ross R., Townsville	417,000	City supply and flood control
Somerset	Stanley R., Esk	893,000	Brisbane-Ipswich supply, flood mitigation, hydro-electricity
Splityard Creek	Pryde Ck, Fernvale	28,600	Hydro-electricity
Tinaroo Falls	Barron R., Atherton	407,000	Hydro-electricity and irrigation
Wuruma	Nogo R., Eidsvold	194,000	Irrigation

(a) Full capacity 254,000 megalitres, 50 per cent of which is available to Queensland.

WATER STORAGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1981

Name of storage	Stream and nearest town	Storage capacity (megalitres)	Purpose
Boondooma	Boyne R., Proston	212,000	Power station and irrigation
Cania	Three Moon Ck, Monto	89,000	Irrigation area
Kinchant	Sandy Ck, North Eton	(a) 62,800	Irrigation area and city supply
Wivenhoe	Brisbane R., Fernvale	1,150,000	Brisbane-Ipswich supply and flood mitigation

(a) Initial stage, providing a storage of 11,000 megalitres, completed.

Irrigation Areas

About 19.2 per cent of the area under irrigation in the State is concentrated in irrigation areas constituted under the *Irrigation Act* 1922-1979, where the supply is generally reticulated by channel systems, by means of gravity or pumping, from the storage. In addition some supply is also provided from streams regulated by the storage. Details of irrigation areas established and under construction at 30 June 1981 are set out below.

- (a) Dawson Valley Irrigation Area. This area situated around the town of Theodore is supplied by four weirs on the Dawson River. Pumping stations deliver water through channel systems to 71 farms. Cotton and grain crops account for the major

part of production from irrigated farms. In addition the towns of Theodore, Cracow, Moura, and Baralaba and the Thiess-Dampier Mitsui Mining Group obtain supplies from the storages.

- (b) **Burdekin River Irrigation Area and Water Supply Scheme.** This scheme is a complex system of water conservation, irrigation, urban, and stock water supply. Present storages are Eungella Dam on the Broken River, and Gorge, Blue Valley, and Clare Weirs on the Burdekin River.

From Eungella Dam water is diverted directly by a privately owned 121-kilometre piped supply system to coal mining operations at Goonyella and Peak Downs and the town of Moranbah.

Supplies for other purposes are maintained along the Bowen River and lower 114 kilometres of the Burdekin River by release of water from the storage as required. These purposes and the arrangements for supply comprise: (i) a pumping station on the Bowen River delivering supply through 34 kilometres of pipeline to the Collinsville Power Station, Collinsville Town, and grazing holdings along the pipeline; (ii) pumping stations delivering water through channel systems to 138 individual irrigated holdings in Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg sections of the Burdekin River Irrigation Area, the principal crops from irrigated farms being sugar cane and rice; and (iii) private diversion by pumping for irrigation on holdings along the Bowen, Broken, and Burdekin Rivers.

- (c) **Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area.** This area is supplied by Tinaroo Falls Dam and weirs on the Barron and Walsh River systems. Water is delivered through channel systems and regulated streams to 570 farms on which the principal crop is tobacco. In addition, water is supplied to the towns of Mareeba and Dimbulah, and to the hydro-electric generating station at Barron Falls.
- (d) **St George Irrigation Area.** The principal storages of this area, located near the town of St George, are Beardmore Dam and Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River and 2 weirs on Thuraggi Watercourse. During 1980–81 water was supplied to 86 farms, on which the principal crops are cotton and soybeans, and to the town of St George.
- (e) **Emerald Irrigation Area.** This scheme, a joint Commonwealth Government and State Government undertaking, involved the construction of Fairbairn Dam on the Nogoa River, some 19 kilometres upstream from Emerald. During 1980–81 water was supplied to 51 farms from the channel system and to 15 farms from regulated streams with the principal production being cotton and soybeans. In addition, supplies were made to the town of Emerald and the Gregory Coal Mine.
- (f) **Bundaberg Irrigation Scheme.** This scheme consists of the Bundaberg Irrigation Area and the Upper Burnett Irrigation Project and is aimed at raising the efficiency and security of the established sugar industry in the region. Storages comprise the Wuruma Dam (capacity 194,000 megalitres) on the Nogo River, Mundubbera Weir (4,930 megalitres) and the Burnett Barrage (16,500 megalitres) on the Burnett River, and Fred Haigh Dam (586,000 megalitres) and the Kolan Barrage (4,000 megalitres) on the Kolan River. Supply is by channel systems and private diversion from streams. In addition to irrigation, the scheme augments supply to the city of Bundaberg, and assures supply to the towns of Eidsvold, Mundubbera, Gayndah, and Wallaville.
- (g) **Eton Irrigation Area.** This project will provide irrigation water for some 8,000 hectares of cane lands in the North Eton area, assured irrigation supplies along the Pioneer River, and urban and industrial supplies for the city of Mackay. The scheme consists of the Mirani Weir and Kinchant Dam (capacity 62,800 megalitres). The initial stage of Kinchant Dam, providing a storage of 11,000 megalitres, has been completed. The dam supplies water by means of distribution channels to individual farms in the area.

Irrigation Projects

There are schemes, established under the *Water Act* 1926–1981, where water from storage is released downstream to maintain adequate supplies for private pumping under licence for irrigation and other purposes.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS, QUEENSLAND, 1980–81
(Source: Queensland Water Resources Commission)

Project	Storage	Licensed pumps at 30 June	Water supplied	
			Irrigation	Other Purposes
		No.	megalitres	megalitres
Callide	Callide Dam	—	—	(a) 7,875
Chinchilla Weir	Chinchilla Weir	26	1,009	(b) 272
Dumaresq	Glenlyon Dam	152	18,811	(b) 1,502
Fitzroy River Barrage	Fitzroy River Barrage	70	1,601	—
Julius Dam	Julius Dam	—	—	—
Logan River	Maroon Dam	138	5,744	(c) 904
Lower Lockyer	Atkinson Dam	194	7,096	—
Macintyre Brook	Coolmunda Dam	145	10,871	(b) 413
Mackenzie River	Bedford and Bingegang Weirs	(d)	—	(d) 10,468
Mary Valley	Borumba Dam	171	7,278	(c) 3,373
Upper Burnett	Wuruma Dam and Mundubbera Weir	190	17,970	(e) 1,000
Upper Condamine	Leslie Dam	72	6,692	(b) 1,815
Warrill Valley	Moogerah Dam	360	5,411	(f) 8,034

(a) Calcap Power Station and underground recharge.

(b) Urban.

(c) Urban and industrial.

(d) Water is supplied by pipelines to coal mines and Blackwater town.

(e) Urban and rural.

(f) Power generation, urban, and rural.

Work has commenced on the Wivenhoe Dam to be built at 150 km on the Brisbane River for Brisbane-Ipswich water supply and flood mitigation. The capacity for water supply will be 1,150,000 megalitres and, above this, up to 1,450,000 megalitres will be available for flood storage. The storage will also serve as the lower reservoir for the 500 MW Wivenhoe Pumped Storage Hydro-electric Scheme. Splyard Creek Dam provides the upper storage for this scheme. This dam, completed in 1980, has a storage capacity of 28,600 megalitres and is situated near the junction of Splyard and Pryde Creeks.

Work has commenced on the construction of Boondooma Dam on the Boyne River with a storage capacity of 212,000 megalitres. The dam will supply water for the thermal power station at Tarong and for irrigation along the lower Boyne River.

Government approval has been given for the construction of the Burdekin Falls Dam as part of the Burdekin River Project Irrigation Undertaking. The dam will have a capacity of 1,750,000 megalitres and will supply an expanded Burdekin Irrigation Area.

Farm Water Supplies

Under the *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act* 1958–1979, technical assistance is available to landholders throughout the State on all matters relating to water conservation and utilisation for domestic, stock, and irrigation purposes, on individual holdings or groups of holdings covering construction of farm dams, irrigation bores and stock bores, and pumping and distribution systems. In addition, the Government provides finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical advice on construction and installation.

Underground Water Supplies

The availability of underground water in Queensland has played a very big part in the development of the pastoral industry, and of irrigation on individual farms, particularly along the coastal fringe. The most important areas where water from this source is used for irrigation are in the following river basins: the Lower Burdekin, the Don (Bowen), the Pioneer, the Callide

Valley, the Lower Burnett, many parts of the Brisbane Basin, including the Lockyer, and parts of the Upper Condamine Basin.

The artificial replenishment of underground water supplies has been implemented in the Burdekin Delta. The North and South Burdekin Water Boards divert unregulated supplies of water from the Burdekin River for the purpose of artificially recharging the underground supplies from which some 26,800 hectares of sugar cane are irrigated and supplies for stock and domestic purposes are drawn.

The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 1,124,000 square kilometres, or about two-thirds of the total State area. This part of the State is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores.

At 30 June 1981, a total of 3,443 artesian bores had been drilled in the Great Artesian Basin, of which 2,355 continued to flow, providing a supply of 815 megalitres a day. Although this supply will continue to diminish for a further 30 to 40 years, after that time a steady and continuous flow of some 592 megalitres a day is expected to be maintained.

Irrigation on Agricultural Holdings

Statistics on irrigation are collected on a rotational basis only. The 1980-81 figure for total area under agriculture was 2.6 million hectares, from which the value of production was approximately \$1,455m. Of this area some 255,700 hectares were irrigated from which the value of crops was estimated at \$458m.

According to returns received from agricultural producers, crops or pastures were irrigated on 8,421 holdings, or 23.4 per cent of all agricultural holdings in the State in 1980-81. The irrigated area of crops (excluding sown pasture) was 222,003 hectares, or 8.6 per cent of the total area under crop. In addition there were 14,020 hectares of lucerne irrigated and 19,684 hectares of other sown and native pastures. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 30 hectares.

Although a greater number of irrigators use surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, etc. to irrigate their crops, more land is actually irrigated from underground water sources such as bores, spears, and wells. During 1980-81, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 129,398 hectares on 3,646 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 125,939 hectares, as follows: from water supplied in irrigation areas and districts, 52,923 hectares on 1,252 holdings; from rivers, creeks, lakes, etc., outside such areas, 51,082 hectares on 2,736 holdings; and from farm dams, 21,934 hectares on 1,664 holdings. In addition, on 35 holdings mainly around Brisbane, 370 hectares were irrigated from town water supplies.

CROPS AND PASTURES IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1978-79			1980-81		
	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated	Total area	Area irrigated	Proportion irrigated
	hectares	hectares	%	hectares	hectares	%
Sugar cane	330,160	79,114	24.0	354,874	101,715	28.7
Cereals (all purposes)	1,620,113	35,753	2.2	1,830,248	49,455	2.7
Tobacco	3,792	3,616	95.4	3,454	3,293	95.3
Cotton	14,442	13,448	93.1	24,182	20,728	85.7
Fruit	22,504	6,622	29.4	24,085	8,027	33.3
Vegetables	28,132	20,385	72.5	26,510	19,456	73.4
Other crops	350,897	20,598	5.9	310,442	19,329	6.2
Lucerne	n.a.	11,241	n.a.	n.a.	14,020	n.a.
Other pastures	n.a.	18,439	n.a.	n.a.	19,684	n.a.
Total	n.a.	209,216	n.a.	n.a.	255,707	n.a.

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81
(hectares)

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Tobacco	Cotton	Fruit and vegetables	Other crops	Lucerne	Other pastures	Total
Moreton (a)	87	323	213	13,334	13,150	6,075	6,488	39,670
Wide Bay-Burnett	37,788	276	—	4,394	6,465	3,423	5,403	57,749
Darling Downs	—	188	4,515	2,874	34,064	2,308	2,063	46,012
South-West	—	—	5,359	30	2,378	63	395	8,225
Fitzroy	—	—	10,641	474	6,994	2,041	1,531	21,681
Central-West	—	—	—	1	17	7	60	85
Mackay	27,231	—	—	49	83	9	646	28,018
Northern	34,845	31	—	4,012	4,015	76	600	43,579
Far North	1,764	2,475	—	2,315	1,585	18	2,495	10,652
North-West	—	—	—	—	33	—	3	36
Total Queensland ..	101,715	3,293	20,728	27,483	68,784	14,020	19,684	255,707

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Queensland Land Administration Commission, Department of Mines, Department of Primary Industries, and Commissioner of Water Resources.

Chapter 6

POPULATION

1 GROWTH OF POPULATION

At 31 December 1856 there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520.

Population at Censuses

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). Later Censuses were conducted by the Colonial Government up to 1901, and thereafter by the Commonwealth Government.

At the 1871 Census the population of Queensland was 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; at 1901, 498,129; at 1911, 605,813; at 1921, 755,972; at 1933, 947,534; and at 1947, 1,106,415. Details of later Censuses are shown in the table below.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent of the Australian total; this figure was 15.7 per cent at the 1981 Census.

The next table shows the population of all States for Censuses from 1954 to 1981. Populations at Censuses prior to 1966 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

CENSUS COUNTS OF POPULATION (a)

State or Territory	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
New South Wales	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180	4,777,103	5,126,217
Victoria	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351	3,646,981	3,832,443
Queensland	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065	2,037,197	2,295,123
South Australia	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,173,707	1,244,756	1,285,033
Western Australia	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,030,469	1,144,857	1,273,624
Tasmania	308,752	350,340	371,436	390,413	402,866	418,957
Northern Territory	16,469	27,095	56,504	86,390	97,090	123,324
Australian Capital Territory	30,315	58,828	96,032	144,063	197,622	221,609
Australia	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,755,638	13,548,472	14,576,330

(a) Excluding full-blood Aborigines prior to 1966.

Estimated Resident Population

The next table shows the estimated resident population of Queensland at 30 June for the years 1976 to 1981. The mean populations for the calendar years and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates per head.

The estimated resident populations at 30 June 1976 and 1981 were derived by:

- (a) tabulating Census Counts (actual location basis) to obtain counts on the basis of usual residence,

- (b) adjusting the Census Counts (place of usual residence) for census under-enumeration, and
- (c) adding to the adjusted Census Counts (place of usual residence) the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census.

An Australian resident is regarded as being temporarily overseas if his intended, or actual, length of stay is less than one year.

The estimate for 1976 is final. Figures for 1977 to 1981 are preliminary and subject to revision when final results become available from the 1981 Census.

The change to *estimated resident population* for the official population series was made following the 1981 Census. Until 1966 the official estimates were based on Census Counts plus natural increase and estimates of net migration. From 1966 it was recognised that short-term internal movements could not be estimated satisfactorily and intercensal estimates thereafter included only movements involving a change in place of residence.

From September 1976, a further change excluded short-term overseas movements because of the large growth in the number, the quarter to quarter fluctuations in the level, and the increasing difficulty in estimating the actual usual residence in Australia of the persons involved.

When the basis for the 1976-81 intercensal estimates had to be decided, neither classification by place of usual residence nor data on Australians temporarily overseas were available from the 1976 Census. Consequently, the estimates were made on a mixed conceptual basis. The Census Count was according to place of location on Census night whereas quarterly changes were estimated according to place of usual residence. With the 1981 Census, place of usual residence was included in the preliminary tables and analyses of records of Australians temporarily overseas were undertaken.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	At 30 June			Mean for year ended 30 June	Mean for year ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Persons		
1976.. ..	1,053,500	1,038,800	2,092,400	2,072,000	2,092,100
1977 _p	1,072,800	1,059,600	2,132,400	2,112,000	2,132,800
1978 _p	1,094,800	1,082,700	2,177,500	2,155,300	2,177,700
1979 _p	1,117,800	1,105,400	2,223,200	2,199,700	2,223,400
1980 _p	1,144,000	1,131,400	2,275,400	2,248,500	2,275,700
1981 _p	1,179,100	1,166,300	2,345,300	2,307,900	2,345,900

The estimated resident populations of all States and Territories at 30 June for the years 1976 to 1981 are shown below.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

State or Territory	Estimated resident population at 30 June					
	1976	1977 _p	1978 _p	1979 _p	1980 _p	1981 _p
New South Wales	4,959,600	5,003,200	5,049,800	5,103,300	5,165,200	5,237,100
Victoria	3,810,400	3,837,500	3,863,700	3,883,200	3,909,800	3,948,600
Queensland	2,092,400	2,132,400	2,177,500	2,223,200	2,275,400	2,345,300
South Australia	1,274,100	1,286,600	1,297,800	1,301,800	1,308,700	1,319,300
Western Australia	1,178,300	1,204,800	1,230,900	1,254,100	1,273,500	1,299,100
Tasmania	412,300	413,900	416,400	418,700	423,500	427,300
Northern Territory	98,200	102,200	107,000	111,400	115,200	122,800
Australian Capital Territory	207,700	211,100	215,200	218,200	220,800	227,300
Australia	14,033,100	14,191,800	14,358,200	14,513,800	14,692,200	14,926,800

During the period 1976 to 1981 the estimated resident population of Queensland increased by 12.1 per cent. Percentage increases in other States and Territories were as follows: Northern

Territory, 25.1; Western Australia, 10.3; Australian Capital Territory, 9.4; New South Wales, 5.6; Victoria, 3.6; Tasmania, 3.6; and South Australia, 3.5.

Overseas Migration

At the end of World War II, Australia embarked on a program of planned, large-scale immigration in order to develop its resources by strengthening and diversifying the economy. Although immigration policy continues to provide for specific national needs, emphasis is given to family reunion and sponsored migration.

The next table shows the permanent movement of population recorded in the six years to 1981. It shows *settlers* who declared on arrival in Australia that they intended to settle permanently, and nominated Queensland as being the State of their intended future residence. It also shows departures of Queensland residents permanently departing Australia, and *former settlers*, i.e. persons who stated on departure that they had come to Australia intending to settle.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Settlers arriving		Departures		Net gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former settlers (a)	Total	New settlers (a)	Total
1976 ..	1,043	4,701	1,839	3,240	2,862	1,461
1977 ..	1,435	6,517	1,588	2,787	4,929	3,730
1978 ..	1,331	6,866	1,628	3,088	5,238	3,778
1979 ..	1,630	9,073	1,637	3,027	7,436	6,046
1980 ..	1,776	12,499	1,618	2,968	10,881	9,531
1981 ..	2,532	17,318	1,987	3,223	15,331	14,095

(a) See text above.

At the 1947 Census, 114,237 persons in Queensland, or 10.3 per cent of the population, were recorded as having been born outside Australia. At the 1976 and 1981 Censuses the numbers were 266,082 (13.1 per cent) and 330,172 (14.4 per cent), respectively. The corresponding proportions for the whole of Australia were 9.8 per cent in 1947, 20.4 per cent in 1976, and 20.6 per cent in 1981.

Overseas Short-term Movement

Population movement in the short-term, i.e. for periods of less than 12 months, of Queensland residents going abroad, and overseas visitors arriving with the intention of staying in Queensland, is shown in the next table according to the purpose of journey.

The figures for short-term movement in the population are estimates based on a sample and subject to sampling errors. The difference between the figures shown and those that would be obtained from a full enumeration, the standard error of the estimate, is relatively small.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT OF POPULATION(a), QUEENSLAND

Purpose of journey	Overseas visitors arriving		Queensland residents departing	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
In transit	5,676	5,890	..	..
Convention, employment, business	11,469	13,775	18,669	20,493
Holiday, accompanying business traveller	52,910	61,576	80,008	87,305
Visiting relatives	35,813	40,951	27,216	27,186
Other and not stated	7,953	8,782	10,444	7,637
Total	113,820	130,973	136,338	142,621

(a) See text above.

The durations of stay of overseas visitors to Australia and of those who spent most of their time in Queensland are given in the next table.

OVERSEAS VISITORS DEPARTING AUSTRALIA(a) ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF STAY

Length of stay	Australia		Those spending most time in Queensland	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
Under 1 week	194,938	194,625	13,553	14,625
1 week and under 2 weeks	186,216	182,894	20,764	24,510
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	128,488	135,005	24,662	28,588
3 weeks and under 1 month	85,440	88,424	15,701	19,365
1 month and under 2 months	134,793	146,078	19,301	23,301
2 months and under 3 months	48,542	50,826	6,923	8,388
3 months and under 6 months	54,321	57,700	6,998	8,130
6 months and under 9 months	19,013	19,539	2,975	2,672
9 months and under 12 months	13,609	15,765	1,811	2,226
Not stated etc.	8,730	9,519	661	667
Total	874,090	900,376	113,350	132,470

(a) See text above.

2 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The estimated resident population by age group and sex for 1976 and 1981 is shown in the next table.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (a), QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE

Age group	1976			1981 ^p		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0- 4	98,662	95,232	193,894	95,551	90,295	185,846
5- 9	101,684	96,411	198,095	106,856	102,383	209,239
10-14	100,672	95,689	196,361	109,484	104,897	214,381
15-19	97,806	93,892	191,698	105,642	103,296	208,938
20-24	89,382	85,523	174,905	106,636	101,409	208,045
25-29	87,345	83,620	170,965	98,010	92,763	190,773
30-34	72,938	68,988	141,926	95,721	92,121	187,842
35-39	62,174	58,959	121,133	78,994	75,642	154,636
40-44	54,957	52,041	106,998	65,634	61,475	127,109
45-49	57,458	54,102	111,560	56,644	53,505	110,149
50-54	56,373	54,091	110,464	58,075	56,220	114,295
55-59	47,757	48,911	96,668	55,770	54,808	110,578
60-64	42,535	45,314	87,849	46,623	50,170	96,793
65-69	34,155	36,245	70,400	39,881	43,788	83,669
70 and over	49,637	69,822	119,459	59,550	83,492	143,042
Total	1,053,535	1,038,840	2,092,375	1,179,071	1,166,264	2,345,335
Under 18	361,700	345,439	707,139	374,100	358,374	732,474
18-64	608,043	587,334	1,195,377	705,540	680,610	1,386,150
65 and over	83,792	106,067	189,859	99,431	127,280	226,711

(a) Age distributions are shown to unit level but are estimates only. The diagram on page 100 compares the estimated age distribution at the 1981 Census with that at the 1976 Census.

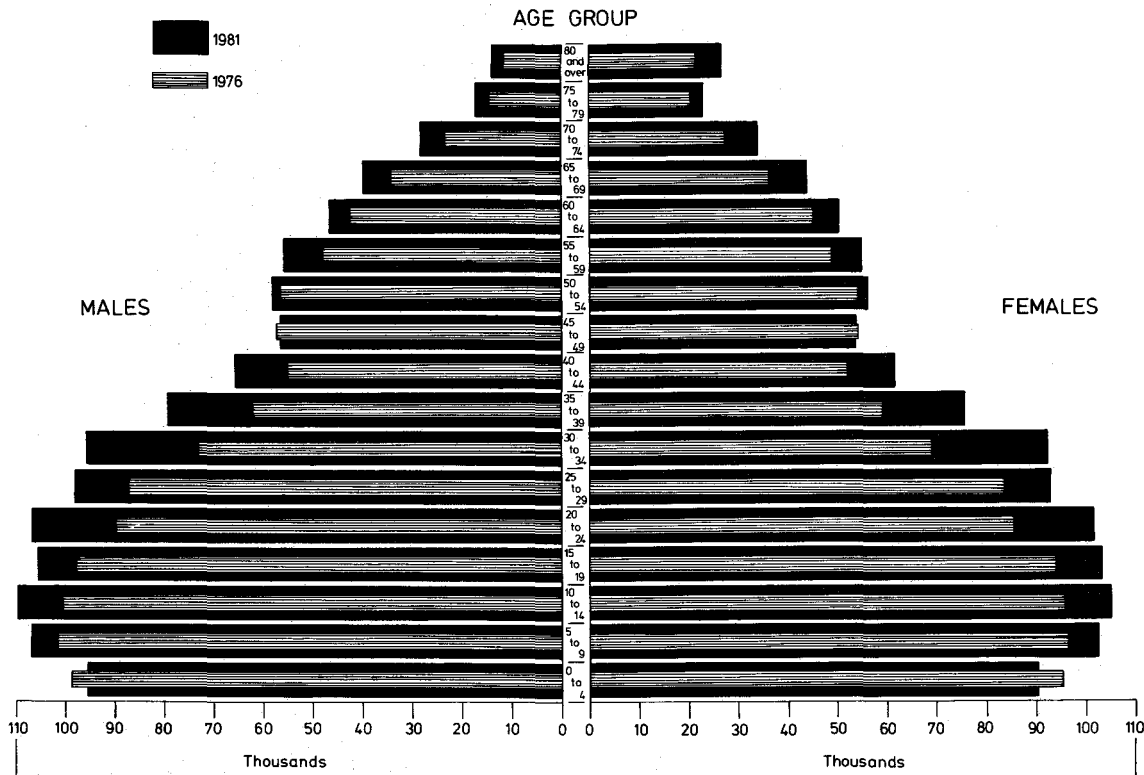
3 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Most of the population of Queensland is distributed in the coastal areas east of the Great Dividing Range and is relatively densest within 300 kilometres of Brisbane. The mining industry has contributed to population growth, particularly in central Queensland. Throughout the interior, where industry is almost entirely pastoral, however, population is sparsely distributed.

Local Authorities and Suburbs

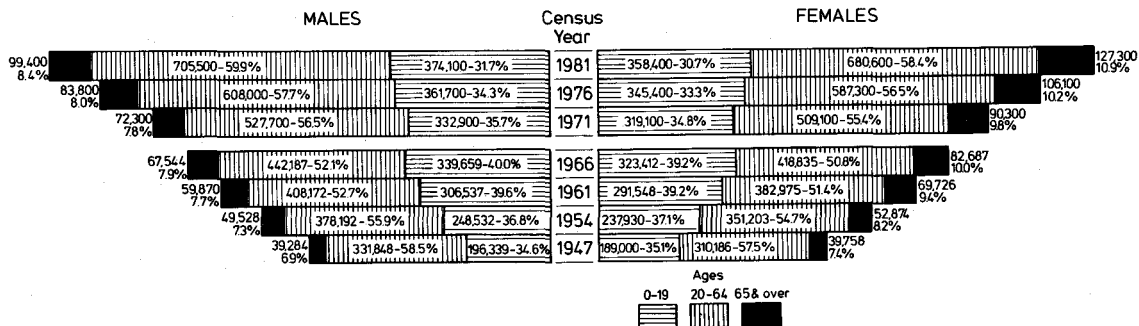
The next table shows the areas and populations of Local Authorities grouped into Statistical Divisions. Populations are those recorded at the 1971, 1976, and 1981 Censuses and the preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 1981.

AGE STRUCTURE OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION



The comparative age grouping at the 1976 and 1981 Censuses is shown in the diagram above. It will be noticed that with the growth of population the length of the black 1981 bars is greater than that of the hatched 1976 bars for all age groups except the 0-4 and 45-49 groups. The 45-49 age group in 1981 includes those born in the years 1932 to 1936 when the effects of the depression and the world-wide lowering of the birth rate were severely felt.

The diagram below illustrates the changing sizes and proportions of age groups over the last six Census periods. The age groups approximately represent (i) the childhood and student ages (ii) the working ages, and (iii) the retired ages. In interpreting the diagram, note should be taken of the fact that from 1971 the estimated resident population is depicted, while the data for earlier years represents the count of the population on the basis of location on Census night.



In 1981, for the first time in Queensland, school semester holidays coincided with the taking of the Census. As a result, the number of people absent from their usual place of residence was significantly higher than in 1976. The effect of this movement on Census Counts (actual location basis) may be significant in some centres e.g. resort areas, and needs to be kept in mind when comparing counts over time.

Boundaries of Brisbane suburbs for the 1981 Census differ marginally from those delimited by the Place Names Board, in that they generally follow the middle of the street rather than rear property alignments. Where other boundary changes have occurred, figures have been partly estimated to agree with those defined at the time of the latest estimate.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown as—IPSWICH

Towns are shown as—DALBY

Suburbs and Shires are shown as—ALBERT

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1981(a)	Census Count 30 June					Estimated resident population 30 June 1981p
		1971	1976	1981(b)			
				Males	Females	Persons	

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

City of Brisbane

Acacia Ridge	9.3	8,701	8,650	3,813	3,760	7,573	} n.y.a.
Albion	1.5	2,991	2,728	1,137	1,185	2,322	
Alderley	2.6	5,624	5,265	2,261	2,434	4,695	
Algester	4.1	230	2,493	2,065	1,930	3,995	
Annerley	3.0	9,603	8,626	3,952	4,392	8,344	
Anstead, Moggill State Forest ..	14.7	503	599	358	370	728	
Archerfield	4.5	928	913	411	374	785	
Ascot	2.5	4,961	4,606	2,083	2,215	4,298	
Ashgrove	5.8	12,716	11,423	4,685	5,413	10,098	
Aspley	6.1	9,684	10,406	5,057	5,072	10,129	
Bald Hills	14.2	3,252	3,322	2,126	2,102	4,228	
Balmoral	1.2	3,131	2,928	1,442	1,473	2,915	
Banyo	3.6	4,989	5,146	2,397	2,495	4,892	
Bardon	5.3	8,424	7,704	3,368	3,781	7,149	
Bellbowrie	6.0	242	771	724	753	1,477	
Belmont	12.5	1,150	1,295	553	564	1,117	
Berrinba	5.3	152	323	147	125	272	
Boondall	11.0	4,813	5,044	2,632	2,642	5,274	
Bowen Hills	1.6	1,719	1,301	468	455	923	
Bracken Ridge, Fitzgibbon ..	11.6	3,362	7,033	4,680	4,657	9,337	
Bridgeman Downs	8.6	810	874	484	462	946	} n.y.a.
Brighton	8.3	10,542	10,350	4,515	4,561	9,076	
Brookfield, Mount Coot-tha Park	34.2	960	1,192	621	705	1,326	
Bulimba	2.8	4,518	4,288	1,873	1,719	3,592	
Burbank	31.0	419	689	464	449	913	
Calamvale	6.6	704	766	373	345	718	
Camp Hill	4.7	10,426	9,961	4,276	4,723	8,999	
Cannon Hill	3.9	4,822	4,259	2,182	2,244	4,426	
Capalaba West	5.5	322	295	182	162	344	
Carina	6.2	7,871	7,563	4,080	4,167	8,247	
Carina Heights	4.7	4,704	4,435	2,243	2,528	4,771	
Carseldine	4.5	665	1,145	1,144	1,302	2,446	
Chandler	7.9	902	1,024	422	431	853	
Chapel Hill	5.3	2,534	4,171	2,830	2,966	5,796	
Chelmer	1.8	3,137	2,852	1,173	1,324	2,497	
Chermside	3.6	8,464	7,666	3,043	3,849	6,892	
Chermside West	3.4	6,333	6,596	3,238	3,374	6,612	

POPULATION

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1981(a)	Census Count 30 June				Estimated resident population 30 June 1981p	
		1971	1976	1981(b)			
				Males	Females		Persons

City of Brisbane—continued						
City	2.9	3,645	3,036	2,244	1,267	3,511
Clayfield	3.0	9,550	9,525	3,811	4,810	8,621
Cooper's Plains	4.1	5,437	5,017	2,227	2,265	4,492
Coorparoo	5.4	13,184	13,125	5,458	6,550	12,008
Corinda	3.0	4,019	4,132	1,912	2,182	4,094
Cribb Island, Lower Nudgee	30.9	1,418	1,176	74	71	145
Darra	6.0	3,770	3,815	2,053	1,782	3,835
Deagon	2.6	3,860	3,778	1,797	1,859	3,656
Doolandella	9.4	250	310	191	181	372
Drewvale	23.7	105	113	25	24	49
Durack	4.3	1,149	1,651	1,273	1,219	2,492
Dutton Park	1.0	2,640	2,320	1,200	772	1,972
Eagle Farm (see Hamilton) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Brisbane	2.1	6,138	5,506	2,470	2,383	4,853
Eight Mile Plains	6.4	1,258	1,767	1,641	1,693	3,334
Ellen Grove	3.2	403	467	250	224	474
Enoggera, Enoggera Military Camp	9.1	8,044	6,668	3,268	2,948	6,216
Everton Park	4.2	7,481	8,370	3,885	3,836	7,721
Fairfield	1.3	2,580	2,404	1,047	1,140	2,187
Ferry Grove	13.0	315	824	1,325	1,379	2,704
Fig Tree Pocket	4.8	1,250	1,649	959	969	1,928
Fitzgibbon (see Bracken Ridge) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fortitude Valley	1.4	2,145	1,378	871	866	1,737
Geebung	4.1	6,191	5,585	2,353	2,497	4,850
Graceville	2.0	4,215	3,929	1,679	1,835	3,514
Grange	1.8	4,087	3,818	1,609	1,873	3,482
Greenslopes	2.9	8,172	7,349	3,404	3,815	7,219
Gumdale	5.7	949	972	540	515	1,055
Hamilton, Eagle Farm	15.4	4,711	4,472	1,943	2,132	4,075
Hawthorne	1.5	4,283	3,955	1,742	1,912	3,654
Heathwood (see Pallara) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemmant	20.3	1,483	1,372	818	740	1,558
Hendra	2.4	4,277	3,914	1,845	1,962	3,807
Herston	1.7	3,837	3,306	1,282	1,827	3,109
Highgate Hill	1.3	5,687	5,216	2,541	2,523	5,064
Holland Park	3.1	8,499	7,708	3,481	3,882	7,363
Holland Park West	2.6	6,402	6,157	2,527	2,743	5,270
Inala	7.7	20,829	20,037	8,481	8,902	17,383
Indooroopilly	8.3	8,801	8,534	3,775	4,184	7,959
Jamboree Heights	1.3	213	2,095	1,479	1,437	2,916
Jindalee	3.3	2,512	5,166	2,817	2,846	5,663
Kangaroo Point	1.6	4,451	3,831	2,028	2,202	4,230
Karawatha .. .. .	..	n.a.	132	49	106	155
Kedron	5.3	12,269	11,660	5,445	5,920	11,365
Kelvin Grove	1.7	4,298	3,804	1,721	1,964	3,685
Kenmore	5.7	7,752	8,630	3,861	4,150	8,011
Kenmore Hills	4.3	721	760	378	393	771
Kepperra	5.7	5,886	6,628	3,072	3,120	6,192
Kuraby	4.6	801	949	512	515	1,027
Larapinta (see Pallara) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1981(a)	Census Count 30 June				Estimated resident population 30 June 1981p	
		1971	1976	1981(b)			
				Males	Females		Persons

City of Brisbane—continued						
Lota	4.0	2,574	2,453	1,238	1,281	2,519
Lower Nudgee (see Cribb Island) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutwyche	0.9	3,144	2,830	1,243	1,385	2,628
Lytton .. .. .	..	64	54	25	33	58
McDowall	4.4	197	1,524	1,307	1,324	2,631
MacGregor	2.8	2,754	5,380	2,696	2,746	5,442
Mackenzie	6.1	199	180	59	68	127
Manly	2.6	4,088	3,861	1,716	1,819	3,535
Manly West	5.1	6,029	6,427	3,499	3,561	7,060
Mansfield	4.1	4,824	7,311	3,732	3,824	7,556
Middle Park .. .. .	..	n.a.	n.a.	236	235	471
Milton	1.2	2,593	1,928	942	952	1,894
Mitchelton	3.8	6,556	6,115	2,836	2,974	5,810
Moggill	11.3	549	707	379	358	737
Moorooka	4.3	9,690	9,639	4,185	4,555	8,740
Moreton Island(c)	190.0	51	112	302	247	549
Morningside	6.0	8,184	7,495	3,292	3,544	6,836
Mount Gravatt	2.7	3,349	3,417	1,504	1,640	3,144
Mount Gravatt East	4.7	10,968	10,201	4,418	4,731	9,149
Mount Ommaney	2.0	25	268	288	277	565
Murarie	9.4	2,000	2,499	1,179	1,188	2,367
Nathan	5.3	585	990	744	614	1,358
New Farm	2.6	10,183	9,641	4,462	4,758	9,220
Newmarket	1.8	4,274	3,955	1,734	1,786	3,520
Newstead	1.8	1,701	1,498	592	511	1,103
Norman Park	3.1	7,431	6,715	3,071	3,346	6,417
Northgate	2.4	4,651	4,126	1,789	1,854	3,643
Nudgee	3.0	2,233	2,147	855	860	1,715
Nudgee Beach .. .. .	..	271	210	134	196	330
Nundah	3.8	7,565	7,590	3,460	3,898	7,358
Oxley	7.1	6,449	6,633	3,036	3,048	6,084
Paddington	2.5	8,480	7,852	3,388	3,513	6,901
Pallara, Heathwood, Larapinta	27.3	452	557	325	293	618
Parkinson .. .. .	..	62	60	48	40	88
Pinjarra Hills	6.1	561	604	242	218	460
Pinkenba	28.9	869	606	233	199	432
Pullenvale	23.8	548	858	575	464	1,039
Ransome	5.4	246	250	156	144	300
Red Hill	1.6	6,094	5,033	2,287	2,462	4,749
Richlands	5.7	512	496	326	276	602
Riverhills	2.5	n.a.	555	657	698	1,355
Robertson	1.7	186	945	1,207	1,227	2,434
Rochdale	14.7	950	1,063	525	538	1,063
Rocklea	9.0	2,279	1,892	886	831	1,717
Runcorn	6.7	1,743	2,375	1,781	1,752	3,533
St. Lucia	4.1	7,230	5,812	3,048	3,027	6,075
Salisbury	4.6	7,241	6,537	2,956	2,868	5,824
Sandgate	5.7	7,791	7,204	3,291	3,485	6,776
Seventeen Mile Rocks	5.3	304	295	465	624	1,089
Sherwood	2.3	4,097	3,895	1,971	2,160	4,131

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1981(a)	Census Count 30 June					Estimated resident population 30 June 1981p
		1971	1976	1981(b)			
				Males	Females	Persons	

City of Brisbane—continued							
South Brisbane	2.4	5,747	4,178	1,770	1,594	3,364	} <i>n.y.a.</i>
Spring Hill	1.3	5,064	3,910	2,100	1,483	3,583	
Stafford	3.4	8,471	7,303	3,200	3,434	6,634	
Stafford Heights	3.0	7,954	8,101	3,527	3,570	7,097	
Stretton .. .. .	..	<i>n.a.</i>	56	108	88	196
Sumner	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	
Sunnybank	4.7	5,991	7,473	3,585	3,909	7,494	
Sunnybank Hills	6.0	3,341	4,365	3,701	3,651	7,352	
Taigum	2.9	504	769	560	588	1,148	
Taringa	2.1	5,301	4,735	2,315	2,493	4,808	
Tarragindi	4.8	11,934	11,058	4,763	5,054	9,817	
The Gap, Enoggera State Forest ..	50.0	8,078	9,938	5,869	5,975	11,844	
Tingalpa	10.4	2,949	3,663	2,114	2,181	4,295	
Toowong	6.0	12,753	11,713	5,268	5,815	11,083	
Underwood (part)	2.6	188	258	74	54	128	
Upper Brookfield	32.2	366	396	222	199	421	
Upper Kedron .. .. .	..	88	93	65	63	128
Upper Mount Gravatt	4.3	9,071	9,296	4,102	4,312	8,414	
Virginia	3.1	2,787	2,457	1,075	1,116	2,191	
Wacol	17.6	3,701	2,814	2,214	1,260	3,474	
Wakerley	4.7	456	440	260	265	525	
Wavell Heights	3.5	10,469	9,496	4,125	4,525	8,650	
West End	2.3	6,902	6,278	3,207	3,136	6,343	
Westlake	3.6	<i>n.a.</i>	218	325	343	668	
Willawong .. .. .	..	216	226	148	134	282
Wilston	1.4	3,580	3,409	1,658	1,776	3,434	
Windsor	2.8	7,147	6,363	2,908	3,211	6,119	
Wishart	5.8	2,130	4,108	2,893	3,027	5,920	
Woolloongabba	2.5	6,820	5,872	2,656	2,867	5,523	
Woolloowin	2.0	6,091	5,529	2,547	2,971	5,518	
Wynnum	7.1	12,491	11,497	5,148	5,646	10,794	
Wynnum West	5.8	6,495	7,769	3,746	3,905	7,651	
Yeerongpilly	3.0	2,216	1,969	938	1,041	1,979	
Yeronga	3.4	5,032	4,813	2,274	2,298	4,572	
Zillmere	3.7	8,115	7,670	3,635	3,759	7,394	
TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE	(d)1,220	(e)700,671	696,740	337,285	352,093	689,378	731,230

Other Brisbane Statistical Division

Albert (part)	71	<i>n.a.</i>	5,516	5,540	5,487	11,027	11,240
Beaudesert (part)	95	<i>n.a.</i>	1,309	1,403	1,308	2,711	2,750
Caboolture (part)	201	6,682	11,075	9,186	9,053	18,239	18,140
IPSWICH	122	61,582	69,242	34,181	34,116	68,297	72,310
LOGAN	241	<i>n.a.</i>	55,414	41,321	41,285	82,606	86,740
Moreton (part)	200	2,300	7,884	7,598	7,339	14,937	15,770
Pine Rivers (part)	357	25,121	43,953	28,495	28,087	56,582	60,810
REDCLIFFE	35	34,561	39,073	20,255	21,968	42,223	43,820
Redland	537	16,672	27,539	21,278	21,249	42,527	43,660
TOTAL BRISBANE STAT. DIVN	(c)3,080	870,287	957,745	506,542	521,985	1,028,527	1,086,470

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1981(a)	Census Count 30 June					Estimated resident population 30 June 1981p
		1971	1976	1981(b)			
				Males	Females	Persons	
Moreton Division							
Albert (part)	1,203	10,165	18,753	21,793	22,050	43,843	44,690
Beaudesert (part)	2,763	9,931	11,242	8,006	7,316	15,322	15,530
Boonah	1,476	5,466	5,378	2,727	2,536	5,263	5,590
Caboolture (part)	1,014	5,525	8,329	7,310	7,095	14,405	14,320
Esk	3,846	5,579	5,970	4,334	3,756	8,090	8,350
Gatton	1,576	8,099	8,689	5,021	4,654	9,675	10,510
GOLD COAST	122	66,697	87,510	57,346	60,478	117,824	104,620
Kilcoy	1,437	2,149	2,223	1,138	1,048	2,186	2,360
Laidley	694	4,493	4,635	2,736	2,644	5,380	5,810
Landsborough	1,101	11,314	16,982	14,688	15,017	29,705	26,700
Maroochy	1,153	25,522	35,266	26,634	26,794	53,428	51,010
Moreton (part)	1,613	6,435	7,019	4,485	4,159	8,644	9,120
Noosa	875	7,746	10,425	8,692	8,379	17,071	14,670
Pine Rivers (part)	410	1,066	1,239	838	769	1,607	1,730
Total	19,280	170,187	223,660	165,748	166,695	332,443	315,010
Wide Bay-Burnett Division							
Biggenden	1,321	1,639	1,532	734	677	1,411	1,500
BUNDABERG	45	27,324	30,456	15,018	15,919	30,937	32,550
Eidsvold	4,789	1,222	1,231	650	606	1,256	1,330
Gayndah	2,707	3,107	2,814	1,461	1,398	2,859	3,060
Gooburrum	1,304	4,519	5,227	2,773	2,488	5,261	5,270
GYMPIE	18	11,096	11,205	5,012	5,756	10,768	11,420
HERVEY BAY	1,608	6,960	10,304	8,098	8,304	16,402	12,330
Isis	1,677	3,666	3,926	2,068	1,955	4,023	3,910
Kilkivan	3,250	2,972	2,651	1,358	1,142	2,500	2,640
Kingaroy	2,422	7,868	7,801	4,001	3,938	7,939	8,710
Kolan	2,655	2,673	2,684	1,220	1,138	2,358	2,510
MARYBOROUGH	1,115	20,587	21,527	10,588	10,942	21,530	22,470
Miriam Vale	3,709	1,588	1,476	1,064	907	1,971	1,660
Monto	4,283	3,495	3,228	1,737	1,562	3,299	3,450
Munduberra	4,185	2,391	2,395	1,331	1,150	2,481	2,480
Murgon	699	4,766	4,556	2,154	2,179	4,333	4,700
Nanango	1,735	3,244	2,961	2,275	1,874	4,149	4,160
Perry	2,357	376	304	157	152	309	340
Tiaro	2,211	1,862	1,875	1,092	974	2,066	2,130
Widgee	2,940	6,959	7,985	5,899	5,418	11,317	10,540
Wondai	3,574	3,740	3,329	1,816	1,640	3,456	3,710
Woocoo	2,810	2,938	3,412	2,335	2,121	4,456	3,920
Woongarra	731	5,150	8,791	5,048	4,817	9,865	9,870
Total	52,150	130,142	141,670	77,889	77,057	154,946	154,660
Darling Downs Division							
Allora	699	1,719	1,666	889	790	1,679	1,780
Cambooya	635	1,558	1,676	1,001	893	1,894	2,000
Chinchilla	8,689	5,524	5,319	2,774	2,613	5,387	5,670
Clifton	865	2,378	2,260	1,120	1,068	2,188	2,390
Crow's Nest	1,632	3,111	3,445	2,132	1,993	4,125	4,260
DALBY	49	8,879	8,997	4,354	4,430	8,784	9,540
Glenallan	1,735	3,410	3,491	1,849	1,762	3,611	3,570
GOONDIWINDI	16	3,695	3,741	1,834	1,742	3,576	3,730
Inglewood	5,862	3,645	3,229	1,595	1,431	3,026	3,130
Jondaryan	1,904	5,704	6,576	4,002	3,830	7,832	8,330
Millmerran	4,507	3,435	3,309	1,606	1,441	3,047	3,200
Murilla	6,045	3,239	3,137	1,560	1,447	3,007	3,150
Pittsworth	1,101	3,795	3,714	1,857	1,748	3,605	3,900
Rosalie	2,189	4,790	4,728	2,861	2,355	5,216	5,490
Rosenthal	1,968	1,494	1,548	852	729	1,581	1,730

POPULATION

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1981(a)	Census Count 30 June					Estimated resident population 30 June 1981p
		1971	1976	1981(b)			
				Males	Females	Persons	
<i>Darling Downs Division—continued</i>							
Stanthorpe	2,681	8,189	8,709	4,388	4,188	8,576	9,360
Tara	11,176	3,337	3,098	1,750	1,366	3,116	3,330
Taroom	18,641	3,494	3,103	1,733	1,504	3,237	3,340
TOOWOOMBA	118	59,524	66,436	31,714	34,984	66,698	73,260
Waggamba	13,835	2,913	2,539	1,494	1,238	2,732	2,760
Wambo	5,691	5,659	5,423	2,947	2,564	5,511	5,900
WARWICK	26	9,303	9,169	4,280	4,573	8,853	9,420
<i>Total</i>	<i>90,060</i>	<i>148,795</i>	<i>155,313</i>	<i>78,592</i>	<i>78,689</i>	<i>157,281</i>	<i>169,240</i>
<i>South-West Division</i>							
Balonne	31,119	5,354	4,580	2,502	2,176	4,678	4,890
Bendemere	3,941	1,309	1,201	595	521	1,116	1,190
Booringa	27,793	2,799	2,300	1,198	1,074	2,272	2,330
Bulloo	73,620	575	521	288	204	492	490
Bungil	13,302	2,288	2,111	1,132	954	2,086	2,300
Murweh	43,905	6,053	5,585	2,788	2,550	5,338	5,650
Paroo	47,617	3,310	3,021	1,438	1,253	2,691	2,700
Quilpie	67,482	1,685	1,440	843	587	1,430	1,420
ROMA	78	5,870	5,898	2,861	2,845	5,706	6,100
Warroo	13,660	1,377	1,219	748	556	1,304	1,310
<i>Total</i>	<i>322,520</i>	<i>30,620</i>	<i>27,876</i>	<i>14,393</i>	<i>12,720</i>	<i>27,113</i>	<i>28,380</i>
<i>Fitzroy Division</i>							
Banana	15,729	13,433	14,169	7,890	6,629	14,519	15,410
Bauhinia	24,558	2,319	2,372	1,744	1,342	3,086	2,610
Calliope	5,875	4,046	5,055	4,863	3,837	8,700	8,190
Duaringa	17,153	4,910	7,693	4,635	3,694	8,329	9,180
Emerald	10,230	5,639	6,024	4,611	3,824	8,435	7,980
Fitzroy	4,999	3,434	3,441	2,397	2,248	4,645	4,980
GLADSTONE	128	16,054	18,948	12,376	10,336	22,712	23,960
Jericho	21,717	1,420	1,220	655	522	1,177	1,250
Livingstone	12,729	9,595	11,634	8,212	7,499	15,711	13,120
Mount Morgan	505	3,967	3,467	1,556	1,580	3,136	3,360
Peak Downs	8,096	1,177	1,239	1,117	841	1,958	1,900
ROCKHAMPTON	161	49,164	51,133	25,806	26,577	52,383	54,780
<i>Total</i>	<i>121,880</i>	<i>115,158</i>	<i>126,395</i>	<i>75,862</i>	<i>68,929</i>	<i>144,791</i>	<i>146,720</i>
<i>Central-West Division</i>							
Aramac	23,232	1,168	1,059	600	482	1,082	1,090
Barcaldine	8,430	1,868	1,780	909	874	1,783	1,890
Barcoo	61,901	734	657	455	256	711	630
Blackall	16,304	2,325	2,160	1,181	1,042	2,223	2,230
Boulia	61,176	755	635	386	274	660	650
Diamantina	94,690	280	255	236	130	366	310
Ilfracombe	6,566	389	428	278	182	460	400
Isisford	10,528	453	431	377	228	605	480
Longreach	23,517	4,300	4,052	1,989	1,857	3,846	4,090
Tambo	10,308	831	668	431	331	762	750
Winton	53,820	2,095	1,938	1,132	863	1,995	1,960
<i>Total</i>	<i>370,470</i>	<i>15,198</i>	<i>14,063</i>	<i>7,974</i>	<i>6,519</i>	<i>14,493</i>	<i>14,480</i>
<i>Mackay Division</i>							
Belyando	30,078	4,834	7,210	4,303	3,397	7,700	8,560
Broadsound	18,307	1,589	3,379	4,019	2,889	6,908	7,180

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

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LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SUBURBS: AREA AND POPULATION—continued

Local Authority Area or Suburb	Area in square kilometres at 30 June 1981(a)	Census Count 30 June					Estimated resident population 30 June 1981 _p
		1971	1976	1981(b)			
				Males	Females	Persons	

Mackay Division—continued							
MACKAY	21	19,148	20,224	10,250	10,414	20,664	21,130
Mirani	3,292	4,772	4,889	2,581	2,158	4,739	4,920
Nebo	10,033	777	800	552	362	914	910
Pioneer	2,778	22,561	26,938	17,312	16,420	33,732	33,290
Proserpine	2,644	6,420	7,746	5,578	5,255	10,833	7,820
Sarina	1,327	5,422	5,852	3,666	3,256	6,922	6,820
Total	68,480	65,523	77,038	48,261	44,151	92,412	90,630

Northern Division							
Ayr	4,914	17,443	18,421	9,561	8,916	18,477	18,780
Bowen	21,085	10,231	11,292	7,156	6,489	13,645	13,000
CHARTERS TOWERS	41	7,518	7,914	3,454	3,369	6,823	7,290
Dalrymple	67,782	2,278	2,580	1,920	1,418	3,338	3,320
Hinchinbrook	2,707	13,383	13,974	7,154	6,529	13,683	13,940
Thuringowa	4,121	3,432	10,914	9,002	8,726	17,728	18,390
TOWNSVILLE	376	72,733	80,365	41,668	39,504	81,172	82,760
Total	101,030	127,018	145,460	79,915	74,951	154,866	157,480

Far North Division							
Atherton	620	5,638	6,240	3,740	3,761	7,501	7,560
Aurukun	7,500	(f)	620	415	376	791	850
CAIRNS	56	30,288	34,857	19,568	19,528	39,096	36,930
Cardwell	2,901	5,736	6,478	4,123	3,730	7,853	7,030
Cook (g)	115,341	(f)5,538	5,508	3,984	2,905	6,889	7,080
Croydon	28,386	236	222	146	109	255	250
Douglas	2,386	4,072	4,746	3,076	2,881	5,957	4,900
Eacham	1,142	3,327	3,433	2,115	2,022	4,137	4,220
Etheridge	39,917	974	940	613	397	1,010	920
Herberton	9,527	3,726	3,679	1,923	1,765	3,688	3,880
Johnstone	1,633	15,878	16,776	8,958	8,480	17,438	17,130
Mareeba	52,585	11,676	12,136	7,289	6,714	14,003	14,550
Mulgrave	1,737	16,985	23,025	15,850	15,485	31,335	29,910
Torres	2,796	6,200	6,001	3,070	3,061	6,131	6,440
Total	266,530	110,274	124,661	74,870	71,214	146,084	141,650

North-West Division							
Burke	41,802	894	1,137	697	631	1,328	1,330
Carpentaria	68,272	2,558	2,809	1,783	1,490	3,273	3,190
Cloncurry	49,969	3,623	4,036	2,006	1,645	3,651	3,830
Flinders	41,621	3,019	2,875	1,502	1,238	2,740	2,750
McKinlay	40,728	1,582	1,468	843	634	1,477	1,510
Mornington	1,192	(h)611	402	400	373	773	840
MOUNT ISA	41,225	26,502	26,536	13,092	11,298	24,390	25,760
Richmond	26,936	1,409	1,442	775	608	1,383	1,370
Unincorporated islands	21	(h)	353	477	198	675	..
Total	311,770	40,198	41,058	21,575	18,115	39,690	40,580
Migratory (i) .. .. .	..	3,665	2,258	1,783	694	2,477	..
TOTAL STATE	1,727,000	1,827,065	2,037,197	1,153,404	1,141,719	2,295,123	2,345,300

(a) Source: Queensland Department of Mapping and Surveying. Areas have been rounded in the following manner: Suburbs within the Brisbane Statistical Division, to the nearest one-tenth of a square kilometre; Local Authority Areas and unincorporated islands, to the nearest square kilometre; Statistical Divisions, to the nearest 10; and the State total, to the nearest 1,000 square kilometres. (b) Refer textual note on page 101.

(c) Including Bishop, Fisherman, Green, Mud, St Helena, and Whyte Islands. (d) Including foreshores and the Brisbane River. (e) Including 122 persons not allocated to individual suburbs. (f) Aurukun included in Cook. (g) Including Weipa town.

(h) Unincorporated islands included in Mornington. (i) Including all persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who spent Census night on ships, long-distance trains, motor-coaches, or aircraft.

Urban Centres

Population clusters of 1,000 or more, and known holiday resorts of less population containing 250 or more dwellings, of which at least 100 were occupied at the Census, were designated as 'urban centres'.

CENSUS COUNTS (a), URBAN CENTRES

	1966	1971	1976	1981		1966	1971	1976	1981
Airlie Beach	n.a.	n.a.	971	1,705	Ingham	5,375	5,787	5,868	5,598
Amity Point	n.a.	n.a.	257	377	Innisfail	7,449	7,471	7,933	7,933
Atherton	2,882	3,089	3,611	4,196	Kawana Waters	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,241
Ayr	8,712	8,270	8,606	8,787	Kilcoy	1,150	1,148	1,289	1,257
Babinda	1,595	1,560	1,453	1,389	Kingaroy	5,080	4,925	5,088	5,134
Barcaldine	1,796	1,464	1,443	1,432	Laidley	1,515	1,524	1,593	1,807
Bargara	582	883	1,716	1,718	Longreach	3,873	3,455	3,354	2,971
Beachmere	308	396	612	1,039	Mackay	24,584	28,554	31,522	35,361
Beaudesert	3,309	3,643	4,029	3,780	Malanda	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	986
Beenleigh	2,026	2,458	4,216	7,839	Marreeba	4,898	5,160	5,776	6,309
Biloela	3,537	4,034	4,586	4,643	Maroochydore- Mooloolaba	4,107	6,374	10,283	17,460
Blackall	2,016	1,755	1,618	1,609	Maryborough	20,404	19,916	20,670	20,111
Blackwater	n.a.	1,984	4,638	5,434	Miles	1,485	1,438	1,367	1,262
Bongaree	729	1,101	2,302	4,789	Millmerran	1,122	1,222	1,249	1,107
Boonah	2,041	1,913	2,003	1,874	Mitchell	1,733	1,443	1,283	1,171
Bowen	5,159	5,880	6,707	7,663	Monto	1,813	1,565	1,557	1,397
Brisbane	716,402	818,423	892,987	942,836	Moranbah	n.a.	1,050	4,053	4,362
Browns Plains	n.a.	n.a.	1,293	2,406	Mossman	1,638	1,594	1,598	1,614
Bucasia	n.a.	610	1,228	1,356	Mount Isa	16,952	25,497	25,377	23,679
Buderim	1,063	1,763	2,863	4,016	Mount Morgan	4,080	3,741	3,246	2,974
Bundaberg	24,334	26,516	31,189	32,560	Moura	1,093	1,902	2,694	2,871
Burnett Heads	n.a.	n.a.	587	1,037	Mundubbera	1,103	1,084	1,059	1,102
Burpengary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,627	Murgon	2,264	2,478	2,407	2,327
Burrum Heads	n.a.	n.a.	378	896	Nambour	6,220	6,807	7,435	7,965
Caboolture	2,543	3,248	4,641	6,451	Nanango	1,300	1,187	1,111	1,830
Cairns	28,719	32,747	39,305	48,557	Nerang	n.a.	665	1,465	4,356
Caloundra	3,661	6,150	10,602	16,758	Oakey	1,967	1,985	2,418	2,857
Cannonvale	n.a.	n.a.	629	1,216	Pallarenda	n.a.	n.a.	1,016	928
Cardwell	n.a.	n.a.	933	1,249	Peregian Beach	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,491
Charleville	4,881	3,948	3,802	3,523	Pittsworth	1,551	1,786	1,730	1,817
Charters Towers	7,755	7,518	7,914	6,823	Point Lookout	n.a.	240	363	758
Childers	1,341	1,392	1,511	1,406	Proserpine	2,952	2,968	3,012	3,058
Chinchilla	3,336	3,013	3,161	3,092	Redland Bay	n.a.	n.a.	916	1,325
Clermont	1,676	1,672	1,644	1,659	Rockhampton	45,412	48,213	50,132	50,146
Clifton Beach	n.a.	n.a.	1,395	1,957	Roma	6,013	5,870	5,898	5,706
Cloncurry	2,242	2,215	2,079	1,961	Rosewood	1,676	1,569	1,702	1,657
Collinsville	1,909	2,147	2,403	2,756	Russell Is.-Macleay Is.	n.a.	248	343	540
Coolum Beach	204	463	1,183	2,954	St George	2,254	2,176	2,095	2,204
Cooroy	1,043	1,131	1,357	1,429	Sarina	2,422	2,520	2,832	2,815
Crow's Nest	n.a.	n.a.	934	1,037	Stanthorpe	3,641	3,602	3,927	3,966
Cunnamulla	1,992	1,805	1,897	1,627	Tannum Sands	n.a.	n.a.	565	1,217
Dalby	8,863	8,879	8,997	8,784	Tewantin-Noosa	2,728	4,075	5,834	9,965
Deception Bay	704	976	2,078	3,857	Thursday Island	2,655	2,237	2,336	2,283
Dunwich	n.a.	n.a.	931	789	Tin Can Bay	513	615	719	883
Dysart	n.a.	n.a.	1,585	3,257	Toowoomba	52,145	57,578	63,956	63,401
Edmonton-Hamilton	1,231	1,441	1,636	2,103	Townsville	56,930	68,591	79,725	86,112
Emerald	2,197	2,923	3,161	4,628	Trinity Beach	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	857
Emu Park	n.a.	658	915	1,429	Tully	2,883	2,668	2,793	2,728
Gasconade	3,064	3,547	3,986	4,190	Victoria Point	n.a.	n.a.	1,593	2,648
Gayndah	1,754	1,802	1,643	1,708	Walkerston	673	980	1,140	1,277
Gladstone	12,470	15,574	18,591	22,083	Warwick	10,075	9,303	9,169	8,853
Glenella	n.a.	n.a.	575	1,202	Waterford	n.a.	n.a.	667	1,120
Gold Coast (b)	49,358	69,120	94,014	135,437	Weipa	769	2,199	2,876	2,433
Goondiwindi	3,529	3,695	3,741	3,576	White Rock	n.a.	n.a.	718	1,147
Gordonvale	2,199	2,142	2,103	2,375	Winton	1,676	1,331	1,275	1,259
Gracemere	n.a.	n.a.	292	1,263	Wondai	1,214	1,146	1,118	1,024
Gympie	11,286	11,096	11,205	10,768	Woorim	248	345	721	1,285
Hervey Bay	4,574	6,170	9,150	13,569	Yeppoon	3,420	4,534	5,575	6,447
Holloways Beach	n.a.	236	1,048	1,602	Yorkey's Knob	n.a.	425	1,137	1,915
Home Hill	3,518	3,058	3,330	3,138					
Hughenden	2,069	1,916	1,811	1,657					

(a) Refer textual note on page 101.

(b) Excluding area in New South Wales.

For urban centres with 25,000 or more population all contiguous Census Collection Districts having a population density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre were included. Thus, where an incorporated city or town contained a large rural component, this was excluded from the urban centre by a boundary drawn from aerial photographs or after field inspection; and, where the urban development extended beyond the city or town boundary, the extension was regarded as an integral part of the urban centre. Hence populations shown for urban centres may differ from the populations of the incorporated cities and towns (Local Authorities).

Centres of less than 25,000 population were delimited subjectively, by inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by consideration of any other information available. All contiguous urban growth has been included together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre.

Brisbane Statistical Division and Statistical Districts

To achieve greater comparability between capital city populations, a new concept of a capital city statistical division was introduced at the 1966 Census. It was decided that a boundary should be delimited about each capital to contain the anticipated urban development of the city for a period of 20 to 30 years.

At the same time a concept of statistical district was adopted to encompass the spread of urbanisation around urban areas of 100,000 or more population. In 1976, the definition of statistical districts was amended, and around urban centres of 25,000 or more population a further boundary was defined, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. Such a boundary delimits an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. This fixed boundary (as distinct from the urban boundary which is moving) delimits an area which, for general statistical purposes, is free from the practical problems imposed by a moving boundary but which nevertheless represents the 'city' in a wider sense.

The next table gives details for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the Statistical Districts of Queensland.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION AND STATISTICAL DISTRICTS

Statistical Division or Statistical District	Area in square kilometres	Estimated resident population 30 June 1976	Census Count 30 June 1981(a)			Estimated resident population 30 June 1981 ^p
			Males	Females	Persons	
Brisbane	3,080	1,000,850	506,542	521,985	1,028,527	1,086,470
Gold Coast (b)	659	97,460	75,873	79,522	155,395	142,920
Sunshine Coast	n.a.	41,780	36,613	37,401	74,014	68,260
Bundaberg	230	38,460	19,501	20,237	39,738	41,360
Rockhampton	175	53,660	26,412	27,234	53,646	56,130
Mackay	210	40,750	22,914	22,637	45,551	45,700
Townsville	546	90,540	48,364	46,240	94,604	96,700
Cairns	152	49,590	31,203	31,223	62,426	59,200

(a) Refer textual note on page 101.

(b) Excluding the portion in New South Wales which had an area of 516 sq km and an estimated resident population at 30 June 1981 of 21,220 compared with 13,390 at 30 June 1976.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Census of Population and Housing, 1981 (2405.3 and 2406.3)

Demography (3101.3) (*annual*)

Summary of Population and Vital Statistics (3207.3) (*annual*)

Population Estimates and Areas for Local Authority Areas (3202.3) (*annual*)

Population Estimates and Areas for Suburbs, Localities, and Local Authority Areas within the
Brisbane Statistical Division (3209.3) (*annual*)

Estimated Resident Population in Local Authority Areas (3213.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Census of Population and Housing, 1981 (*a*)

Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres (2403.0)

Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings (2437.0)

Cross-classified Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings (2446.0)

Estimated Age Distribution of the Population: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0)
(*annual*)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3404.0) (*annual*)

(*a*) Results of the 1981 Census are being issued in three formats: statistical publications, microfiche, and magnetic tape.

Chapter 7

VITAL STATISTICS

1 REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS

Under the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act* 1962–1982 the Registrar-General is charged with the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages within the State and with maintaining certifiable records of all these events.

The Australian *Marriage Act* 1961, which provides for uniformity throughout Australia in matters affecting solemnisation of marriages, was amended in June 1977 increasing the period of notice of marriage from seven days to one month before the intended marriage.

Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane, District Registrars, Ministers of Religion, and other persons authorised to celebrate marriages.

2 BIRTHS

Births in Statistical Divisions

Births, allocated according to the statistical division of usual residence of the mother, are shown in the next table. Where the place of residence of the mother was in another State or overseas, the birth has been shown in the division in which it occurred.

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (usual residence of mother)	1981			Crude birth rate(a)	
	Males	Females	Persons	1976	1981
Brisbane	8,858	8,321	17,179	16.2	15.8
Moreton	2,291	2,085	4,376	13.7	13.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	1,291	1,195	2,486	16.6	16.1
Darling Downs	1,566	1,482	3,048	17.0	18.0
South-West	307	258	565	18.8	19.9
Fitzroy	1,418	1,338	2,756	18.0	18.8
Central-West	135	124	259	18.3	17.9
Mackay	938	873	1,811	20.8	20.0
Northern	1,460	1,320	2,780	18.5	17.7
Far North	1,388	1,321	2,709	19.4	19.1
North-West	464	401	865	22.2	21.3
Total	20,116	18,718	38,834	16.8	16.6

(a) Births per 1,000 mean resident population.

Masculinity of Births

The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) is usually between 105 and 106 for Australia. As there are fewer births for States, their rates vary more widely. In 1981 the masculinity of births registered in Queensland was 108. Higher male mortality reduces this disproportion between the sexes until, in the absence of migration, the sex distribution tends to equalise at about age 50 years and at succeeding ages males become the minority group.

Crude Birth Rates

In the next table, crude birth rates are compared for Queensland and Australia.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Crude birth rate(a)		Gross reproduction rate(b)		Net reproduction rate(b)	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930(c)	23.6	22.4	<i>n.a.</i>	1.52	<i>n.a.</i>	1.32
1931-1940(c)	19.0	17.2	<i>n.a.</i>	1.14	<i>n.a.</i>	1.04
1941-1950(c)	23.5	21.8	1.49	1.35	1.38	1.28
1951-1960(c)	24.0	22.7	1.73	1.60	1.66	1.54
1961-1970(c)	21.5	20.7	1.61	1.50	1.55	1.45
1971-1980(c)	17.8	17.3	1.15	1.09	1.12	1.06
1976	16.8	16.2	1.07	1.00	1.09	0.98
1977	16.4	15.9	1.02	0.98	1.00	0.96
1978	15.8	15.6	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.93
1979	15.8	15.4	0.97	0.93	0.94	0.91
1980	15.4	15.3	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.90
1981	16.6	15.8	0.99	0.94	0.97	0.92

(a) Births per 1,000 mean population (resident population from 1971). Aborigines are included from 1966.

(b) See following text.

(c) Averages of annual birth rates. Reproduction rates are for the first year of each decade to 1940 and averages of annual rates thereafter.

The Queensland birth rate has shown a general downward trend since the last century. In the 20 years to 1900, the rate averaged 35.5 per 1,000 population and in the first quarter of this century 27.1. Following the low birth rates of the depression years (the average of rates was 19.0 between 1931 and 1940) fertility increased rapidly in the following two decades only to decline again between 1961 and 1966. From 1966 increasing numbers of young women reaching marriageable age caused the rate to rise. There was again a sharp decline in fertility between 1971 and 1980.

Fertility, Gross, and Net Reproduction Rates

Changes since 1946 in fertility, that is the average number of children born to women living through their child-bearing period and subject to the fertility conditions prevailing, are shown in the five-year age-specific rates in the next table. These rates were obtained by dividing the number of births, according to the age of the mother, by the estimated number of women in the corresponding age group. The fertility rate is obtained by summing single age-specific rates or by summing five-year age-specific rates and multiplying by five. This total, divided by 1,000, represents the hypothetical number of children a woman would bear during her life-time if she experienced the rates of the period shown.

Increases in fertility rates occurred in all age groups in 1981. This increase returned the rates to levels similar to those of 1979. Since 1971 the percentage of confinements happening in the first year of marriage has fallen from 14.6 to 11.5 while the median age of mothers of first nuptial children increased from 23.0 to 24.8 years. During this period overall fertility decreased by 37 per cent for mothers aged under 25 years, by 24 per cent for the 25 to 34 age group, and by 52 per cent for those aged 35 and over.

The gross reproduction rate is derived from total fertility and the ratio of female to total births. It indicates the number of female children who would be born on average to women, assuming the rates from which it was calculated were to apply throughout the reproductive period. The net reproduction rate takes into account deaths of women before or during the reproductive age span. It refers to the number of daughters that would be born to a cohort of newborn girls during their lifetimes, assuming the continuation of the age-specific fertility and mortality rates of the given period. Mortality in childhood and young adulthood is now so low that there is little difference between current gross and net reproduction rates.

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES(a), GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES, QUEENSLAND

Age group (years)	1946-1950(b)	1951-1955(b)	1956-1960(b)	1961-1965(b)	1966-1970(b)	1971-1975(b)	1976-1980(b)	1981
15-19	35.60	40.06	46.51	50.42	55.65	57.75	37.99	36.92
20-24	174.83	205.32	230.18	221.72	186.13	170.67	126.81	121.01
25-29	195.64	204.17	224.94	217.41	190.67	172.23	142.68	146.44
30-34	139.11	135.51	138.63	132.73	106.30	86.81	70.81	76.30
35-39	83.96	76.38	75.69	67.97	52.05	37.67	24.24	23.95
40-44	26.63	24.88	23.66	21.61	15.29	10.63	5.71	5.27
Fertility rate(c)	3.28	3.43	3.70	3.56	3.03	2.68	2.04	2.05
G.R.R.	1.59	1.66	1.80	1.73	1.48	1.31	0.99	0.99
N.R.R.	1.49	1.59	1.73	1.66	1.43	1.27	0.97	0.97

(a) Number of births per 1,000 women in each age group. Excluding full-blood Aborigines before 1966.
 (c) See preceding text.

(b) Average of annual rates.

Age of Mother, Previous Issue, and Durations of Marriages

The next table shows nuptial confinements by the number of previous issue and total number of children of current marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS(a): AGE OF MOTHER BY PREVIOUS ISSUE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF CURRENT MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1981

Age of mother (years)	Confinements	Children of current marriage(b)	Average number of children	Number of previous children of current marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and over
Under 20	1,558	1,857	1.19	1,294	237	27	—	—	—
20-24	9,982	15,670	1.57	5,614	3,322	887	137	21	1
25-29	12,299	24,917	2.03	4,423	4,512	2,396	754	165	49
30-34	6,423	16,083	2.50	1,506	1,900	1,872	823	216	106
35-39	1,590	4,882	3.07	331	365	339	267	161	127
40 and over	275	1,072	3.90	51	48	45	39	23	69
Total	32,127	64,481	2.01	13,219	10,384	5,566	2,020	586	352

(a) Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

(b) These totals are derived by multiplying the number of confinements shown in each of the last six columns of the table by the number of previous children plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1981.

In the next table, all nuptial confinements are shown according to the previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS(a): PREVIOUS ISSUE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND

Confinements and issue	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Number of previous children						
0	11,591	12,006	11,742	11,960	11,855	13,219
1	10,508	9,995	9,757	9,903	9,678	10,384
2	5,064	5,139	5,161	5,275	5,065	5,566
3	1,831	1,769	1,684	1,740	1,754	2,020
4	642	642	568	548	546	586
5 and over	628	481	436	394	366	352
Total confinements	30,264	30,032	29,348	29,820	29,264	32,127
Children of current marriage(b) ..	63,165	61,369	59,743	60,329	58,951	64,481
Average number of children	2.09	2.04	2.04	2.02	2.01	2.01

(a) Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

(b) See note (b) to table above.

The first part of the next table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child and the second part, the ages of all mothers.

CONFINEMENTS (a): AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1981

Age of mother (years)	Confinements		Duration of marriage						
	Total	Ex-nuptial	Under 9 months	9 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 4 years	4 years and under 5 years	5 years and over
FIRST NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS									
Under 20	1,294	..	875	127	246	45	1	—	—
20-24 ..	5,614	..	1,093	444	1,489	1,115	769	473	231
25-29 ..	4,423	..	486	182	682	561	545	556	1,411
30-34 ..	1,506	..	198	95	310	169	130	104	500
35-39 ..	331	..	55	26	80	45	25	13	87
40 and over	51	..	7	1	20	6	4	3	10
Total ..	13,219	..	2,714	875	2,827	1,941	1,474	1,149	2,239
ALL CONFINEMENTS									
Under 20	3,792	2,234	882	136	366	149	22	3	—
20-24 ..	12,166	2,184	1,120	471	1,832	1,983	1,804	1,420	1,352
25-29 ..	13,442	1,143	493	188	796	918	1,120	1,427	7,357
30-34 ..	6,940	517	205	95	362	302	370	397	4,692
35-39 ..	1,782	192	56	26	96	82	63	65	1,202
40 and over	323	48	8	1	22	11	11	9	213
Total ..	38,445	6,318	2,764	917	3,474	3,445	3,390	3,321	14,816

(a) Including only those that resulted in one or more live births.

Since 1971, the proportion of first and second to total nuptial confinements has risen from 66 per cent to 73 per cent, a continuation of the pronounced trend that has been evident in Queensland since 1965 when the percentage of such confinements was only 58.6.

Ex-nuptial Births

The number of ex-nuptial births registered in the State in 1981 was 6,373, the percentage of the total births being 16.41. The pre-war proportion of between 4 and 5 per cent rose to 7.11 in 1944. It then fell to 4.84 by 1951, but has risen again, sharply in recent years, averaging 14.82 per cent during the five years 1977 to 1981. In 1981, 2,248 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 3,360 were aged 20-29, and 765 were aged 30 or over.

Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births

The Australian *Marriage Act* 1961 makes the provision for legitimation uniform for the whole of Australia. An ex-nuptial child is automatically legitimated if the parents subsequently marry whether or not there was any legal impediment to such marriage at the time of the child's birth. Formal action is taken to re-register a large number of ex-nuptial births which become legitimate by marriage of the parents. The number of these legitimations was 538 in 1980 and 406 in 1981.

Multiple Births

In 1981 one in every 99 confinements resulting in live-born issue was a multiple birth. There were 385 cases of twins, 4 cases of triplets, and 1 case of quintuplets, the total number of live-born issue being 779.

Still-births (Fetal Deaths)

Notification of still-births in Queensland is compulsory. Existing legislation requires the completion of a medical certificate of perinatal death for each child of not less than 20 weeks gestation, or 400 grams weight, not born alive. This enables the compilation of more detailed statistics in this field. Details of fetal deaths are given in Section 3, Deaths.

3 DEATHS

There were 17,175 deaths registered in Queensland during 1981. These are analysed geographically in the next table, while associated death rates by selected causes and numbers according to cause are shown in Chapter 10, Health, Section 6.

Deaths in Statistical Divisions

In the geographical distribution, the number of deaths, male and female, are shown for each statistical division. Each death is allocated according to the usual place of residence and not the area in which the death actually occurred, except for those cases in which the usual place of residence was in another State or overseas.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1981

Statistical Division (usual residence)	All deaths			Deaths under one year	Crude death rate(a)
	Males	Females	Persons		
Brisbane	4,379	3,740	8,119	183	7.5
Moreton	1,412	890	2,302	52	7.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	730	542	1,272	33	8.2
Darling Downs	823	576	1,399	31	8.3
South-West	125	77	202	8	7.1
Fitzroy	597	379	976	26	6.7
Central-West	73	31	104	—	7.2
Mackay	326	231	557	20	6.1
Northern	661	396	1,057	25	6.7
Far North	648	339	987	28	7.0
North-West	125	75	200	19	4.9
Total	9,899	7,276	17,175	425	7.3

(a) Deaths per 1,000 mean resident population.

Death Rates

The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates for Queensland and Australia. From the 1920s to the 1960s, the Queensland rate was generally lower than the national average. Since the mid-1960s the proportion of the Queensland population in the older age groups has increased relative to the Australian population and the Queensland death rate has in most years risen above the national average.

CRUDE DEATH RATES(a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930(b)	9.19	9.40	1976	8.24	8.03
1931-1940(b)	8.85	9.31	1977	7.69	7.66
1941-1950(b)	9.19	9.86	1978	7.63	7.55
1951-1960(b)	8.54	9.02	1979	7.37	7.34
1961-1970(b)	8.84	8.82	1980	7.25	7.40
1971-1980(b)	8.05	7.95	1981	7.32	7.30

(a) Number of deaths a year per 1,000 mean population (resident population from 1971). Aborigines are included from 1966. During World War II all deaths of service personnel were excluded. (b) Averages of annual rates.

Median Ages at Death

Median ages at death are shown below for Queensland at ten-yearly intervals from 1950 and for the latest three years. The higher male mortality at all ages is reflected in the median age of deceased males which is significantly below that of deceased females.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH IN SELECTED YEARS, QUEENSLAND

Sex	Median age at death in					
	1950	1960	1970	1979	1980	1981
Males	65.6	67.5	68.0	69.0	69.1	69.6
Females	68.6	71.4	74.2	76.2	76.3	76.4

Still-births and Infant Mortality

Deaths within the first year of life are significant, as those who survive this period have an excellent chance of reaching adulthood. Congenital anomalies, 117, and certain perinatal conditions (especially prematurity and respiratory conditions), 191, accounted for 72 per cent of deaths of infants under one year during 1981, mostly within the first week of life. Complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (52 per cent) were the main maternal causes of fetal deaths.

The next table shows the numbers of perinatal deaths, together with rates per 1,000 births (live and still), in conjunction with corresponding infant death figures. The figures for perinatal deaths for years prior to 1979 have been revised to conform to the new definitions introduced in 1979. (See footnote (c).)

PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars (a)		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
		No.	Rate (b)	No.	Rate (b)	No.	Rate (b)	No.	Rate (b)	No.	Rate (b)	No.	Rate (b)
PERINATAL DEATHS (c)													
Fetal deaths ..	M	146	8.0	124	6.8	128	7.2	137	7.5	154	8.5	151	7.5
	F	142	8.2	122	7.2	131	7.8	143	8.3	107	6.3	102	5.4
Period of gestation	M	25	1.4	8	0.4	21	1.2	29	1.6	29	1.6	30	1.5
less than 28 weeks	F	37	2.1	13	0.8	23	1.4	33	1.9	18	1.1	22	1.2
Period of gestation	M	121	6.7	116	6.4	107	6.0	108	5.9	125	6.9	121	6.0
28 weeks and over(d) ..	F	105	6.0	109	6.4	108	6.4	110	6.4	89	5.2	80	4.3
Neonatal deaths	M	207	11.4	191	10.5	162	9.1	124	6.8	129	7.1	160	7.9
	F	180	10.4	135	7.9	123	7.3	118	6.9	129	7.6	115	6.1
Under one week	M	185	10.2	168	9.3	138	7.7	105	5.7	105	5.8	130	6.4
	F	156	9.0	111	6.5	99	5.9	98	5.7	109	6.4	93	4.9
One week and under	M	22	1.2	23	1.3	24	1.3	19	1.0	24	1.3	30	1.5
four weeks ..	F	24	1.4	24	1.4	24	1.4	20	1.2	20	1.2	22	1.2
Total ..	M	353	19.5	315	17.4	290	16.2	261	14.3	283	15.5	311	15.3
	F	322	18.5	257	15.1	254	15.1	261	15.2	236	13.9	217	11.5
INFANT DEATHS (e)													
Under one week	M	193	10.7	178	9.9	147	8.3	112	6.2	109	6.0	134	6.7
	F	164	9.5	116	6.8	103	6.2	106	6.2	115	6.8	96	5.1
One week and under	M	24	1.3	25	1.4	25	1.4	19	1.0	24	1.3	31	1.5
four weeks ..	F	26	1.5	25	1.5	25	1.5	20	1.2	20	1.2	22	1.2
Four weeks and	M	73	4.1	72	4.0	86	4.8	73	4.0	66	3.7	76	3.8
under one year	F	55	3.2	62	3.6	58	3.5	50	2.9	60	3.5	66	3.5
Total ..	M	290	16.1	275	15.3	258	14.5	204	11.2	199	11.0	241	12.0
	F	245	14.2	203	12.0	186	11.1	176	10.3	195	11.5	184	9.8

(a) Cases of indeterminate sex have been included in males.

(b) Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) for perinatal deaths, and per 1,000 live

births for infant deaths.

(c) Deaths of neo-nates within 28 days of birth and fetuses of at least 500 grams at birth or, where birthweight is unknown, of the corresponding gestational age (22 weeks).

(d) Including cases where period of gestation is unknown.

(e) Including all infants born alive who died within 12 months of birth, irrespective of birthweight.

Infant Mortality Rates

A comparison of Queensland and Australian infant mortality rates since 1921 is given in the next table. In 1900 almost one in every 10 babies born died within the first year of life. In the first 30 years of the century this rate was halved. It was halved again in the next 30 years and again in the 20 years to 1980.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930(b)	49.16	54.93	1976	15.18	13.83
1931-1940(b)	38.14	40.05	1977	13.68	12.47
1941-1950(b)	31.03	31.13	1978	12.91	12.20
1951-1960(b)	22.32	22.21	1979	10.80	11.37
1961-1970(b)	19.28	18.76	1980	11.27	10.70
1971-1980(b)	14.93	14.15	1981	10.94	9.95

(a) Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included from 1966.

(b) Averages of annual rates.

Maternal Mortality

Deaths of females from causes due to pregnancy and childbirth are shown in the next table, together with the mortality rates from such causes per 1,000 live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Live births		Maternal deaths(a)		Maternal mortality rate(b)	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1976	35,243	227,810	5	30	0.14	0.13
1977	34,935	226,291	3	18	0.09	0.08
1978	34,465	224,181	3	14	0.09	0.06
1979	35,195	223,132	3	18	0.09	0.08
1980	34,972	225,527	4	22	0.11	0.10
1981	38,834	235,842	3	25	0.08	0.11

(a) Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

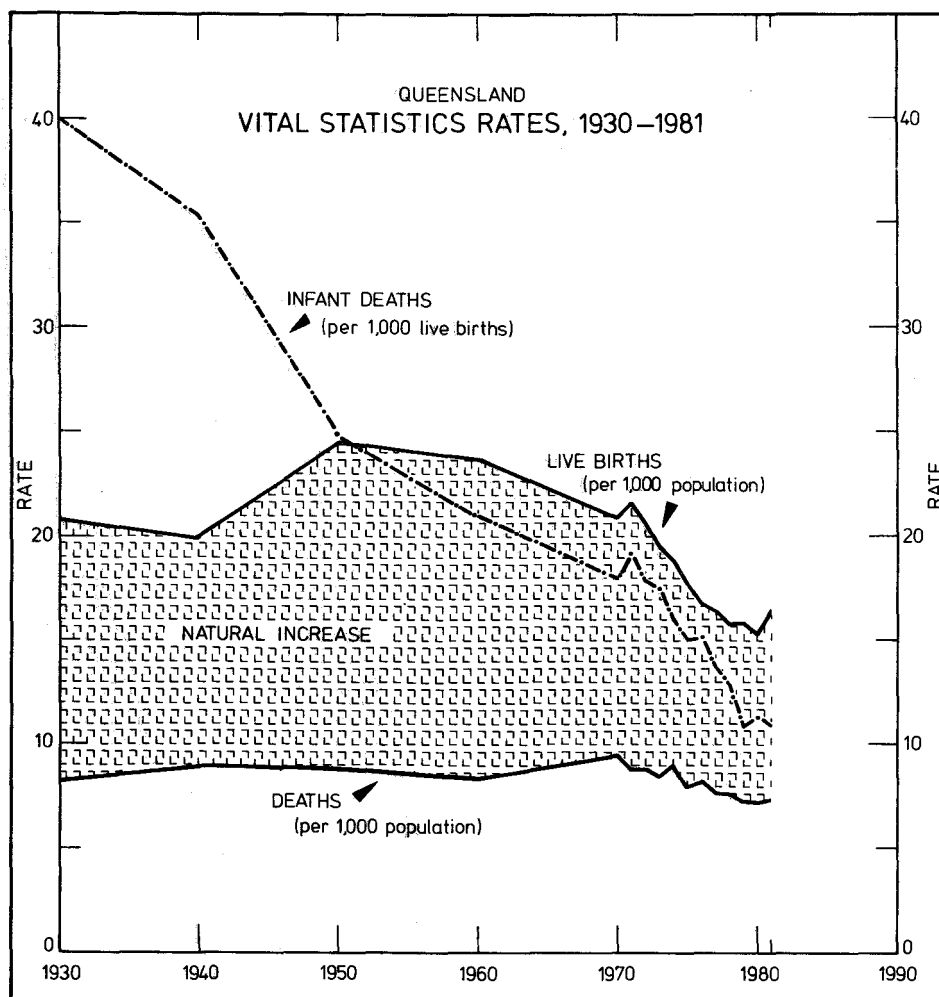
(b) Maternal deaths per 1,000 live births.

Expectation of Life

Figures of expectation of life for males and females in various countries are shown in the next table and provide a more vivid comparison than death rates.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country and sex	Period	Expectation of life, in years, at age								
		0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	65
Australia.. M	1981	71.4	71.2	62.5	52.9	43.6	34.1	25.2	17.3	13.9
F	1981	78.4	78.1	69.3	59.5	49.8	40.1	30.8	22.1	18.1
Queensland M	1981	71.1	70.9	62.3	52.8	43.5	34.1	25.3	17.5	14.1
F	1981	78.3	78.0	69.3	59.6	49.8	40.1	30.9	22.2	18.2
Canada .. M	1970-72	69.3	69.8	61.2	51.7	42.5	33.2	24.5	17.0	13.7
F	1970-72	76.4	76.6	67.9	58.1	48.5	39.0	29.9	21.4	17.5
Denmark M	1979-80	71.2	70.9	62.1	52.5	43.1	33.7	24.8	17.0	13.7
F	1979-80	77.3	76.8	68.0	58.2	48.5	38.9	29.8	21.4	17.6
Japan .. M	1974	71.2	71.0	62.5	52.8	43.3	34.0	25.2	17.0	13.4
F	1974	76.3	76.0	67.4	57.5	47.9	38.3	29.0	20.3	16.2
New Zealand M	1975-77	69.4	69.5	60.9	51.5	42.2	32.8	23.9	16.2	n.a.
F	1975-77	75.9	75.8	67.1	57.4	47.7	38.1	29.0	20.6	n.a.
U.K. .. M	1977-79	70.0	n.a.	61.3	51.6	42.1	32.6	23.6	15.8	12.5
F	1977-79	76.1	n.a.	67.2	57.4	47.6	38.0	28.8	20.4	16.5
U.S.A. .. M	1976	69.7	69.8	61.1	51.6	42.4	33.1	24.4	16.9	13.7
F	1976	77.3	77.2	68.5	58.7	49.1	39.5	30.4	22.0	18.1
West Germany M	1975-77	68.6	69.0	60.4	50.8	41.5	32.3	23.6	15.8	12.4
F	1975-77	75.2	75.4	66.7	56.9	47.2	37.7	28.5	19.9	15.9



4 MARRIAGES

Marriage Rates

There were 18,305 marriages registered in Queensland during 1981 compared with 17,157 in the previous year. The next table gives a comparison of the crude marriage rates for Queensland and Australia.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES(a), QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Queensland	Australia	Period	Queensland	Australia
1921-1930(b)	7.4	7.8	1976	8.0	7.8
1931-1940(b)	8.1	8.2	1977	7.4	7.4
1941-1950(b)	9.7	9.9	1978	7.1	7.2
1951-1960(b)	7.5	7.9	1979	7.2	7.2
1961-1970(b)	7.9	8.2	1980	7.5	7.4
1971-1980(b)	7.8	7.9	1981	7.8	7.6

(a) Number of marriages a year per 1,000 mean population (resident population from 1971). Aborigines are included from 1966.
 (b) Averages of annual rates.

Age and Marital Status

In the next table the age and marital status are shown for persons whose marriages were registered in 1981. Of the 594 brides and 15 bridegrooms aged under 18 years, 5 brides were aged 15, and 2 bridegrooms were aged 16. Over 20 per cent of persons marrying were divorcees. Ten years ago divorcees remarrying comprised less than 6 per cent of total marriages.

MARRIAGES: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, QUEENSLAND, 1981

Age at marriage (years)	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 18	15	594	—	—	—	—	15	594
18-19	759	3,111	—	—	—	4	759	3,115
20-24	7,531	7,625	1	22	92	339	7,624	7,986
25-29	3,884	1,995	7	40	713	874	4,604	2,909
30-34	1,092	513	23	47	888	805	2,003	1,365
35-39	368	180	23	56	684	590	1,075	826
40-44	118	65	32	61	509	386	659	512
45-49	78	28	39	63	349	217	466	308
50-54	66	15	62	88	246	154	374	257
55-59	30	13	70	76	174	84	274	173
60 and over	30	20	249	178	173	62	452	260
Total	13,971	14,159	506	631	3,828	3,515	18,305	18,305

The next table shows the median ages of brides and bridegrooms. This is the age above and below which the distribution of ages is equally divided.

MARRIAGES: MEDIAN AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Never previously married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1976	23.31	20.83	57.04	50.63	36.36	32.78	24.51	21.80
1977	23.53	21.08	54.62	52.03	34.73	30.26	24.79	22.09
1978	23.73	21.22	53.71	51.12	34.72	30.85	25.01	22.23
1979	23.81	21.30	58.91	51.92	36.21	32.74	25.19	22.43
1980	23.84	21.49	59.04	52.21	36.31	32.80	25.27	22.60
1981	24.05	21.65	59.80	51.34	36.43	33.24	25.59	22.84

Category of Celebrant

Of the total marriages performed in 1981 in Queensland, 7,145 or 39 per cent were celebrated by civil officers (State Registered Officers, 1,830, and other civil officers, 5,315). The remaining 11,160 marriages were celebrated by officials of the following religious denominations: Roman Catholic, 3,526; Uniting Church, 2,594; Anglican, 2,517; Presbyterian, 518; Lutheran, 430; Baptist, 326; Church of Christ, 195; other religious denominations, 1,054.

5 DIVORCES

Divorces and Judicial Separations

The Australian *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 placed the divorce laws of all States and Territories on a uniform basis and invested the Supreme Courts of the States with Commonwealth jurisdiction covering dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, restitution of conjugal rights, jactitation of marriage, provision of maintenance, custody of children, settlement of property, and damages for adultery.

This Act was replaced by the *Family Law Act 1975*, which instituted the Family Court of Australia and came into operation on 5 January 1976. For details see Chapter 9, Law, Order, and Public Safety, Section 2.

In Queensland during 1981, 6,471 divorces were granted, an increase of 240 on the 6,231 decrees granted in 1980.

The next table provides a summary of divorce statistics for the latest six years for which detailed dissections are available.

DIVORCES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Year ended 31 December							
	1976			1977(c)	1978(c)	1979(c)	1980(c)	1981(c)
	Matrimonial causes(a)	Family law(b)(c)	Total					
Petitions lodged	23	9,543	9,566	6,810	6,406	5,730	7,209	5,591
Husbands	3	} <i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Wives	20							
Dissolutions granted	2,957	6,654	9,611	7,293	6,106	5,811	6,219	6,470
Husbands	903	2,556	3,459	2,505	2,006	2,078	2,471	2,698
Wives	2,054	4,098	6,152	4,788	4,100	3,733	3,748	3,772
Decrees granted	2,961	6,658	9,619	7,302	6,110	5,817	6,231	6,471
Decree nisi made absolute	2,957	6,654	9,611	7,293	6,106	5,811	6,219	6,470
Nullity	4	4	8	9	4	6	12	1
Judicial separation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dissolutions by duration of marriage	2,957	6,654	9,611	7,293	6,106	5,811	6,219	6,470
Under 5 years	163	1,194	1,357	1,123	1,120	1,082	1,201	1,240
5- 9 years	896	1,880	2,776	2,055	1,675	1,666	1,700	1,837
10-14 years	666	1,130	1,796	1,416	1,173	1,044	1,204	1,267
15-19 years	449	778	1,227	942	777	747	773	829
20-29 years	553	1,212	1,765	1,283	954	907	951	943
30 years and over	230	460	690	474	407	365	390	354
Number of children at dissolution by age(d)	4,769	8,403	13,172	13,132	8,496	7,463	7,784	8,272
Under 1 year	27	8	35	} <i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
1- 4 years	844	1,383	2,227					
5- 9 years	1,531	2,937	4,468					
10-14 years	1,350	2,554	3,904					
15-20 years	1,017	1,521	2,538					
Crude divorce rate (e)	14.13	31.81	45.94	34.19	28.04	26.14	27.33	27.58

(a) State invested jurisdiction.

(b) Commonwealth jurisdiction.

(c) Including 104 in 1976, 192 in 1977, 244 in 1978, 152 in 1979, 231 in 1980, and 218 in 1981 granted at Lismore (N.S.W.).

(d) Matrimonial causes, under 21 years; family law, under 18 years.

(e) Number of decrees granted per 10,000 mean resident population.

Among the 12,940 persons whose marriages were dissolved during 1981, 572 husbands and 600 wives had been divorced previously. While 2,363 childless couples were divorced in 1981, there were 8,272 living children under 18 years of age (at the time of the petition) involved in the remaining 4,107 marriages dissolved.

In the next table, the number of divorces is dissected according to the ages of both husbands and wives.

DIVORCES: AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, QUEENSLAND

Age of husband (years)	Age of wife (years)								Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
1980									
Under 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	23	352	33	2	1	—	—	—	411
25-29	1	468	678	61	10	—	1	—	1,219
30-34	—	87	532	579	63	6	2	2	1,271
35-39	—	24	94	431	401	57	14	2	1,023
40-44	—	—	24	85	313	264	47	9	742
45-49	—	2	7	31	76	209	159	40	524
50 and over	—	2	5	10	35	105	216	656	1,029
Total	24	935	1,373	1,199	899	641	439	709	6,219
1981									
Under 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	19	280	35	6	—	—	—	—	340
25-29	8	471	721	74	10	4	—	1	1,289
30-34	1	80	629	626	65	11	6	2	1,420
35-39	—	15	110	459	418	45	6	6	1,059
40-44	—	4	20	104	370	292	35	14	839
45-49	—	1	5	36	71	229	169	33	544
50 and over	—	2	9	16	34	110	210	598	979
Total	28	853	1,529	1,321	968	691	426	654	6,470

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Demography (3101.3) (*annual*)

Perinatal Deaths (3303.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Births (3301.0) (*annual*)

Deaths (3302.0) (*annual*)

Perinatal Deaths (3304.0) (*annual*)

Australian Life Tables (3305.0) (1970-72)

Marriages (3306.0) (*annual*)

Divorces (3307.0) (*annual*)

Chapter 8

EDUCATION

1 GENERAL

Education in Queensland ranges from the pre-school level through to tertiary level. In addition child care, kindergarten, and adult education facilities are available. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years and is provided free in government schools. Tertiary and sub-tertiary education is also available free of charge to students who must fulfil the entrance requirements of the various educational establishments.

Assistance Available to Students

Many types of assistance are available to students in the form of awards, scholarships, and bursaries; by the payment of fees for tuition as part of a training or recruitment program; by the reimbursement of fees for courses approved by an employer; or by other assistance such as paid time-off for study purposes.

Government financial assistance is available for general educational purposes to all students subject to specified conditions. This assistance covers student allowances for low-income families, text-book allowances, remote-area allowances, travelling allowances, and accommodation allowances. In addition assistance is available to students attending special schools, Aborigines, adults, and tertiary students.

Details of financial assistance to parents, students, and schools from the State and Commonwealth Governments and the conditions which apply to such assistance are contained in Information Statements published by the Department of Education.

Government Expenditure on Education

Government expenditure on education in Queensland is financed from State revenue and loan raisings and from Commonwealth Government grants for educational purposes. Details of these grants for current and capital purposes are shown in the next table. Financial assistance to the States for educational purposes is the major item of outlay on education by the Commonwealth Government. Additional expenditure by Commonwealth authorities including final consumption expenditure (\$284.2m), personal benefit payments (\$244.3m), and expenditure on new fixed assets (\$31.6m), amounted to \$564m for Australia in 1980-81.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION
(\$'000)

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1980-81
Grants to the State							
For current purposes							
Pre-schools and child care ..	5,356	6,970	7,267	6,972	7,185	7,415	43,706
Non-government schools ..	19,161	25,696	30,198	34,127	40,050	49,757	329,264
Government schools ..	24,355	26,761	24,708	28,208	30,510	39,352	302,416
Schools—joint programs ..	2,646	3,601	4,947	4,483	4,354	4,502	29,071
Technical, further education	4,643	4,537	4,885	5,222	6,932	7,965	72,986

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION—*continued*
(\$'000)

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1980-81
Grants to the State— <i>continued</i>							
For current purposes— <i>continued</i>							
Universities	57,185	69,427	78,127	80,980	89,684	100,776	732,187
Colleges of advanced education ..	33,999	48,962	56,616	60,465	67,445	76,325	511,951
Aboriginal education ..	866	836	858	904	724	801	6,901
Child migrant education ..	195	2	15	172	262	508	3,723
Research and development ..	190	216	166	131	124	109	1,024
School-to-work transition ..	—	—	—	—	951	5,089	23,428
Total	148,596	187,008	207,787	221,664	248,221	292,599	(a)2,059,307
For capital purposes							
Pre-schools and child care ..	2,584	314	—	—	—	—	52
Government schools ..	18,298	24,809	29,506	23,753	19,464	15,541	103,830
Non-government schools ..	3,847	3,077	4,704	5,717	5,145	5,474	35,582
Schools—joint program ..	218	204	54	5	—	—	—
Technical, further education ..	3,334	4,439	8,735	15,078	12,717	12,277	99,395
Universities	6,453	11,638	7,335	6,042	8,755	6,253	42,011
Colleges of advanced education ..	9,181	14,630	7,899	10,712	5,056	5,674	38,819
Aboriginal education ..	971	8	84	57	41	33	59
Child migrant education ..	11	—	—	40	15	3	66
Total	44,897	59,119	58,317	61,404	51,193	45,255	(a)321,229
Total	193,493	246,127	266,104	283,068	299,414	337,854	(a)2,380,536

(a) Including grants for Schools Commission in the Northern Territory.

Details of State Government expenditure, which amounted to \$947m in 1980-81, are shown in Chapter 22, Public Finance, Section 4. Further information is contained in the ABS publication *Expenditure on Education* (Catalogue No. 5510.0).

2 PRE-PRIMARY, PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

Pre-school Education and Child Care

Because pre-school, kindergarten, child care, and child minding activities present a composite picture, at the State level, they have not been dealt with separately in this section. To clarify the situation, however, the following table shows ages of children attending pre-school, kindergarten, and child care centres.

Pre-school education has experienced a period of rapid growth and change since the Queensland Education Department entered this field in 1973. In the table, *government centres* include pre-schools owned by the Education Department and the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement, and day-care centres controlled by other government bodies, including local government authorities. Included in *government assisted centres* are branch centres of the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland and kindergartens associated with that association. Also included are many of the pre-schools attached to non-government schools, and kindergartens receiving special government grants. *Other assisted centres* comprise those controlled by non-profit bodies such as local committees and church authorities which do not receive government financial assistance. Some of these centres are in contact with the Creche and Kindergarten Association. The remaining centres are categorised as *private centres* and represent those operated by private enterprise.

It should be noted that the table relates to centre-based activities only; details of home care, vacation, and before and after school care are excluded.

PRE-SCHOOLS AND CHILD CARE CENTRES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Category of centre				Total
	Government	Government assisted	Other assisted	Private	
1 JULY 1980					
Number of centres	529	324	81	103	1,037
Staff(a)	1,617	1,088	121	331	3,156
Teaching(b)	1,548	772	97	204	2,620
Other	69	316	24	127	536
Children	26,271	18,540	3,662	6,724	55,197
Regular enrolments	26,157	17,761	3,522	6,574	54,014
Age in years					
Under 3	470	1,725	110	751	3,056
3	601	6,468	1,608	2,979	11,656
4	14,998	7,327	1,420	2,126	25,871
5	9,941	2,163	384	608	13,096
6 and over	147	78	—	110	335
Casual attenders	114	779	140	150	1,183
17 JULY 1981					
Number of centres	564	335	68	110	1,077
Staff(a)	1,637	1,135	108	376	3,257
Teaching(b)	1,574	844	83	249	2,752
Other	62	290	24	128	504
Children	27,708	19,700	3,190	7,616	58,214
Regular enrolments	27,565	19,032	3,156	7,470	57,223
Age in years					
Under 3	510	2,089	174	1,044	3,817
3	728	6,871	1,402	3,206	12,207
4	15,312	7,655	1,282	2,605	26,854
5	10,821	2,360	296	592	14,069
6 and over	194	57	2	23	276
Casual attenders	143	668	34	146	991
19 JULY 1982					
Number of centres	593	346	78	102	1,119
Staff(a)	1,699	1,185	115	362	3,361
Teaching(b)	1,629	812	82	194	2,717
Other	70	373	33	168	644
Children	29,447	18,872	3,553	8,109	59,981
Regular enrolments	29,323	18,476	3,521	7,936	59,256
Age in years					
Under 3	568	1,820	234	1,267	3,889
3	600	6,605	1,684	3,559	12,448
4	15,873	7,687	1,382	2,509	27,451
5	12,080	2,334	221	592	15,227
6 and over	202	30	—	9	241
Casual attenders	124	396	32	173	725

(a) Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff.

(b) Including teachers and teacher assistants/aides.

From 1 July 1973 day-care centres in Queensland were required to comply with standards specified in regulations gazetted under the *Children's Services Act* 1965–1981.

Under the Children's Services Program, the Office of Child Care within the Commonwealth Department of Social Security administers a program of financial assistance for pre-school and child care projects including home care, vacation and after school care, and other related projects. Assistance is provided in the form of payments to the States and also direct payments to non-profit organisations including local government bodies. Total payments in respect of Queensland for 1981–82 amounted to \$14,432,000, including \$401,000 for capital expenditure.

Primary and Secondary Education

Primary and secondary education in Queensland comprises 12 years of full-time formal schooling and is provided by the government as well as the non-government sector. *Primary education* covers the first seven years of schooling and progression to secondary schooling is automatic. *Secondary education* commences in year 8, when students are about 12 to 13 years of age, and extends over five years. Senior Certificates are issued on completion of secondary schooling, and are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations. This information contributes to the data required for the determination of a Tertiary Entrance Score which, depending on the standard obtained, provides admission to tertiary studies. Students completing year 10, i.e. three years of secondary schooling, are issued with a Junior Certificate which is the accepted educational qualification for entry to many forms of employment, colleges of technical and further education, rural training schools, and certificate courses at colleges of advanced education.

The diagram on the next page indicates the proportions of primary and secondary students at government and non-government schools in Queensland for selected years and the next table shows the ages of all students at these schools.

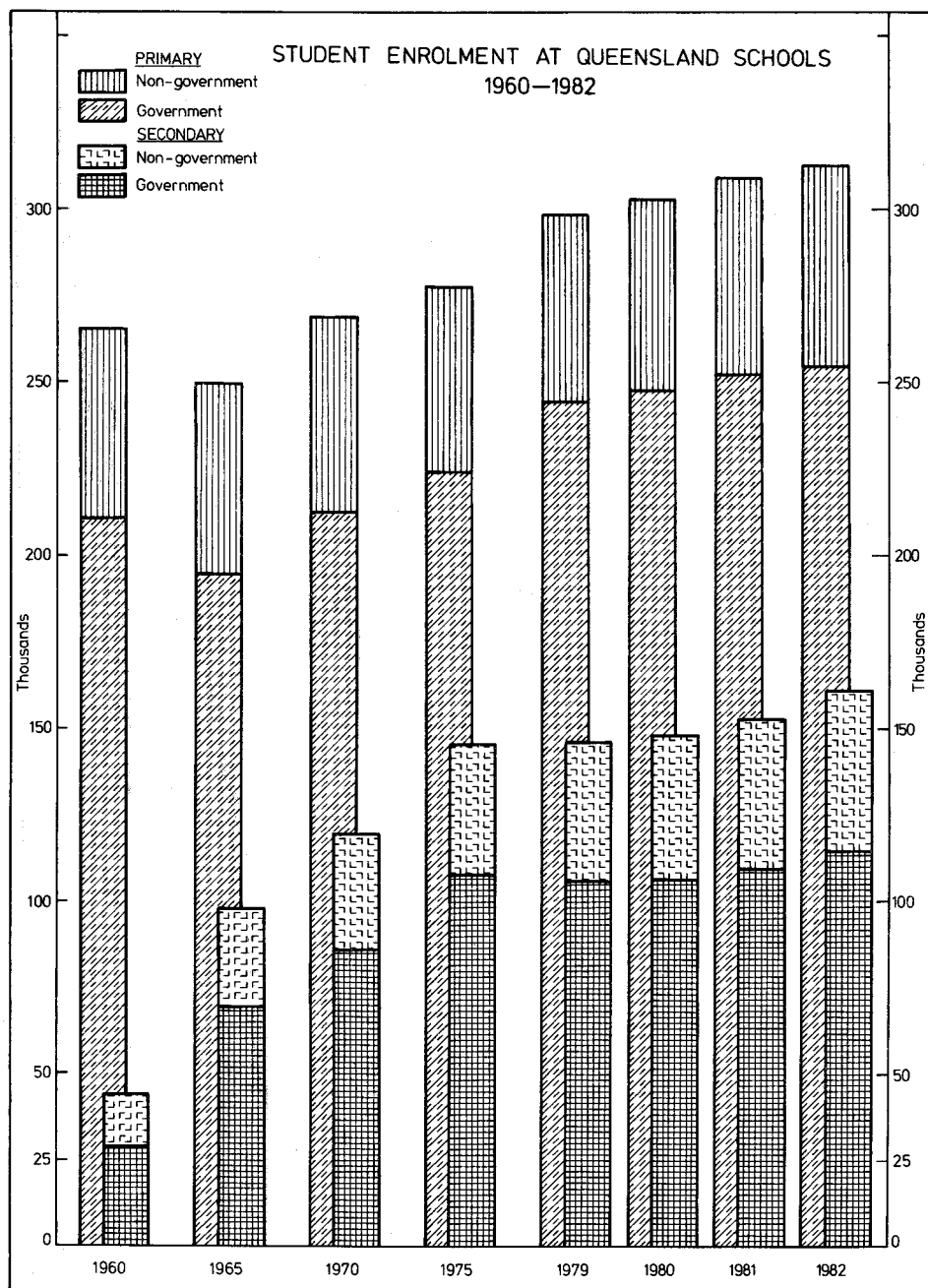
GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: STUDENTS BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, 1982

Age at 1 July	Government		Non-government		Total enrolments
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Under 6 years	8,852	8,968	1,918	2,049	21,787
6 years	16,205	15,354	3,645	3,410	38,614
7 years	17,246	16,310	3,829	3,700	41,085
8 years	17,982	16,824	3,997	3,927	42,730
9 years	18,467	17,770	4,122	3,989	44,348
10 years	19,195	18,372	4,530	4,356	46,453
11 years	19,319	18,540	4,683	4,444	46,986
12 years	17,727	16,777	5,157	5,076	44,737
13 years	16,302	15,699	5,840	5,431	43,272
14 years	15,380	14,988	5,591	5,072	41,031
15 years	11,343	11,089	4,830	4,298	31,560
16 years	6,103	6,702	3,519	3,279	19,603
17 years	2,586	2,822	1,839	1,563	8,810
18 years	425	340	226	130	1,121
19 years and over	266	399	24	14	703
Total	187,398	180,954	53,750	50,738	472,840

The Primary Correspondence School provides educational opportunities for children unable to attend school on account of illness or distance. In remote areas, correspondence lessons are supplemented by tuition through Schools of the Air located at Charleville, Mount Isa, and Cairns, and by six itinerant teachers who visit home supervisors of pupils. The Secondary Correspondence School provides tuition in most secondary subjects.

The majority of primary schools are government schools controlled by the Department of Education. Department of Education high schools, which cater solely for secondary students, and secondary departments attached to a number of primary schools, provide secondary schooling within the education system. The Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement administers a number of schools for communities in the Torres Strait Islands.

Most non-government schools are controlled by religious authorities and provide both primary and secondary education. Grammar schools, controlled by boards of trustees, are



Note. The increase in the secondary school enrolment between 1960 and 1965 reflects the change in the school leaving age from 14 to 15 years in 1964 along with the transfer of year 8 to secondary school. Government secondary enrolments have been affected since 1978 due to the exclusion of non-active enrolments and enrolments for only part of a complete secondary course at the Secondary Correspondence School. See paragraph above table on page 127.

mainly for secondary students but also cater for some primary students. Grammar schools are classified as non-government in this Chapter.

Particulars of government and non-government schools for 1982 are given in the next table.

The student figures for the Secondary Correspondence School represent *active* enrolments in *complete* secondary courses. Enrolments are classed as *active* if assignments were returned during the month prior to the schools census.

GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, JULY 1982

Controlling authority	Schools			Teachers(b)	Students	
	Primary	Primary and secondary(a)	Secondary		Primary	Secondary
<i>Government</i>	1,039	88	145	20,404	254,330	114,022
Department of Education	1,026	88	145	20,350	253,842	114,022
Ordinary(c)	964	88	144	19,442	247,815	113,623
Correspondence	1	—	1	177	1,742	399
Special	61	—	—	(d)731	4,285	—
Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement	13	—	—	54	488	—
<i>Non-government</i>	222	56	76	5,260	58,156	46,332
Catholic	195	24	60	3,951	52,024	30,710
Church of England	2	8	3	446	1,953	4,962
Seventh Day Adventist	10	1	1	46	634	291
Lutheran	1	11	4	183	1,621	1,755
Other denominational	1	17	2	254	1,664	2,927
Grammar	—	2	6	351	61	5,454
Other undenominational	3	3	—	30	199	233
Total	1,261	144	221	25,664	312,486	160,354

(a) Primary schools with secondary departments.

(b) Including full-time equivalent of part-time.

(c) Including 138 teachers and 945

pupils in special units attached to 49 primary schools and one primary/secondary school.

(d) Including 131 special teachers who are

advisory only or who were on a course at census date.

In addition to the full-time education services, classes are conducted at three schools in Brisbane to enable mature-age students to study secondary subjects on a full-time or part-time basis. The majority of these classes are conducted in the evening but day classes are available. At July 1982 full-time and part-time students numbered 366 and 2,182, respectively. Colleges of technical and further education outside Brisbane provide instruction in secondary subjects for part-time students. Details of these and further education classes for recreation or personal enrichment are given later in this Chapter.

Special Education

Special schools and special education units have been established to provide education for handicapped children and children with special learning needs. The development of a variety of specialist support services, including remedial/resource teaching and therapies, has enabled the provision of a wide range of specialist help. In addition, school-based services have permitted an increasing number of children with disabilities to be supported in ordinary schools. Isolated children with learning problems can be assisted by correspondence courses at home or at school, following individual diagnosis and advice from the Isolated Children's Special Education Unit of the Department of Education.

Details of full-time students in Department of Education special schools and special classes of primary schools are shown in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL CLASSES, QUEENSLAND, JULY 1982

Type	Schools	Teachers(a)	Students		
			Males	Females	Persons
Special schools					
Blind and visually handicapped	1	43	91	52	143
Deaf	1	45	92	54	146
Other physically handicapped	11	71	221	175	396
Mildly intellectually handicapped	42	398	2,074	1,204	3,278
Other	6	43	195	127	322
Total special schools	61	(b)600	2,673	1,612	4,285
Primary schools with special classes ..	(c)50	(d)138	576	369	945
Total all schools with special students	111	738	3,249	1,981	5,230

(a) Source: Queensland Department of Education.

(b) Excluding 131 special teachers who are advisory only or who were on a course at census date.

(c) Including one primary/secondary school.

(d) Teachers of special classes only.

In non-government schools handicapped children and children with special needs are integrated into the ordinary classes and receive additional assistance from various specialist support services.

In addition, there are a number of schools conducted by the State Health Department and non-profit organisations like the Endeavour Foundation. Details of these schools are excluded from the figures shown above but are published separately in the ABS publication *Primary and Secondary Education* (Catalogue No. 4204.3). Total enrolment at these schools in July 1982 was 1,172.

Migrant Education

The Department of Education provides tuition to adults and children in oral and written English, both in classes and by correspondence lessons. In 1982 a total of 15 day and evening part-time courses were conducted at the Migrant Education Centre in Brisbane with an effective enrolment of 3,434 adults. A further 355 students attended 22 full-time courses at the Centre. Two industrial classes were conducted for the benefit of factory workers. Sixty-five adult external classes operated during 1982, 26 in Brisbane and 39 in country centres. At Wacol Hostel in Brisbane, 568 adults attended full-time courses and 1,227 adults attended part-time classes during the day and evening. Correspondence lessons were provided for 965 students on the basic course and 117 on the advanced course.

Programs were also conducted for children at reception schools and units and at a number of other schools throughout Queensland. A total of 385 secondary and 296 primary children attended classes at reception centres. Sixty teachers were employed to provide programs at a total of 28 schools. A further 572 children at other schools were assisted by 14 visiting teachers.

The Queensland Catholic Education Office conducts similar classes at 45 primary and 20 secondary schools throughout the State. A further 33 primary schools were involved in contingency funding for intensive English instruction to refugee children. Eight ethnic advisory teachers, 44 ethnic resource teachers, and one community/school liaison worker provide the service. Four ethnic aides assist teachers in schools of high migrant density. Approximately 1,400 students attended classes during 1982.

Comparative Enrolments

The next table shows the broad pattern of students proceeding from year 10 (Junior Certificate) to higher full-time education in Queensland. Correspondence, part-time, and external students enrolled in tertiary courses have been omitted throughout.

From the figures shown, it will be seen that broadly speaking, of students who were in year 10 in 1978, 41 per cent proceeded to year 12 and 16 per cent commenced full-time tertiary studies. Of students who were in year 10 in 1980, 44 per cent proceeded to year 12.

COMPARATIVE ENROLMENTS OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS
AT VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, QUEENSLAND

Year 10		Year 12			Tertiary		
Year	Students	Year	Students	Proportion of column 2	Year	First year students(a)	Proportion of column 4
				%			%
1976	37,582	1978	14,818	39.4	1979	5,931	40.0
1977	38,324	1979	14,995	39.1	1980	5,910	39.4
1978	36,896	1980	15,251	41.3	1981	5,919	38.8
1979	36,263	1981	15,016	41.4	1982	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
1980	36,337	1982	15,996	44.0	..	..	..
1981	36,453	..	..	..	..	..	..
1982	38,541	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Students who have recently left school and who have enrolled in a particular course at a particular tertiary establishment for the first time.

3 POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in Queensland involves technical and further education, advanced education, and university education. The text and tables which follow illustrate the variety of courses offered by each sector.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE)

In January 1977 technical education and adult education were integrated, and the combined Technical and Further Education (TAFE) operations in Queensland are now administered by the TAFE Division of the Department of Education.

Technical and further education covers career and pre-vocational education at sub-tertiary level (i.e. courses requiring only partial completion of general secondary schooling as an entrance qualification) and at tertiary level, other than professional courses at universities or colleges of advanced education. It also includes adult education recreational courses, secondary (adult matriculation and vocational) courses, and access (upgrading) courses.

In Queensland, courses are conducted at TAFE colleges and their annexes, the Technical Correspondence School, and a large number of TAFE centres which mainly offer recreational classes. Courses are also available at the rural training schools, the Secondary Correspondence School, and the metropolitan evening tutorial classes which offer adult matriculation subjects. In addition, there are numerous private organisations conducting courses for which fees are charged, but details of these are not available.

The colleges and centres provide training, including apprenticeship training, in a wide variety of engineering, building, commercial, artistic, and domestic occupations. The Technical Correspondence School gives instruction in courses to students in remote areas. The rural training schools provide training in technical and managerial skills in relation to rural industry. Practical experience in agricultural and livestock production is gained at four centres throughout the State.

The Aboriginal and Islander TAFE Service co-ordinates programs designed to meet the education needs of Aboriginal and Islander individuals, groups, and committees.

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION (TAFE) (a): TEACHING STAFF AND STUDENTS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Teaching staff					
Full-time					
Technical colleges	976	1,056	1,113	1,199	1,293
Technical correspondence school	40	32	33	38	44
Secondary correspondence school	65	61	70	76	79
Evening tutorial classes	21	18	17	16	16
Rural training schools	30	42	56	64	71
Total	1,132	1,209	1,289	1,393	1,503
Part-time(b)					
Technical colleges	168	227	255	394	405
Technical correspondence school	70	89	87	45	54
Secondary correspondence school	—	3	—	—	—
Evening tutorial classes	21	35	54	42	72
Rural training schools	—	—	—	—	—
Total	260	354	396	482	531
Students					
Full-time					
Technical colleges	3,109	3,525	4,669	5,838	5,753
Technical correspondence school	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary correspondence school	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Evening tutorial classes(d)	145	142	248	233	201
Rural training schools	278	298	387	407	424
Total	3,532	3,965	5,304	6,478	6,378
Part-time					
Technical colleges	63,832	67,904	72,657	89,672	100,132
Technical correspondence school	4,440	5,127	4,780	5,728	6,757
Secondary correspondence school(e)	5,183	4,270	3,465	1,976	1,782
Evening tutorial classes	2,776	4,365	3,881	3,661	3,613
Rural training schools	—	31	—	24	42
Total	76,231	81,697	84,783	101,061	112,326

(a) Staff at 30 June: students enrolled during the year.

(b) Full-time equivalent of part-time, including overtime worked by full-time staff.

(c) Included in schools census figures only; 399 students in 1981.

(d) Also included in schools census figures provided in the secondary education section.

(e) Excluded from schools census figures.

Details of TAFE students, classified by level of course, are shown below.

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION (TAFE): STUDENTS BY TYPE OF COURSE, QUEENSLAND, 1981

Course	Full-time		Part-time(a)		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Tertiary	135	270	125	185	260	455	715
Sub-tertiary	285	310	8,592	3,105	8,877	3,415	12,292
Apprenticeship	1,619	292	13,957	1,348	15,576	1,640	17,216
Advanced trade	—	—	1,658	10	1,658	10	1,668
Other skilled	695	2,499	9,163	5,972	9,858	8,471	18,329
Secondary	141	132	3,229	5,146	3,370	5,278	8,648
Recreational	—	—	16,684	43,152	16,684	43,152	59,836
Total	2,875	3,503	53,408	58,918	56,283	62,421	118,704

(a) Including correspondence students.

Advanced Education

Colleges of advanced education participate in three broad programs of activity. The major program comprises approved advanced education courses funded by the Commonwealth Government. Other programs comprise non-advanced education courses funded by the State Government and courses of continuing community education.

Following the implementation of the Commonwealth Government policy of consolidation, the number of colleges of advanced education in Queensland was reduced from 10 to six from 1 January 1982. The colleges of advanced education in Queensland are the Queensland Institute of Technology, Darling Downs and Capricornia Institutes of Advanced Education, the Conservatorium of Music, the Queensland Agricultural College, and the Brisbane College of Advanced Education (formerly Brisbane Kindergarten Teachers' College and Kelvin Grove, Mount Gravatt, and North Brisbane Colleges of Advanced Education).

Townsville College of Advanced Education has been amalgamated with the James Cook University of North Queensland.

In addition to colleges of advanced education there are advanced education diploma level courses in some TAFE colleges and at the non-government McAuley College of Teacher Education.

From 1974 the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility for approved advanced education courses. Tuition fees were also abolished from that date. Total expenditure on approved advanced education courses in 1981 was \$82,189,314. Expenditure on non-advanced education courses met by the State Government amounted to \$963,217 in 1981.

The activities of the colleges of advanced education are co-ordinated by the Board of Advanced Education which was constituted on 12 November 1970. Co-ordination centres on such matters as planning, allocation of funds to colleges, fields of study, and awards conferred. The Board also collaborates with other statutory authorities with allied interests, e.g. the Board of Teacher Education.

A Board of Teacher Education was constituted on 3 June 1971 under the same legislative provisions as the Board of Advanced Education on which it is represented by the Chairman of the Board or his nominee. The main functions of this Board are to review teacher education in Queensland, and to make reports and recommendations to the Minister on such matters as registration of teachers, accreditation of teacher education awards, and minimum requirements, as well as collaborating with the Board of Advanced Education.

Catholic Education Authorities provide teacher education courses at the McAuley College of Teacher Education. The college, with a total enrolment in 1981 of 403, is not designated as a college of advanced education but is partly funded by the Commonwealth Government.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION(a): STUDENT ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 30 APRIL
(Source: Queensland Board of Advanced Education)

Year	Approved advanced education courses(b)		Other courses		All courses		
	Full-time	Part-time(c)	Full-time	Part-time(c)	Males	Females	Persons
1976	10,053	4,464	686	2,887	11,194	6,896	18,090
1977	11,208	6,345	330	2,347	12,176	8,054	20,230
1978	11,353	8,785	147	1,902	12,959	9,228	22,187
1979	10,836	10,552	142	1,707	13,387	9,850	23,237
1980	10,282	11,918	154	1,757	13,887	10,224	24,111
1981	10,292	12,413	176	1,383	13,835	10,429	24,264

(a) Excluding one non-government teachers' college and advanced education enrolments in TAFE colleges.
funded.

(c) Including external enrolments.

(b) Commonwealth

Details of students enrolled at colleges of advanced education, by type of course, are shown below.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION(a): STUDENTS ENROLLED BY TYPE OF COURSE,
QUEENSLAND, 30 APRIL 1981
(Source: Queensland Board of Advanced Education)

Course	Full-time		Part-time(b)		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Post-graduate tertiary	127	195	956	474	1,083	669	1,752
Under-graduate tertiary	4,804	5,166	6,869	4,114	11,673	9,280	20,953
Other tertiary	7	7	523	176	530	183	713
Sub-tertiary	94	24	302	38	396	62	458
Other	21	23	132	212	153	235	388
Total	5,053	5,415	8,782	5,014	13,835	10,429	24,264

(a) Excluding one non-government teachers' college and advanced education enrolments in TAFE colleges.

(b) Including external enrolments.

The next table shows staff employed at colleges of advanced education.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION(a): STAFF EMPLOYED, QUEENSLAND, 30 APRIL
(Source: Queensland Board of Advanced Education)

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total		
	Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Teaching	Other	Total
1976	1,020	1,339	653	129	1,673	1,468	3,141
1977	1,097	1,420	609	171	1,706	1,591	3,297
1978	1,200	1,484	848	284	2,048	1,768	3,816
1979	1,222	1,571	892	293	2,114	1,864	3,978
1980	1,232	1,551	978	303	2,210	1,854	4,064
1981	1,218	1,604	1,064	332	2,282	1,936	4,218

(a) Excluding one non-government teachers' college and staff involved in advanced education courses in TAFE colleges.

University Education

University education in Queensland centres around the University of Queensland and the Griffith University in Brisbane and the James Cook University of North Queensland in Townsville.

The University of Queensland was established in 1909. There are 13 faculties offering courses leading to 28 bachelors degrees, 47 masters degrees, and 12 doctoral degrees. These numbers do not fully represent the diversity of the courses offered. The degree of Bachelor of Engineering, for example, may be taken in the Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, or Mining and Metallurgical Engineering Departments. Similarly the degree of Bachelor of Arts may be taken with specialisation in more than 25 honours schools.

A major development in the 1970s was the marked increase in the number of masters degrees involving course work. The University continues to award the traditional masters degree which an honours graduate may attain by completing a research project and submitting a thesis. In addition, pass graduates as well as honours graduates may now approach the masters degree through course work. Currently, major emphasis is placed on fostering post-graduate teaching and research.

The Division of External Studies offers courses leading to degrees in Arts, Commerce, Economics, Law, and Education to students who are unable to attend the University at St Lucia. External Studies Centres have been established throughout the State.

Ten residential colleges offer student accommodation with an approximate capacity of 1,800 persons.

The James Cook University of North Queensland was initially established in 1961 as the University College of Townsville, a college of the University of Queensland. It became a university in its own right in 1970. There are 18 academic departments which form the five faculties of arts, commerce and economics, education, engineering, and science.

As well as offering bachelor degree courses, these faculties also offer masters degree courses and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Higher doctoral degrees are also offered.

Being situated in a tropical zone, James Cook University has developed a unique character which combines the more traditional disciplines and research areas normally associated with universities, with research and study into subjects and problems peculiar to the tropics.

An Institute of Advanced Education has been formed within the University, following amalgamation with the Townsville College of Advanced Education from 1 January 1982.

The University has a hall of residence and four residential colleges on campus which accommodate approximately 800 students.

Teaching at Griffith University, founded in 1971, commenced in 1975. The non-departmental school has been adopted by the University as its basic academic unit.

The University currently offers three bachelors degrees: Bachelor of Arts in the Schools of Humanities and Modern Asian Studies; Bachelor of Science in the Schools of Australian Environmental Studies and Science; and the Bachelor of Administration in the School of Social and Industrial Administration. Appropriately qualified students have enrolled in each of the Schools for post-graduate work towards masters and doctoral degrees by research. The Schools of Australian Environmental Studies and Science also offer Master of Science degree programs by course work.

The next table shows, for the three universities, the number of teaching staff, students enrolled, and receipts for the last six years.

UNIVERSITIES: TEACHING STAFF, STUDENTS, AND RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Teaching staff		Students(b)			Receipts(c)		
	Full-time	Part-time(a)	Full-time	Part-time	External	Government grants	Other(d)	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1976	1,430	87	11,815	6,207	2,882	63,471	1,110	64,581
1977	1,491	90	11,966	6,673	2,874	71,673	1,217	72,890
1978	1,514	97	12,081	7,055	2,822	77,414	947	78,361
1979	1,531	123	11,770	7,218	2,733	83,453	1,435	84,888
1980	1,525	119	12,012	7,513	2,724	91,827	1,560	93,387
1981	1,528	128	12,241	7,287	2,621	104,704	1,624	106,328

(a) Full-time equivalent of part-time staff on the basis of 250 hours per year for lecturing, and 700 hours per year for tutoring/demonstrating. (b) Excluding students attending extension lectures. (c) For recurrent purposes. General Fund only. (d) Including investments.

The next table shows students at the universities in 1981. A commencing student is defined as one who enrolls in a particular course at a particular university for the first time. Students who have completed a pass degree course and who enrol for a separate honours course in the same subject are not regarded as commencing students.

UNIVERSITIES: STUDENTS BY TYPE OF COURSE, QUEENSLAND, 1981

Course	Students commencing courses(a)			Total students(a)			Students completing courses(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Higher Degree									
Higher Doctorate	10	—	10	33	—	33	5	—	5
Ph.D.	149	59	208	675	228	903	69	17	86
Masters Degree	382	215	597	1,225	536	1,761	182	66	248
Total	541	274	815	1,933	764	2,697	256	83	339
Masters Qualifying	63	37	100	144	81	225	—	—	—
Bachelor Degree									
Post-graduate Honours ..	64	64	128	200	214	414	54	50	104
Honours at Graduation ..	11	6	17	296	183	479	320	169	489
Pass	2,893	2,774	5,667	9,097	8,541	17,638	1,535	1,316	2,851
Agricultural science(c) ..	35	11	46	133	54	187	26	9	35
Architecture	11	—	11	44	8	52	14	3	17
Arts (incl. humanities)(d) ..	757	1,223	1,980	2,303	3,857	6,160	442	610	1,052
Arts/divinity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts/education	—	1	1	29	29	58	2	—	2
Arts/law	43	73	116	137	156	293	—	—	—
Commerce	387	197	584	1,067	454	1,521	154	53	207
Dental science	43	14	57	233	63	296	47	15	62
Design studies	31	19	50	70	40	110	16	10	26
Divinity	—	—	—	7	4	11	8	2	10
Economics	106	55	161	327	114	441	111	24	135
Education	93	178	271	431	813	1,244	139	164	303
Education studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education/law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering	310	21	331	926	46	972	148	7	155
Human movement studies ..	38	47	85	132	146	278	25	27	52
Law	134	84	218	398	244	642	88	27	115
Medicine/surgery	154	84	238	910	466	1,376	110	96	206
Music	4	12	16	17	52	69	5	11	16
Occupational therapy	1	52	53	9	193	202	—	45	45
Pharmacy	23	52	75	113	139	252	37	39	76
Physiotherapy	19	72	91	57	305	362	12	81	93
Politics/administration ..	108	61	169	178	107	285	—	—	—
Regional and town planning(e)	5	10	15	33	21	54	8	—	8
Science(f)	583	364	947	1,696	993	2,689	445	183	628
Science (medicine)	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	—	4
Social work	23	136	159	73	362	435	16	73	89
Speech therapy	4	34	38	6	103	109	—	31	31
Surveying	15	—	15	51	1	52	16	—	16
Veterinary science	37	42	79	209	166	375	36	25	61
Total	2,968	2,844	5,812	9,593	8,938	18,531	1,909	1,535	3,444
Post-graduate diploma	150	140	290	203	165	368	100	132	232
Sub-graduate diploma	2	13	15	4	15	19	4	9	13
Certificate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	209	155	364	307	245	552	—	—	—
All courses	3,933	3,463	7,396	12,184	10,208	22,392	2,269	1,759	4,028
University of Queensland ..	2,982	2,704	5,686	9,836	8,383	18,219	1,859	1,426	3,285
James Cook University	437	317	754	1,155	790	1,945	195	169	364
Griffith University	514	442	956	1,193	1,035	2,228	215	164	379

(a) At 30 April 1981.

(b) Year ended 30 June 1981. Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree, diploma, etc.

(c) Including Forestry.

(d) Including other courses within the grouping Humanities other than those classified under separate headings.

(e) Including Land Use Management.

(f) Including Applied Science and Science in Society.

4 PUBLIC CULTURAL FACILITIES

The Queensland Cultural Centre

The Queensland Cultural Centre, when complete, will accommodate four major State institutions: the Queensland Art Gallery, the Queensland Museum, the State Library and the Queensland Performing Arts Complex.

Stage 1 of the project which includes the Queensland Art Gallery, an auditorium, a restaurant, and a 500-vehicle car park has been completed. Work on Stage 2, the Queensland Performing Arts Complex, is well advanced and it is anticipated that the final stage will be completed in 1985. The current estimated cost of the total project is \$126,048,380.

For a more detailed account see the 1982 issue of the *Year Book*.

Libraries

The Library Board of Queensland, established in 1945, operates under the provisions of the *Libraries Act 1943-1979*. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-ordination and improvement of the library facilities of the State for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens. The Board consists of eight members, including the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

The John Oxley Library is a separate library within the State Library of Queensland. Its object is to collect books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and other graphic material relating to Queensland and to provide facilities for historical research.

The holdings of the State Library of Queensland and its extension services at 30 June 1982 were as follows: main reference collection, 285,620 volumes, 10,633 microfilm reels, 13,241 microfiche, and 15,355 maps; John Oxley Library collection, 58,705 volumes and 7,429 microfilm reels; Public Libraries Service, 293,681 volumes; Serials Section, 9,798 current magazines; and Audio Visual collection, 14,546 records and cassettes, 29,542 taped books, 1,203 slides, 407 films, and 882 kits and filmstrips.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. At 30 June 1982, 122 Local Authorities were conducting 255 library services, all of which were free. Various councils covering large areas have pooled their resources to provide library services on a regional basis. Five such services have been established: the South-Western (7 Shires), the Central-Western (9 Shires), the North-Western (9 Shires), the Central Highlands (6 Shires), and Sunshine Coast (3 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcaldine, Mount Isa, Emerald, and Maroochydore, respectively.

Provided Local Authorities comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, those conducting free library services are eligible to receive from the State Government an annual reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, the salaries of unqualified staff, approved miscellaneous expenditure up to a maximum of \$1.45 per capita or \$2.03 per capita for regional library service, and part of accommodation expenditure. Subsidies are also paid on the salaries of qualified librarians.

For 1981-82 the State Government granted \$9,392,690 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

At 30 June 1982 the Brisbane City Council operated 27 libraries, three mobile libraries for outlying suburbs, five bookmobiles for deliveries to persons unable to use normal library services, and two special libraries. One of these special libraries is situated at the new Mount Coot-tha Botanic Gardens and caters specifically for gardening, botany, nature study, and astronomy. The other is a reference library for local government officers and is located in the City

Hall. At 30 June 1982, 139,082 adult and 60,408 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book and magazine stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 1,058,696. In the year ended 30 June 1982 the Council expended \$4,184,770 exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$1,141,689.

The *Libraries Act 1943-1979* provides for the State Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

Museums

The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of general science. It is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1981-82 was \$2,217,733. The Museum holds extensive reference collections in the fields of zoology, ethnology, geology, technology, and history, and selected items from these collections are displayed in public galleries. A scientific staff of 17 curators is responsible for conservation and research relating to these collections, and the results of this research are published in *The Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*.

The Museum provides an identification service for the public, government departments, and other institutions. School parties are encouraged to use its facilities, and audio-visual lectures and demonstrations are provided for students from pre-school to tertiary level. The Museum publishes booklets relating to its fields of interest and these are available to the public.

The James Cook Museum at Cooktown was opened in 1970 as part of the bi-centenary celebration of Cook's voyage of discovery. It has items and displays illustrating the life styles of the three major cultures involved in the history of the far north; Aboriginal, Chinese, and European. The principal exhibit on Cook's life and voyages of discovery features a cannon and anchor from the barque *Endeavour*.

Cultural Activities

The development of the performing and creative arts and crafts in Queensland has been supported by the State Government. Under the portfolio of the Minister for Tourism, National Parks, Sport and The Arts, the Director of Cultural Activities has rendered advisory and resource services, and provided financial assistance, to professional and voluntary cultural organisations throughout the State. The Government has established Cultural Capital Development programs which offer financial assistance for the construction of cultural centres and complexes.

The main professional performing companies are the Queensland Symphony Orchestra, Queensland Theatre Company, Lyric Opera of Queensland, Queensland Ballet, and the Queensland Theatre Orchestra. The major entrepreneurial organisations are the Queensland Arts Council, the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, and Musica Viva. Partly by arrangement with these entrepreneurs, national and international artists and ensembles stage seasons in Queensland.

In 1981-82, grants totalling \$4,065,000 were made to 225 organisations. These grants comprised \$33,600 to 36 craft groups, \$20,320 to six film and television groups, \$11,300 to 10 literature groups, \$1,692,769 to 64 music groups, \$1,340,261 to 48 theatre groups, \$42,950 to 20 visual arts groups, \$922,800 to 40 community arts groups, and \$1,000 to one Aboriginal arts group. The 1981-82 budget also included \$17,190,125 for cultural capital projects.

The Queensland Art Gallery

The Gallery, maintained by the State Government, was founded in 1895. The collection comprises mainly Australian art—painting, sculpture, works on paper, and ceramics with a small but significant collection of European and British works. The Gallery is guided by the aim

of establishing a comprehensive survey collection of Australian art. This aim has involved a policy both of 'filling in' historical gaps in the collection, and of acquiring works representative of contemporary trends. The collection has been considerably broadened in scope and value by works from lesser known Australian artists as well as from leading artists of particular periods.

Apart from various exhibitions from its own collection, the Gallery participates in an annual program of exhibitions from international, interstate, and local sources.

The education program at the Gallery has been designed to further enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding of art. The program caters for all age groups from pre-school to adult and includes both internal and extension services. The program within the Gallery includes formal public lectures, monthly seminars, demonstrations and workshops to complement special exhibitions, film screenings, audiovisual and printed materials, and group tours conducted by Education Officers. Links are maintained with schools and tertiary institutions and assistance is given to educators utilising the Gallery as a resource.

Government expenditure on the Gallery in 1981-82 amounted to \$1,985,978, which included endowment of \$936,296. Acquisitions cost \$250,573, comprising purchases of \$223,654 from State Government funding and \$26,919 from the Gallery trust fund.

Queensland Film Corporation

The Queensland Film Corporation was established in October 1977 for the purpose of encouraging the development of the film industry in Queensland.

The functions and powers of the Corporation are defined in the *Queensland Film Industry Development Act 1977-1981*. This legislation enables the Corporation to provide financial assistance to producers of feature films, tele-movies, and television series.

The provision of financial assistance is conditional upon the employment of local personnel, including trainees. In addition, film productions supported by the Corporation will be expected to be shot predominantly in Queensland.

Botanical Gardens

Botanic Gardens have been established in Brisbane since 1855 and more recently in Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns. The Brisbane Botanic Gardens occupy approximately 18 hectares on the banks of the Brisbane River in the central city area and are noted for their collection of palms, and tropical trees and shrubs; they contain approximately 10,000 specimens.

Development is continuing of new Botanic Gardens as part of the Mount Coot-tha Forest Park and Garden complex covering 75 hectares in the foothills of Mount Coot-tha, about 5 kilometres from central Brisbane. This complex includes an arid zone garden, Australian rainforest area, exotic rainforest garden, and fragrant garden as well as the Sir Thomas Brisbane Planetarium and a tropical plant display dome of unique tridetic construction. Each year over 800,000 people visit the Mount Coot-tha gardens. The Gardens has a public lending library and is headquarters for many Queensland horticultural and natural history societies.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Pre-school Training and Child Minding (4202.3) (*annual*)

Primary and Secondary Education (4204.3) (*annual*)

Further References—continued**Central Office Publications**

Schools (4202.0) (*annual*)

Colleges of Advanced Education (4206.0) (*annual*)

University Statistics (4208.0) (*annual*)

National Schools Collection: Government Schools (4215.0) (*annual*)

Expenditure on Education (5510.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Minister for Education, the University of Queensland, the Griffith University, the James Cook University of North Queensland, the Library Board of Queensland, the Board of Trustees of the Queensland Museum, and the Queensland Art Gallery.

Chapter 9

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains information relating to the exercise in Queensland of the functions of law, order, and public safety.

Other activities associated with law and order are dealt with elsewhere in the *Year Book*. These include elections (Chapter 4) and registration of vital events (Chapter 7). In addition, further details of divorces are contained in Chapter 7.

Public expenditure on law, order, and public safety is detailed in Chapter 22, Public Finance.

2 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Civil Jurisdiction

The civil jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in the Supreme Court, District Courts, and Magistrates Courts. Although the Commonwealth Parliament has chosen generally to vest Federal jurisdiction (other than that of the High Court) in the existing State Courts, it has created some special courts, namely the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of Australia. Details of the Federal Court are contained in *Year Book Australia*.

Supreme Courts

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three districts with Central Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and District Registries at Circuit Court towns. Sixteen judges and two masters (barristers appointed in November 1980 to take over duties of judges in chambers) are appointed to the Southern District (Brisbane), one of whom is President of the Industrial Court, and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Districts.

Common law, equity, probate, admiralty jurisdictions, and bankruptcy under Federal jurisdiction are vested in the Supreme Court. Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch.

For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for that purpose judges attend Circuit Courts. Appeal lies from judgments of single judges to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases not involving Federal jurisdiction, appeal can be carried to the Privy Council. Generally four jurors are appointed if a jury is required by one of the parties.

District Courts

District Court judges numbered 20 at October 1982. Of these 17 are appointed to Brisbane (three of whom constitute the Local Government Court), one to Rockhampton, and two to

Townsville. Sittings are held as required at various country centres throughout Queensland. The Courts' Registries are at centres where there is a Supreme Court Registry or (in District Court towns) a Magistrates Court Registry.

The District Court may hear personal actions involving amounts of not more than \$40,000, although, if both parties consent, these limits may be exceeded. It has limited powers in respect of equitable claims and in cases involving the recovery of possession of land. It may also hear appeals from the Magistrates Courts. In cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$5,000, one of the parties may, except in certain cases, request a jury. Appeal without leave lies from the District Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$5,000. In other cases leave to appeal is necessary.

The Family Court of Australia

This superior court was instituted by the Australian Parliament under the *Family Law Act* 1975 with jurisdiction in matrimonial causes and other matters relating to dissolution of marriage, e.g. custody or maintenance of children, maintenance of spouse, property, etc. Seven judges are appointed in Queensland, and, in addition to the Registry centres at Brisbane, Townsville, and Rockhampton, sittings are held in Cairns and Lismore (N.S.W.).

Magistrates Courts

Magistrates Courts are constituted by stipendiary magistrates or, in certain circumstances, by registrars not being members of the Police Force. The jurisdiction, unless extended by consent, is limited to personal actions in which not more than \$5,000 is claimed. Appeal without leave lies to the District Court where \$600 or more is involved.

Small Claims Tribunal

A Small Claims Tribunal, which became operative in July 1973, has jurisdiction over disputes between consumers and traders involving amounts of up to \$1,500. The tribunal, presided over by a referee, is intended to settle disputes quickly and cheaply. No legal representation is permitted except with agreement of both parties and the referee.

Small Debts Courts

A system of Small Debts Courts was set up in July 1975 so that traders and other creditors can effect more economical recovery of debts up to \$450. Hearings of such actions are informal and in closed court before a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. No legal representation is permitted except with the consent of both parties and the leave of the court.

Criminal Jurisdiction

Criminal jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences is vested in the Supreme Court and District Court and is exercised in each case by a judge sitting with a jury of 12. A preliminary hearing is held before a stipendiary magistrate or justices of the peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on indictment to either the Supreme Court or the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the offence. The District Court has no jurisdiction in the case of an offence where the maximum penalty exceeds 14 years' imprisonment.

Appeal lies from the Supreme Court or District Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal or the Full Court, and can, with special leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. The right of appeal applies to the Crown on sentence and to the person convicted on indictment on conviction or sentence.

Stipendiary magistrates constituting Magistrates Courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine simple offences and breaches of duty. Certain indictable offences may also be dealt with summarily whereupon the maximum penalty which may be imposed is imprisonment for two years or a fine of \$1,000. Generally, decisions of stipendiary magistrates are subject to a right of appeal to a Higher Court.

Children's Courts

Children under the age of 17 years who come before the Court are dealt with under the *Children's Services Act* 1965–1981. A Children's Court has jurisdiction to try or sentence, under certain conditions, a child charged with an indictable offence other than an offence for which he would be liable, were he not a child, to imprisonment with hard labour for life. Children charged with simple offences or breaches of duty also appear before a Children's Court, as do children in respect of whom an application may be made to the Court for their committal to care and control (uncontrollable children etc.) or admission to care and protection (neglected children etc.). The custody or maintenance of a person under the age of 18 years may be sought by the mother or father by application to the Supreme Court or a Children's Court.

In country areas the Court is presided over by a local stipendiary magistrate, or in his absence, in certain circumstances, by two justices of the peace, and in the metropolitan and near country areas by a specially appointed Children's Court Magistrate. Proceedings are held *in camera* and a representative of the Department of Children's Services is present. Rights of appeal are similar to those applicable to Magistrates Courts.

The Licensing Court

Under the *Liquor Act* 1912–1982, the regulation and control of liquor licences and licensees is vested in a Licensing Court presided over by a District Court Judge appointed by the Governor in Council and a Licensing Commission, consisting of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council, the remaining member being the Executive Officer of the Licensing Commission.

The Court in conjunction with recommendations from the Commission has power to issue, cancel, remove, or forfeit licences, provided that the combined numbers of licensed victuallers' (hotel) and tavern licences do not exceed the number of licensed victuallers' licences in existence in 1935.

When a licence is cancelled, surrendered, or forfeited it may be removed to another locality with the Court's approval and sold by public tender. Any premium on the sale of such licences is credited to the Liquor Act Trust Fund for compensation.

The Court may also grant licences to motels, resorts, clubs, restaurants, theatres, cabarets, function rooms, spirit merchants, and various other types of premises.

The Commission is charged with the supervision of licensed premises to see that they are properly conducted, that reasonable stocks and varieties of liquor are kept, and, in the case of hotels, to ensure that adequate meals and accommodation of prescribed standard are provided. The Court, on motion of the Commission, has the power to forfeit or suspend licences where the prescribed requirements are not met.

Fees assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year are collected from licensees. For details of revenue collected from liquor licensing see Chapter 22, Public Finance, Section 6.

The Legal Profession

In Queensland the legal profession is divided into barristers and solicitors, and a barrister in practice as such may not practise as a solicitor. A barrister does not accept instructions directly from clients but acts on the instructions of a solicitor.

Admission to the Bar is regulated by the Barristers' Board acting under Rules of the Supreme Court and the professional association which represents and exercises disciplinary control over barristers is the Bar Association of Queensland. By becoming a barrister, a legal practitioner specialises in appearance in Courts and in giving opinions on legal questions and advice as to the conduct of litigation. At 30 June 1982, there were 270 barristers in private practice in Queensland.

Solicitors come within the jurisdiction of the *Queensland Law Society Act* 1952-1980 and the Rules thereunder. The Solicitors' Admission Rules regulate Articles of Clerkship and prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession. Solicitors holding current Practising Certificates have the right of audience in all Courts in Queensland. The Act provides for the hearing of charges of malpractice, professional misconduct, or unprofessional conduct or practice. At 30 April 1982, there were 1,863 solicitors holding Practising Certificates in Queensland.

Eligibility for Jury Service

Every person under 65, who has reached the age of 18, resides in Queensland, and is eligible to vote in State elections is normally liable for jury service. Persons convicted of an indictable criminal offence and persons unable to read or write English are among those disqualified. Other persons exempted because of their particular occupation are Members of Parliament, lawyers, doctors, etc. Women may elect not to serve by giving due notice without stating reasons. Male persons who apply to be excused must show good cause.

Legal Assistance

Legal assistance in Queensland is available in civil and criminal matters to persons meeting specified eligibility conditions. A person to whom legal aid has been granted may be required to make some contribution towards costs.

The Queensland Legal Aid Commission, established by the *Legal Aid Act* 1978, took over responsibility for the State of the functions of the Commonwealth Legal Aid Office, the Queensland Legal Assistance Committee, and some of the legal advice work performed by the Public Trust Office. The Scheme provides legal advice and legal aid in court cases.

On the other hand the *Public Defence Act* 1974 requires the Public Defender to render legal aid in connection with trials and sentences for indictable offences, committal proceedings where a person is charged with an indictable offence punishable upon conviction by imprisonment for a term exceeding 14 years, appeals to the Court of Criminal Appeal, and such other proceedings, not being civil proceedings, as the Minister directs.

3 POLICE

The strength and main activities of the Police Department in Queensland are detailed in the next table.

In addition to their main duties of protecting life and property, preventing and detecting crime, and preserving good order, police officers, because of their wide representation throughout the State and their local knowledge and facilities, carry out many and varied duties as agents for other government departments, both Commonwealth and State. Many also assist in the social work of the Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association with its 21 clubs and a membership of approximately 14,500 in 1982.

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS
(Source: Queensland Police Department)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
DEPARTMENTAL STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR						
Sworn-in personnel						
General police	3,296	3,288	3,195	3,327	3,577	3,572
Technical and scientific police(a) ..	—	—	100	106	122	132
Detectives and plain clothes police ..	503	570	607	587	639	630
Total	3,799	3,858	3,902	4,020	4,338	4,334
Other police personnel						
Probationaries	117	78	58	247	94	101
Cadets	314	297	172	120	122	108
Native trackers	6	2	3	3	3	4
Total	437	377	233	370	219	213
Total police strength						
Metropolitan(b)	2,388	2,323	2,219	2,467	2,475	2,370
Country	1,848	1,912	1,916	1,923	2,082	2,177
Total	4,236	4,235	4,135	4,390	4,557	4,547
Public service staff	634	623	638	645	641	668
Other civilian staff(c)						
Driver's licence testing officers ..	21	22	20	17	16	14
Others	21	21	21	22	22	23
Total	42	43	41	39	38	37
Population per sworn-in officer ..	562	562	563	559	533	559

GENERAL CRIME(d)

Homicide	136	121	167	137	144	161
Serious assault	525	721	945	1,228	1,395	1,648
Robbery	268	308	273	298	321	390
Rape and attempted rape	70	69	59	100	121	121
Other sexual offences	901	979	1,127	1,275	1,382	1,309
Breaking and entering	14,174	16,276	17,948	19,882	23,339	25,545
Stealing etc. motor vehicles	5,017	5,617	5,892	5,870	6,057	6,569
Other stealing	29,675	34,531	37,712	40,151	41,862	42,874
Fraud and false pretences	4,850	7,186	6,422	8,658	8,026	8,298
Drug offences	2,631	2,899	3,598	4,504	5,691	7,519
Stock offences	498	394	522	524	518	683
Drink driving offences	12,047	11,084	14,790	16,756	19,408	20,621
Other offences	14,411	16,820	18,064	18,668	20,225	22,751
Total reported	85,203	97,005	107,519	118,051	128,489	138,489
Cleared %	50	50	52	51	52	53
Cleared (minors)(e) %	15	16	17	17	17	17

OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER

Drunkenness	35,515	31,796	33,443	35,161	35,465	35,923
Obscene language	2,878	3,169	3,643	3,607	4,343	4,817
Disorderly conduct	2,156	1,274	1,128	1,186	1,590	1,077
Resisting arrest	1,275	1,510	1,536	1,655	1,862	2,224
Evading fares	120	115	112	284	191	213
Total	41,944	37,864	39,862	41,893	43,451	44,254

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
TRAFFIC OFFENCES						
Penalty notices issued	255,651	269,149	281,388	302,571	364,025	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Paid without court action	218,135	239,482	256,148	274,630	332,720	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Summons for non-payment	34,640	26,372	22,554	25,850	26,812	<i>n.y.a.</i>

(a) Police engaged in technical and trade areas and on scientific duties, previously included under the heading 'General police' but from 1 August 1978 appointed to the new Technical and Scientific Officer Structures within the Force. (b) Relating to police stations within the City of Brisbane. (c) Excluding part-time staff, groundsmen, etc. (d) Crimes reported or becoming known to the police as recorded in the annual report of the Police Commissioner. (e) Minors are defined as persons aged under 17 years.

4 CRIMINAL COURTS

Legislative and administrative changes affect the comparability of statistics of Criminal Courts over time. Extension of the jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is reflected in the numbers of persons charged with serious assault (bodily harm) and other sexual offences in 1975-76 and with breaking and entering and stealing and unlawfully using motor vehicles in 1976-77. New collection procedures were adopted in 1976-77 and this further affects comparisons between the figures for 1976-77 and previous years.

A new offence classification has been adopted from 1978-79 and data for previous years have been revised to conform with the new classification. The changes relate to the grouping of offences by type and thus do not affect the scope of the data over time.

It should be noted that in these Courts statistics, a person appearing on several charges at the one hearing is counted once only, and classified to the most serious charge.

Higher Courts

Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville), by the Supreme Court on Circuit, and by District Courts.

HIGHER COURTS: CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Offence	Appearances		How dealt with		
	Males	Females	Sentenced or bound over(a)	Acquitted or found insane	Other(b)
Homicide	85	4	32	21	36
Serious assault (bodily harm)	158	20	113	35	30
Robbery	87	6	70	6	17
Rape and attempted rape	58	1	36	12	11
Other sexual offences	124	1	93	14	18
Arson	39	7	36	8	2
Breaking and entering	310	18	253	25	50
Stealing, unlawfully using motor vehicle	103	5	63	19	26
Drug offences	108	19	94	11	22
Other offences	639	125	453	112	199
Total	1,711	206	1,243	263	411

(a) Including admitted to probation.

(b) No True Bill and *Nolle Prosequi*.

The next table shows for six years the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Higher Courts.

HIGHER COURTS: CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Homicide	Serious assault (bodily harm)	Robbery	Rape and attempted rape	Other sexual offences	Arson	Breaking and entering	Stealing etc. motor vehicles	Drug offences	Other offences	Total
1975-76	92	139	171	45	93	78	866	206	52	792	2,534
1976-77	95	120	142	80	101	57	(a)349	(a)86	42	444	(a)1,516
1977-78	89	139	79	42	104	65	198	89	32	568	1,405
1978-79	81	119	98	66	96	56	222	82	46	570	1,436
1979-80	85	131	61	51	93	67	240	115	106	709	1,658
1980-81	89	178	93	59	125	46	328	108	127	764	1,917

(a) Figures affected by changes in jurisdiction.

Lower Courts

A total of 65 stipendiary magistrates, two acting stipendiary magistrates, and a large number of justices of the peace exercised jurisdiction in 208 Magistrates Courts during 1980-81. The next table shows the numbers of appearances on criminal charges before these courts, as well as appearances before Children's Courts and industrial magistrates.

LOWER COURTS: CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES (a), QUEENSLAND

Year	Assault(b)	Fraud and misappropriation	Robbery and extortion	Theft, breaking and entering etc.	Property damage	Driving, traffic, etc.(c)	All other	Total
1975-76	1,721	924	128	9,197	1,187	66,882	50,565	130,604
1976-77	1,964	954	156	8,914	1,083	78,599	48,704	140,374
1977-78	2,721	1,115	105	9,000	1,261	73,356	45,357	132,915
1978-79	3,055	1,126	90	9,136	1,279	78,780	45,842	139,308
1979-80	3,134	1,365	111	8,925	1,241	74,099	48,382	137,257
1980-81	3,583	1,483	120	9,544	1,280	76,085	52,482	144,577

(a) Excluding remands, applications, and petitions to the courts.

(b) Including homicide and sex offences.

(c) Including driving

under the influence of liquor or a drug; excluding traffic penalty notices paid without court action.

Two-thirds of the Magistrates Court cases involving transport and traffic violations in Queensland are heard in the Brisbane Statistical Division, and these appearances involve approximately 60 per cent of the cases heard in this Division.

MAGISTRATES COURTS(a): CASES HEARD IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1980-81

Statistical Division	Drunkenness		Road traffic and transport laws		Other offences		Total offences		Proportion of population (b)
	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	Cases	Proportion	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Brisbane	13,324	41.4	49,900	66.2	19,290	57.2	82,514	58.4	46.3
Moreton	1,005	3.1	5,815	7.7	2,875	8.5	9,695	6.9	13.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	2,480	7.7	2,490	3.3	1,383	4.1	6,353	4.5	6.6
Darling Downs	928	2.9	3,562	4.7	1,555	4.6	6,045	4.3	7.2
South-West	846	2.6	681	0.9	593	1.8	2,120	1.5	1.2
Fitzroy	2,137	6.6	3,104	4.1	1,312	3.9	6,553	4.6	6.3
Central-West	299	0.9	192	0.3	262	0.8	753	0.5	0.6
Mackay	970	3.0	1,666	2.2	1,016	3.0	3,652	2.6	3.9
Northern	1,768	5.5	4,092	5.4	1,957	5.8	7,817	5.5	6.7
Far North	3,926	12.2	2,689	3.6	2,393	7.1	9,008	6.4	6.0
North-West	4,469	13.9	1,194	1.6	1,089	3.2	6,752	4.8	1.7
Queensland	32,152	100.0	75,385	100.0	33,725	100.0	141,262	100.0	100.0

(a) Excluding Children's Courts.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981.

The next table shows the number of cases heard, convictions, etc. in Magistrates Courts. Details relating to Children's Courts are not included.

MAGISTRATES COURTS: CASES HEARD, CONVICTIONS, ETC., QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Particulars	Appearances		Punishment		
	Males	Females	Imprisoned	Fined	Other(a)
Summary convictions					
<i>Assault (including sex offences)</i>	1,684	139	140	1,448	235
Major assault	388	22	46	287	77
Minor assault	1,181	117	85	1,081	132
Sex offences	77	—	8	44	25
Other violations of person	38	—	1	36	1
<i>Fraud and misappropriation</i>	892	329	130	907	184
Embezzlement	46	7	—	41	12
Fraud and forgery (including currency)	846	322	130	866	172
<i>Theft, breaking and entering, etc.</i> ..	4,825	1,548	694	4,647	1,032
Motor vehicle theft etc.	589	28	186	301	130
Other stealing	3,074	1,420	220	3,620	654
Receiving/unlawful possession	378	60	47	331	60
Burglary and housebreaking	309	27	109	149	78
Other breaking and entering	475	13	132	246	110
<i>Property damage</i>	904	88	42	832	118
Arson	—	—	—	—	—
Other property damage	904	88	42	832	118
<i>Driving, traffic, etc.</i>	58,973	6,963	650	65,119	167
Drink driving etc.	16,459	702	304	16,835	22
Dangerous/negligent driving	2,187	309	19	2,468	9
Other driving, traffic, etc.	40,327	5,952	327	45,816	136
<i>Other offences</i>	17,754	3,553	387	14,881	6,039
Drug offences	2,584	440	145	2,769	110
Drunkenness	5,635	925	16	780	5,764
Offensive behaviour	1,209	234	19	1,343	81
Trespass and vagrancy	339	603	124	775	43
Firearm etc. offences	208	7	13	196	6
Liquor and gambling offences	598	83	—	680	1
Enforcement of order	90	13	54	34	15
Revenue etc. offences	3,843	992	—	4,835	—
Local Authority by-laws	399	108	—	502	5
Other offences	2,849	148	16	2,967	14
Total summary convictions	85,032	12,620	2,043	87,834	7,775
Committed for trial or sentence	1,884	250	} Not applicable		
Bail estreated(b)	26,525	2,638			
Discharged or withdrawn	10,344	1,969			
Total appearances	(c)123,785	17,477			

(a) Comprising 6,018 convicted and not punished, 964 on probation, 748 on recognizance bond, and 45 ordered to perform community service. (b) Including no conviction recorded and deferred sentences. (c) Including 2,061 cases against companies.

The volume of Children's Court business is directly related to the method by which the police deal with juvenile offenders. Depending on policy relating to the cautioning of juvenile offenders, the number of juveniles proceeded against fluctuates over time. This policy is also reflected in total court business, particularly for offences where there is a significant proportion of juvenile activity.

The next table shows details of appearances in Children's Courts during 1981-82. A child appearing on several charges at the one hearing is counted once only, and classified to the most serious charge.

CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES HEARD BY OFFENCE AND OUTCOME, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82

Offence	Appearances		Proven offences(a)					
			Convicted			Unconvicted		
	Males	Females	Committed into care	Placed under supervision	Other(b)	Committed into care	Placed under supervision	Other(c)
Homicide	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Assault, major	44	13	2	1	3	7	9	29
Assault, minor	89	25	2	1	12	8	9	78
Sex offences	29	—	1	—	—	2	12	13
Robbery and extortion	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Breaking and entering	659	46	35	7	12	178	126	323
Stealing etc. motor vehicles	561	31	54	17	21	152	100	239
Other stealing	604	131	36	21	17	126	117	399
Arson	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other wilful damage etc.	86	14	8	3	6	13	12	49
Fraud and false pretences	52	9	3	—	2	8	13	34
Drug offences	37	3	—	1	7	1	4	26
Drink driving	35	—	—	—	27	—	1	7
Other traffic and transport	647	35	—	1	296	5	1	341
Drunkenness	88	26	—	—	12	2	3	95
Disorderly conduct(d)	140	37	—	—	22	1	2	149
Other offences	101	17	3	—	8	20	15	70
Total	3,180	387	144	52	445	523	424	1,857

(a) Including all cases where guilt has been established. Excluding all cases discharged or withdrawn.

(b) Including imprisoned, fined, and/or restitution etc.

(c) Including admonished and discharged, committed for trial or sentence, etc.

(d) Including obscene language, indecent behaviour, etc.

5 PRISONS, PROBATION, AND PAROLE

Prisons

During 1981-82 there were 10 prison establishments in use in the State, administered by the Comptroller-General of Prisons for the Minister for Welfare Services. The Brisbane prison complex comprises a maximum security prison, a remand prison, and a women's prison. Townsville is a maximum and minimum security prison and Wacol and Woodford (Brisbane), and Etna Creek (Rockhampton) are medium security prisons. Criminally insane patients are accommodated at the Security Patients Hospital at Wacol. The other prisons are Thursday Island (for short-term prisoners) and Rockhampton Gaol (for short-term and remand prisoners). The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, both south of Brisbane are fully open institutions, in that prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt to escape.

For the year ending 30 June 1982, the daily average number of prisoners was 1,639 men and 44 women.

Prison workshops and farms provide inmates with an opportunity to learn or improve skills in such areas as carpentry, metal work, tailoring, spray painting, mechanics, and farming. Training opportunities are also available in the service areas of catering and laundering.

Education and release to work programs are available to inmates in order to assist their effective assimilation into the community upon release.

The next table shows for six years the number of prisoners admitted each year and the number in confinement at the end of each year.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison farms	Prisoners admitted during year(a)		Prisoners in confinement at end of year(b)		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Per 100,000 population
1976-77	8	2	4,630	228	1,498	23	71
1977-78	8	2	4,594	292	1,597	37	75
1978-79	8	2	4,506	294	1,697	43	79
1979-80	8	2	4,681	335	1,686	53	77
1980-81	8	2	4,993	347	1,733	49	77
1981-82	8	2	4,899	320	1,661	45	70

(a) Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year are counted separately for each confinement. (b) Including persons held pending court action (117 in 1981-82).

The next table shows the type of offence and length of sentence for convicted persons admitted to prison in 1981-82. In this, and the following tables on probation and parole, persons involved with more than one offence are counted once only, and classified to the most serious offence.

PRISONS: CONVICTED PRISONERS ADMITTED(a), QUEENSLAND, 1981-82

Offence	Length of sentence						Total
	Week-end sentences	Under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 5 years	5 years and under 10 years	10 years and over(b)	
Homicide (including dangerous driving causing death)	—	—	2	11	12	16	41
Assault (including sex offences) ..	5	237	47	91	26	5	411
Robbery and extortion	—	4	5	25	17	1	52
Fraud, misappropriation	3	146	40	53	6	—	248
Theft, breaking and entering, etc. ..	5	570	199	191	6	1	972
Property damage	1	78	7	9	2	—	97
Driving, traffic, etc.	152	914	125	13	—	—	1,204
Drug offences	2	175	45	32	6	—	260
Other	1	555	25	9	—	—	590
Total	169	2,679	495	434	75	23	3,875

(a) Individuals admitted on more than one occasion are counted separately for each admission. Excluding 1,344 prisoners not under sentence. (b) Including habitual criminals and life sentences (12 in 1981-82).

Probation and Parole

The Probation and Parole Service was established under the *Offenders Probation and Parole Act* 1980 and is administered by the Minister for Welfare Services. The primary objective of the service is the furthering of justice by measures that afford protection to society through the control and rehabilitation of offenders within the community.

Where a person is convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment the Court may, instead of sentencing the offender, make an order whereby he is placed under the supervision of a probation officer. During the year ended 30 June 1981, there were 1,478 admissions to probation, 1,247 successful completions, and 81 breaches resulting in termination, leaving 2,437 persons on probation at the end of the year.

The next table shows the numbers of persons admitted to probation during the year, classified by the type of offence at admission and the length of probation period imposed.

ADULT PROBATION: PERSONS ADMITTED, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Offence	Length of probation period					Total
	Under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and over	
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault (including sex offences)	—	8	61	79	26	174
Robbery and extortion	—	—	—	4	15	19
Fraud and misappropriation	—	1	38	45	18	102
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	—	34	397	357	109	897
Property damage	—	4	32	24	14	74
Driving, traffic, etc.	—	2	14	1	8	25
Other	—	6	67	63	51	187
Total	—	55	609	573	241	1,478

A Parole Board consisting of a Supreme Court Judge, the Under Secretary of the Department of Justice, the Comptroller-General of Prisons, and three other members was established under the *Offenders Probation and Parole Act 1980*. The Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. In 1980-81, admissions to parole numbered 182, successful completions numbered 153, and there were 28 breaches resulting in termination. Persons on parole at the end of that year numbered 321.

The types of offences and lengths of parole periods imposed are shown in the next table for all persons admitted to parole during the year.

ADULT PAROLE: PERSONS ADMITTED, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Offence	Length of parole period					Total
	Under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and over	
Homicide	—	—	1	2	11	14
Assault (including sex offences)	3	10	9	13	13	48
Robbery and extortion	1	2	12	10	6	31
Fraud and misappropriation	—	4	1	2	—	7
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	12	18	12	3	—	45
Property damage	—	3	3	1	1	8
Driving, traffic, etc.	2	1	—	—	—	3
Other	4	8	7	3	4	26
Total	22	46	45	34	35	182

Children Committed to Care and Supervision

Children under the age of 17 years found guilty of offences are rarely committed to prison but may be committed to the care and control of the Director of the Department of Children's Services. Alternatively, the Director may be ordered to exercise supervision over them or they may be admonished and discharged without convictions being recorded. The committal to care, and the supervision, may be effected with or without convictions being recorded.

Children committed to the care and control of the Department of Children's Services may be placed in government institutions, in denominational homes approved as suitable detention centres, under other approved custodial arrangements, or in any placement which the Director considers to be advantageous to the child (e.g. at home with parents). Much greater use is currently being made of home and community placements. Details of children under care and control are shown in Chapter 11, Social Welfare, Section 6.

The aim of supervision (the term applied to juvenile probation in Queensland) is to prevent the need for the child to come under the care and control of the Director. A summary of children under supervision for the latest six years is set out below.

CHILDREN PLACED UNDER SUPERVISION(a), QUEENSLAND

Year	Children under supervision							
	At beginning of year		Admitted during year(b)		Discharged during year		At end of year	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1975-76	642	133	452	62	389	62	705	133
1976-77	705	133	401	76	484	75	622	134
1977-78	622	134	421	66	292	59	751	141
1978-79	751	141	366	71	281	42	836	170
1979-80	836	170	342	69	240	42	938	197
1980-81	938	197	441	92	334	65	1,045	224

(a) Source: Department of Children's Services annual report.

(b) Including protective supervision (44 in 1980-81).

6 LIQUOR LICENCES

The next table shows the variations in the numbers of each type of licence in force at 30 June of each year.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND (Source: Queensland Licensing Commission)

Type	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Licensed victualler	1,070	1,062	1,059	1,052	1,048	1,049
Tavern	13	18	22	30	36	40
Limited hotel	69	78	87	95	113	130
Resort(a)	20	21	23	25	27	28
<i>Licences (b) per 1,000 estimated resident population</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.52</i>
Bottler's	174	162	151	133	111	99
Cabaret	14	15	19	22	26	33
Ex-servicemen's club	58	60	61	61	63	64
Function room	19	21	26	29	30	31
Packet (coastal vessels)	18	20	27	29	39	50
Railway refreshment room(c)	15	15	13	12	12	12
Registered club(d)	135	146	161	172	181	187
Restaurant	253	278	328	369	402	457
Spirit merchant (retail)	7	9	12	13	12	15
Spirit merchant (other)	133	130	131	129	129	126
Sporting club	458	462	464	468	472	479
Other(e)	7	11	13	12	15	18
Total	2,463	2,508	2,597	2,651	2,716	2,818

(a) These licences may be granted for declared tourist areas on islands or other remote areas.

(b) Comprising licensed victuallers, tavern, limited hotel, and resort licences.

(c) Leased bars only. Excluding bars, rooms, and dining and club cars, etc. operated directly by the Commissioner for Railways (20 in 1982).

(d) Registered clubs must supply meals.

(e) Bistro, Theatre, Vigneron-Vintner, Workers' Club, Caterer, Airport, and Tourist Park licences.

Although the number of licensed victuallers has remained virtually unchanged during the period, modern liberalisation of legislation in relation to the sale, supply, and consumption of liquor is reflected in the increase in most other licences.

For information on the jurisdiction of the Licensing Court refer to Section 2 of this Chapter.

7 PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire Brigades

There are two controlling bodies responsible for fire fighting services throughout Queensland. The State Fire Services Council controls brigades set up under the *Fire Brigades Act*

1964-1981, and the Rural Fires Board, under provisions of the *Rural Fires Act* 1946-1982, administers bush fire brigades. In addition, as a safety precaution, a Local Authority may establish a fire fighting brigade of its own, as do some major establishments such as the State Forestry Department and private companies.

Fire districts are constituted under the Fire Brigades Act. For each district there must be a Fire Brigades Board consisting of seven members, and the cost of maintenance of each brigade is borne by the State Government, the relevant Local Authorities, and the contributory insurance companies and owners of property (which is insured with a company other than a contributory company), in proportions of one-eighth each by the State Government and the component Local Authorities, and three-quarters by the contributory companies and owners of property referred to.

Details of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards are given in the next table.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: State Fire Services Council)

Year	Boards	Stations	Staff		Calls during year	Expenditure(b)
			Permanent	Other(a)		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1976-77	81	197	1,460	1,338	15,947	24,961
1977-78	81	197	1,479	1,402	24,967	27,344
1978-79	81	199	1,513	1,470	29,045	29,019
1979-80	81	204	1,522	1,518	25,817	32,700
1980-81	81	202	1,560	1,594	24,089	37,611
1981-82	81	216	1,748	1,634	(c)22,525	44,417

(a) Including volunteers (62 in 1981-82).

(b) Excluding loan expenditure.

(c) Including 3,875 calls involving financial loss.

The activities of the 12 member Rural Fires Board, operating under the Rural Fires Act, fall into the three distinct categories of pre-fire measures, fire control and post-fire analysis. For administrative purposes the State is divided into Rural Fire Districts under the control of a Chief Fire Warden, and in these districts fire wardens are appointed to assigned areas. These officers control the issuing of permits, reporting of fire hazards, and education in fire protection, while the bush fire brigades operate on a voluntary basis under the control of an appointed first officer. At 30 June 1982 there were 1,485 bush fire brigades. Expenditure by the State Government, including contributions by bush fire brigades for equipment, amounted to \$991,334 during 1981-82.

Surf Life Saving

Queensland beaches are patrolled at week-ends and during holiday periods by volunteer members of surf life saving clubs. As well as performing rescues, lifesavers provide first aid and other services. In 1981-82 total club membership was about 6,000. Clubs meet their operating costs through fund raising, donations, and government grants. The Queensland Government grant to the parent body, The Surf Life Saving Association (Queensland Division), in 1981-82 was \$1,139,178.

Some Local Authorities in Queensland employ beach inspectors who are qualified lifesavers and who carry out beach patrol activities particularly when the volunteer lifesavers are unavailable.

Protection from Sharks

A program designed to protect the public from attacks by sharks commenced in November 1962 and since its inception 24,771 sharks and 10,846 pups have been taken. For the season ended June 1982 the total catch was 948 sharks and 235 pups. Expenditure on shark protection for 1981-82 was \$400,885.

Road Safety Council

The Queensland Road Safety Council was established to assist in reducing road accidents by public educational campaigns to improve the knowledge, skill, attitudes, and habits of all classes of road users. It comprises representatives of Government Departments and private industry who are able to provide expert knowledge on matters of road safety. Expenditure by the Council in 1981-82 was \$981,378.

State Emergency Service

The Queensland State Emergency Service was established, as such, during 1974 with the aim of training, educating, organising, and co-ordinating the community to cope with disaster. It is manned by both volunteer and permanent staff and receives the support of Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments. Expenditure during the year 1981-82 was \$2,213,598.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Law and Order (4502.3) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Licensing Commission, the Queensland Police Department, the Comptroller-General of Prisons, the Queensland Probation and Parole Service, the Parole Board, and the Director, Department of Children's Services.

Chapter 10

HEALTH

1 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Public health administration is primarily concerned with the maintenance of good health within the community, and, to this end, provides a range of services which may be: preventive or protective, such as quarantine, immunisation, or food inspection; advisory, such as maternal and child welfare clinics; ancillary to the medical profession, such as pathological laboratories; or academic, such as research into the cause and nature of diseases. Most of these are provided by governmental authorities, either Commonwealth, State, or Local Government, but some are provided by non-profit organisations such as the Red Cross Society. The services provided by these bodies are outlined briefly below.

Commonwealth Government Services

The only direct health activity originally permitted to the Commonwealth Government by the Constitution was the quarantine service, and this service, covering human, animal, and plant quarantine, operates throughout Australia to prevent the introduction of diseases from overseas. The service is a major function of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Commonwealth Government to provide for pharmaceutical, hospital, and medical benefits, details of which are given in Chapter 11, Social Welfare, Section 7, and to make laws regarding medical and dental services.

In addition, the Commonwealth Government has exercised its powers under Section 96 of the Constitution to make grants to the States for health purposes, and also provides financial assistance to certain organisations concerned with public health matters.

The Commonwealth Department of Health is involved in a large number of activities including community, Aboriginal, and environmental health, epidemiology, drug evaluation and dependence, and medical services (anti-tuberculosis campaign, nursing, and medical, acoustic, and radiation laboratories). Details of these activities, including expenditure, are included in the publication *Year Book Australia*.

State Government Health Services

The State Government bears the prime responsibility for the provision and administration of the facilities and services necessary for the maintenance of community health and the

prevention of disease. The State Government directly maintains the facilities and with Commonwealth Government assistance assumes financial responsibility for recognised (public) hospitals, most of which are administered by statutory District Boards. Details of these residential facilities are given in Section 3 of this Chapter. The Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement operates hospitals and medical clinics in several mainland communities which do not have the services of a board hospital, and on most Torres Strait islands.

The State Health Department through its various divisions provides many essential services. Health hazards arising from industrial causes are investigated by the Division of Industrial Medicine, which provides advisory services and undertakes controlling activities concerned with occupational diseases.

The monitoring of the hazards associated with the use of ionising radiation and microwaves in medicine, industry, and research is carried out by the Division of Health and Medical Physics. This Division also acts as adviser in the assessment and purchasing of electro-medical equipment for recognised (public) hospitals and maintains medical and dental equipment.

Early detection of disease is sought through school health examinations, chest clinics, and mobile X-ray units, and the incidence is monitored by compulsory notification of cases of communicable diseases. The next table illustrates the pattern of notifications of diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Department of Health)

Disease	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1981
Amoebiasis	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	23	30
Diphtheria	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	1	1	1
Dysentery (bacillary)	n.a.	n.a.	4	19	244	47	65	131	94
Hansen's disease	(a)	(a)	8	30	1	2	1	5	6
Hepatitis (infective and serum)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	713	1,000	203	200
Hookworm	1	5	10	18	62	82	2	66	14
Leptospirosis(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	55	55	105	50	16	4
Malaria	(a)	9	9	10	24	57	71	207	172
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal	10	32	3	5	44	30	101	65	44
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior	(a)	17	4	44	106	6	—	—	—
Puerperal infections	11	26	40	152	19	29	9	3	5
Q fever	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	255	106	271	173
Rubella	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6	12	72	95	58
Tetanus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42	4	3	2
Tuberculosis	(a)	(a)	343	525	594	844	291	308	215
Typhoid fever(c)	760	731	130	53	9	7	2	1	2
Typhus fever	(a)	(a)	n.a.	33	53	13	2	—	—
Venereal diseases	n.a.	2,848	(d)1,714	1,258	577	1,146	1,788	4,027	2,077
Other	n.a.	n.a.	622	283	665	572	282	316	380
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,083	2,631	3,968	3,847	5,741	3,477

(a) Not notifiable.

(b) Including Weil's disease, Paraweil disease, and Seven-day fever.

(c) Including Para-typhoid fever.

(d) For year 1929-30.

The Drugs and Poisons Section supervises the marketing, distribution, and use of drugs, therapeutic substances, poisons, etc. to ensure compliance with relevant legislation.

The Section of Environmental Sanitation provides an inspectorial and advisory service to (i) examine dangerous toys and articles, (ii) evaluate standards of environmental sanitation, (iii) assist Local Authorities to carry out their duties and functions under the Health Act and Regulations, (iv) assist other units of government, and (v) monitor the quality of public water supplies.

The Section of Food Supervision is engaged in the inspection and sampling of foods to ensure compliance with prescribed standards and as an aid in the detection and prevention of the sale of adulterated foods. This Section oversees the work of Local Authorities in this area.

Advisory and preventive services cover the routine medical examinations of school children by the School Health Services. This service is provided for all pre-school and primary school children throughout the State. Static and mobile school dental clinics are provided throughout the State by the Division of Dental Services. Facilities for the training of school dental therapists, who will work with dentists to provide necessary treatment, have been established in Brisbane and Townsville.

A special geriatric unit at Princess Alexandra Hospital provides a modern assessment and rehabilitation service including a therapeutic day hospital.

The Queensland Radium Institute, attached to the Royal Brisbane Hospital, operates a chain of sub-centres throughout the State, studies and treats cancer, and maintains a Department of Nuclear Medicine. A Cancer Registry has been established in Queensland and cancer is now a notifiable disease under the Health Act.

The Division of Maternal and Child Health provides a State-wide ante-natal and post-natal advisory service through a chain of 315 Maternal and Child Health Centres, Sub-centres, and Special Centres, including a specially equipped Infant Welfare Railway Car for visiting western towns.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Number of clinics	303	299	299	298	305	315
Brisbane Statistical Division ..	106	91	91	92	95	96
Rest of State(a)	197	208	208	206	210	219
Number of babies seen at clinics ..	26,372	26,393	26,492	26,698	28,533	30,753
Number of attendances	511,886	511,559	520,434	538,018	559,766	603,209
Brisbane Statistical Division ..	222,858	217,180	223,696	236,346	247,657	265,554
Rest of State	289,028	294,379	296,738	301,672	312,109	337,655

(a) Including three Flying Doctor bases.

This Division also maintains seven ante-natal clinics and three residential homes for the care and supervision of premature and frail babies, and those with feeding difficulties. Details of the homes are included with hospitals in Section 3 of this Chapter.

Aboriginal health is provided for by a specialised unit within the Health Department with the primary aim of improving health by early detection and treatment and through health education. Health teams, which are mobile, made 110,819 visits to Aborigines and Islanders during 1980-81.

The Flying Surgeon Service, with bases at Longreach and Roma, makes routine and emergency visits to several hospitals in western Queensland. During 1981, 1,984 routine operations and 178 emergency operations were performed, and 5,549 other patients requiring specialist consultation were examined.

Services ancillary to the medical and health professions are provided by the Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology, and by the Government Chemical Laboratory. The Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology provides a clinical pathology service for private practitioners and

hospitals throughout the State, as well as conducting public health laboratory investigations and coronial autopsies. The Laboratory is a World Health Organisation/Food and Agriculture Organisation (WHO/F.A.O.) Leptospirosis Reference Centre.

The Government Chemical Laboratory provides a chemical analytical and advisory service for State and Commonwealth Government Departments. Fields of examination include food-stuffs, drugs, waters, toxicology, bio-chemistry, industrial hygiene, mining, mineralogy, paints, and textiles.

The Division of Health Promotion, in its efforts to improve the health of Queenslanders through education, makes use of the mass media, publications, films, displays, talks, and library services, and conducts health education programs.

Details of residential and out-patient services provided by the Psychiatric Services and the Youth, Welfare, and Guidance Divisions of the Health Department are given in Sections 3, 4, 5, and 7 of this Chapter.

Local Authority Services

Local Authorities are responsible for environmental sanitation, including rodent control, mosquito eradication, camping areas, and food hygiene. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, and smallpox in children, and vaccination of adults against poliomyelitis and girls from 12 to 14 years against rubella. The Commonwealth Government supplies all serums and vaccines for immunisation and vaccination free of charge. The State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Services by Other Organisations

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories are Australia's chief suppliers of biological medicines, insulins, vaccines, penicillins, human blood fractions, BCG, and a large range of veterinary biological products. In addition, biological research into many kinds of human and veterinary disease is carried out in the fields of bacteriology, bio-chemistry, immunology, and virology.

The Environmental Control Council, under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act* 1971–1981, co-ordinates the work of State Departments, Local Authorities, Statutory Bodies, and all interested persons and associations. This work is directed towards the control of the environment and to ensure consistency in their respective policies and objectives. It maintains liaison with Local Authorities on environmental matters, continuously reviews the state of the environment, and advises the government on environmental matters.

Legislation to control air pollution is contained in the *Clean Air Act* 1963–1981. This Act provides for licensing of scheduled industries, the investigation of complaints from the public regarding air pollution, and the maintenance of an air monitoring program throughout Queensland.

The Water Quality Control Council of Queensland was established under the *Clean Waters Act* 1971–1982 which is administered by the Minister for Water Resources and Maritime Services. The Council determines the condition for the licensing of premises which discharge effluent to water courses and is responsible for the specification of effluent and water standards. Some of the other legislation affecting water pollution control includes the *Water Act* 1926–1981, *Fisheries Act* 1976–1982, *Harbours Act* 1955–1981, *Mining Act* 1968–1982, *Pollution of Waters by Oil Act* 1973, and the *Irrigation Act* 1922–1979.

The *Litter Act* 1971–1978 provides for penalties up to \$300 to be imposed by the courts where littering occurs on a public place. Some Local Authority by-laws include provisions for 'on-the-spot' fines of \$20 for these offences.

In such statutes as the *Agricultural Standards Act* 1952–1981 and the *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act* 1966–1978 there are provisions for the control of misuse of pesticides.

Legislation against noise pollution which provides for persons responsible for noise above a set standard to be subject to fines is contained in the *Noise Abatement Act* 1978–1981.

Details of other health services provided by non-profit organisations are included in the relevant sections in this Chapter.

2 PRIVATE PRACTITIONER SERVICES

While public health services are primarily concerned with preventive measures, curative medicine and the treatment of ill-health are catered for by private practitioner services, institutional care, both public and private, and organised out-patient or domiciliary services.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia provides medical and dental services in isolated areas. The service is not conducted for profit; donations and government contributions cover much of the annual overhead and capital expenditure. Medical advice may be given by means of two-way radio or telephone, or a doctor is flown to the patient.

In Queensland the service operates from three air bases (Mount Isa, Cairns, and Charleville). During 1981–82 consultations numbered 32,273, including 8,897 by radio and telephone. In addition 1,422 flights were made involving a total of 897,055 kilometres, and 930 patients were transported to hospital. Subsidies and operational grants in 1981–82 amounted to \$567,300 from the State Government and \$688,365 from the Commonwealth Government. Capital grants from the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$80,807 and \$217,834 was received in donations.

Doctors, specialists, nurses, certain other medical and para-medical workers, and dentists are required to register annually with relevant statutory boards, and details of registrations are shown in the next table. It should be noted that the registration of a person does not necessarily mean that that person is in practice in Queensland; merely that the person is authorised to practise in the State.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL AND PARA-MEDICAL WORKERS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Medical Board of Queensland)

Profession etc.	Number on register at 31 December					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Medical practitioners (excluding specialists)	3,300	3,566	3,778	3,935	3,969	3,974
Medical specialists	1,228	1,340	1,400	1,500	1,584	1,675
Dentists	992	985	1,148	1,192	1,241	1,313
Dental specialists	65	73	73	77	82	87
Optometrists	208	217	228	257	281	298
Pharmacists	2,061	2,091	2,162	2,228	2,345	2,417
Psychologists	n.a.	n.a.	182	287	381	450
Physiotherapists	708	818	893	994	1,105	1,190
Chiropodists	125	131	134	139	139	136
Chiropractors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	249
Occupational therapists .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	256
Speech therapists .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	170
Registered nurses(a)	16,370	17,451	18,250	18,817	20,494	21,630
Enrolled nurses	4,414	5,459	6,032	6,014	6,492	6,781

(a) Including 7,550 in 1977; 7,908 in 1978; 8,261 in 1979; 8,378 in 1980; 8,985 in 1981; and 9,375 in 1982 with more than one certificate.

3 IN-PATIENT OR RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Residential Health Facilities Establishments

Statistics in this section relate to residential health facilities establishments controlled or operated directly by the State Government or Statutory Hospital Boards and/or approved for hospital or nursing home benefits by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Within this category three types of establishments are distinguished as defined below, i.e. acute hospitals, nursing care homes, and personal care homes. In addition psychiatric institutions are separately defined. Details and statistics refer to 1979-80.

Acute hospitals have been defined as establishments equipped with at least minimal surgical, obstetrical, and diagnostic facilities for the in-patient treatment of the sick and disabled, and which provide comprehensive qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services. They must have at least a full-time equivalent of 20 qualified or student nurses per 100 in-patients. Most of the patients have acute conditions or temporary ailments and the average stay per admission is relatively short.

Acute hospitals are classified as either *recognised* or *other*. Recognised hospitals include those classed as such under the terms of the Medibank agreement. These hospitals are required to provide free accommodation and treatment to certain categories of patients (formerly termed *public* patients) and to make charges, at agreed rates, in respect of other categories of patients. Other hospitals include those classed as private hospitals under the Medibank agreement, as well as several hospitals, not included under the Medibank agreement, to which right of admission is restricted.

Nursing care homes are defined as establishments which provide long-term care involving regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail, or handicapped persons. They must have a full-time equivalent of more than 10 qualified or student nurses for every 100 in-patients.

Personal care homes are defined as establishments which provide minimal nursing care to chronically ill, infirm, convalescent, or handicapped persons or to infants, and have a full-time equivalent of not less than 5 nor more than 10 qualified nurses for every 100 in-patients. The patients may be up and about but still require routine personal care and assistance with bathing, feeding, dressing, or getting about.

Psychiatric institutions are devoted exclusively to the treatment and care of in-patients with psychiatric, mental, or behavioural disorders, or of senile patients. Private hospitals approved under the Medibank agreement and catering primarily for patients with psychiatric or behavioural disorders are included with acute hospitals.

In addition residential psychiatric treatment is provided at special units set up within a number of establishments administered by District Hospital Boards. A special centre for the treatment of intellectually handicapped children of pre-school age is also attached to the Prince Charles Hospital, Chermside. The Children's Services Department administers the Wilson Youth Hospital as a psychiatric hospital for boys and girls with behavioural problems. The Security Patients Hospital at Wacol, for seriously mentally ill prisoners, is operated by the Prisons Department with professional services being provided through the Division of Psychiatric Services of the State Health Department.

In 1979-80 the 57 District Hospital Boards administered 147 residential establishments, including 17 which, on the basis of their patient/nurse ratio, have been classified in the following tables as homes providing nursing or personal care, or in the next Chapter as residential welfare homes, providing domiciliary care, and 25 establishments classified as out-patient clinics. Each

board has from five to nine members, one of whom is elected by the Local Authorities within the area. The hospitals are grouped into 11 regions, each served by a base hospital, except for the Moreton region which has two base hospitals.

The next table indicates the extent of activities at the various types of residential health facilities establishments. Some indication of the extent and type of care may be obtained by reference to the figures on staff per 100 in-patients.

RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Particulars	Acute hospitals(a)		Nursing care and personal care homes	Psychiatric institutions
	Recognised	Other		
Controlling body				
Commonwealth Government	—	2	3	—
State Government	3	4	5	9
District Hospitals Boards	130	—	16	—
Religious and other non-profit	3	29	82	—
Private enterprise	—	12	66	—
Total	136	47	172	9
Number of beds at 30 June 1980	11,982	3,262	11,091	3,246
In-patients at 1 July 1979	6,360	2,046	9,772	3,037
Admitted during year	356,199	108,679	8,377	5,191
Discharged during year	348,878	107,139	5,222	5,461
Died during year	6,538	1,403	2,497	103
In-patients at 30 June 1980	7,143	2,183	10,430	2,664
Males	3,345	872	3,024	1,833
Females	3,798	1,311	7,406	831
In-patient days during year	(b)2,519,956	776,415	3,685,074	970,862
Average daily number resident	6,904	2,127	10,096	2,660
Staff(c) engaged				
Medical	1,222	92	9	32
Other professional and technical	1,880	134	187	140
Qualified and student nurses	6,929	1,730	1,244	788
Enrolled or pupil nurses, wardsmen, etc.	3,916	1,124	2,710	1,220
Administrative and clerical	1,639	383	333	180
Domestic	3,387	883	1,516	296
Maintenance, gardeners, other	998	140	207	194
Total	19,971	4,489	6,208	2,849
Staff(c) per 100 in-patients				
Medical	17.1	4.2	0.1	1.2
Other professional and technical	26.3	6.1	1.8	5.3
Qualified and student nurses	97.0	79.2	11.9	29.6
Enrolled or pupil nurses, wardsmen, etc.	54.8	51.5	26.0	45.8
Administrative and clerical	22.9	17.5	3.2	6.8
Domestic	47.4	40.4	14.5	11.1
Maintenance, gardeners, other	14.0	6.4	2.0	7.3
Total	279.6	205.6	59.5	106.9

(a) Staff figures include those engaged in out-patient centres maintained by recognised hospital boards.

(b) Including 2,013,491 in-patient

days in standard wards. (c) Full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff engaged during the last week in 1979-80.

Finances of Residential Health Facilities Establishments

Details of the finances of residential health facilities establishments are set out in the next table. Most health services are subsidised in one form or another from government funds. In 1979-80 the Commonwealth Government subsidised hospitals and nursing homes directly through its Medibank program, and Nursing Home Benefits and Pharmaceutical Benefits Schemes. However, benefits payable by the Commonwealth Government directly to patients through hospital benefits organisations are not included in the table below. Where benefits are collected by hospitals or nursing homes on behalf of their patients, they are shown as patients' fees. The State Government gives assistance under the Medibank cost-sharing agreements by the subsidisation of recognised hospitals through its Hospital Administration Fund, and through operating subsidies to some other establishments.

FINANCES OF RESIDENTIAL HEALTH FACILITIES ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Particulars	Acute hospitals		Nursing care and personal care homes	Psychiatric institutions
	Recognised(a)	Other(b)		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts				
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from				
Commonwealth Government	118,567	30,745	50,633	1,282
State Government	118,231	1,181	7,605	40,605
Local Government	—	—	—	—
Parent body	—	45	139	—
Patients' fees	25,277	44,556	37,404	4,132
Property and investment income	4,073	1,179	742	3
Public subscription, fund raising, donations	—	204	682	—
Sales of goods or services	93	822	288	17
Total receipts	266,240	78,732	97,493	46,038
Operating account expenditure				
Salaries and wages	193,197	54,440	73,738	38,982
Provisions	8,085	2,908	6,295	1,894
Medicaments and appliances	21,048	4,473	723	419
Management, establishment, and domestic costs	23,067	7,661	10,824	3,819
Renewals, maintenance, repairs to plant, equipment, etc.	10,985	2,326	2,554	925
Interest on loans	12,005	3,066	1,282	—
Depreciation	—	1,531	814	—
Total gross expenditure	268,388	76,405	96,231	46,038
Less Board and lodging paid by staff	2,148	285	176	—
Total operating expenditure	266,240	76,120	96,053	46,038
Capital expenditure	(c)32,660	14,310	6,382	705
Operating cost per in-patient day	\$ 105.65	\$ 98.04	\$ 26.07	\$ 47.42

(a) Operating account figures exclude the operating cost of auxiliary services.

(b) Operating account figures include the operating cost of auxiliary services.

(c) Including capital expenditure of out-patient centres maintained by recognised hospital boards.

Facilities Available in Residential Health Establishments

Many of the establishments referred to in the preceding tables provide facilities for different classes of patients. However, in some cases, separate staff and financial details are not available

and it has been necessary to classify the establishment according to its predominant activity. Separate details have been collected on the types of patients treated on the last Wednesday in June and these have been aggregated in the table below for all establishments.

PATIENTS IN RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, AT 25 JUNE 1980

Type or condition of in-patients	Acute hospitals(a)	Nursing care homes	Personal care homes	All establishments		
				Adults	Children	Persons
Condition of short-term patients						
Acute medical	3,251	108	16	2,970	405	3,375
Acute orthopaedic	773	1	—	726	48	774
Acute other surgical	2,322	2	—	2,170	154	2,324
Obstetric	794	—	—	794	—	794
Short-term psychiatric or behavioural	520	1	1	516	6	522
Other specialty	692	31	—	621	102	723
Total	8,352	143	17	7,797	715	8,512
Condition of long-stay patients						
Long-term orthopaedic	169	76	253	498	—	498
Long-stay geriatric	657	4,866	764	6,287	—	6,287
Long-stay psychiatric or behavioural	765	80	46	888	3	891
Physically handicapped	66	221	70	238	119	357
Intellectually handicapped	195	217	18	302	128	430
Other	92	52	28	154	18	172
Total	1,944	5,512	1,179	8,367	268	8,635
Persons receiving personal care						
Aged or infirm persons	398	1,473	1,275	3,146	—	3,146
Physically handicapped	18	153	18	143	46	189
Intellectually handicapped	954	87	32	857	216	1,073
Dependent children, infants	8	44	6	—	58	58
Other	482	138	104	446	278	724
Total	1,860	1,895	1,435	4,592	598	5,190
Persons provided with accommodation without nursing or personal care						
	133	8	240	378	3	381
All patients	12,289	7,558	2,871	21,134	1,584	22,718

(a) Including psychiatric institutions.

Geographical Distribution of Hospitals and Nursing Homes

The State Department of Health is responsible for maintaining hospital services at sufficient levels throughout the State. In remote areas, hospitals must be maintained for the immediate and short-term treatment of patients who may be later transferred to base hospitals. As such patients are relatively few and their average stay is short, the cost per patient-day is relatively high compared with the level of costs in more densely settled areas. Costs in the Brisbane Statistical Division also tend to be higher because of the expensive equipment in the major hospitals in Brisbane, to which patients may be transferred from other areas for specialised treatment.

Details of the activities and unit costs of hospitals and nursing and personal care homes in each Statistical Division of the State are available from the ABS publication *Health and Welfare Establishments* (Catalogue No. 4302.3).

4 PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS

In the following pages particulars are given of in-patients treated in Queensland recognised (public) hospitals (other than psychiatric institutions), in private hospitals licensed by the State Health Department, and in repatriation hospitals. Included are all patients who left hospital during the year shown, whether by discharge, transfer, or death. Patients still in hospital at the end of the year are included in figures for the year in which their period in hospital ended.

The principal disease or condition selected for classification is the one which best characterises the period of hospitalisation. The classification used is the International Classification of Diseases (1975 revision).

The next table shows the sex and age distribution of patients. When normal maternity cases (24,868) are excluded, female cases comprised 58 per cent of the patients treated in private hospitals and 51 per cent of patients treated in public hospitals. Male cases in the 0 to 9 years group and those aged 50 years and over outnumbered female cases in both public and private hospitals; female cases outnumbered males in both types of institutions in the remaining age groups.

Data on patients discharged from repatriation hospitals (10,623) have been included with private hospital patients.

PATIENTS TREATED IN RECOGNISED (PUBLIC) AND PRIVATE(a) HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1979

Age group	Recognised (public)			Private			Percentage of patients treated in private hospitals	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0- 9 years	29,818	20,960	50,778	8,111	5,928	14,039	21.4	22.0
10-19 years	17,584	20,244	37,828	3,703	4,354	8,057	17.4	17.7
20-29 years	18,802	46,489	65,291	3,684	14,883	18,567	16.4	24.3
30-39 years	14,586	24,662	39,248	4,528	14,000	18,528	23.7	36.2
40-49 years	14,747	16,327	31,074	4,054	8,395	12,449	21.6	34.0
50-59 years	21,138	17,529	38,667	6,536	6,869	13,405	23.6	28.2
60-69 years	18,460	15,435	33,895	7,563	5,501	13,064	29.1	26.3
70 years and over ..	19,765	19,057	38,822	6,944	7,354	14,298	26.0	27.8
All ages	154,900	180,703	335,603	45,123	67,284	112,407	22.6	27.1

(a) Including repatriation hospitals.

The next table shows patients discharged according to the principal disease or condition treated in hospital and the tables on pages 164 to 166 show patients treated by age, sex, and period of treatment.

Children aged 0 to 9 years comprised 19 per cent of males and 11 per cent of females discharged in 1979. The high numbers in this age group were due principally to children receiving treatment for diseases of the respiratory system, this disease group accounting for 18,586, or 29 per cent, of discharges of children under 10 years. Patients aged 70 years and over numbered 53,120, or approximately 12 per cent of discharges. While patients aged 70 years and over represented over 37 per cent of the population in their age group, child patients under 10 years of age represented only 17 per cent of their age group. Normal delivery and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium accounted for 48,440, or about 39 per cent of the female cases in the age groups 10 to 39 years, whereas accidents were the main cause of hospitalisation of males in the same age groups. The accidents, poisonings, and violence category accounted for 18,465, or 29 per cent, of all male discharges at these ages compared with 7,304, representing 5.9 per cent of female discharges of the 10 to 39 years age groups.

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1979

Principal condition treated (International Classification, 1975 revision)	Patients treated				Rate(b)	
	Recognised (public)		Private(a)		Public	Private
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
<i>Infectious and parasitic</i>	4,886	4,250	765	871	41.09	7.36
Intestinal infections	2,388	2,127	327	383	20.31	3.19
Tuberculosis	167	62	13	3	1.03	0.07
<i>Neoplasms</i>	7,966	6,984	3,410	3,536	67.24	31.24
Malignant	6,098	4,473	2,537	2,187	47.54	21.25
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	776	658	188	248	6.45	1.96
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i>	1,897	2,537	444	727	19.94	5.27
Diabetes mellitus	1,011	1,248	264	302	10.16	2.55
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i>	995	948	290	339	8.74	2.83
<i>Mental disorders</i>	6,457	6,389	2,153	3,302	57.78	24.53
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i>	8,357	7,418	3,735	3,534	70.95	32.69
<i>Circulatory system</i>	14,647	11,449	4,076	3,957	117.37	36.13
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	107	183	9	12	1.30	0.09
Hypertensive disease	688	976	278	369	7.48	2.91
Ischaemic heart disease	5,214	2,830	1,009	601	36.18	7.24
Other forms of heart disease	3,539	2,721	822	780	28.16	7.21
Cerebrovascular disease	2,157	1,946	623	623	18.45	5.60
<i>Respiratory system</i>	17,472	13,017	5,900	5,236	137.13	50.09
Acute respiratory infections	3,665	2,791	513	437	29.04	4.27
Influenza	134	143	52	106	1.25	0.71
Pneumonia	2,455	1,781	472	427	19.05	4.04
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	5,283	4,127	899	750	42.32	7.42
Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids	1,531	1,757	2,132	2,309	14.79	19.97
<i>Digestive system</i>	14,451	12,132	6,015	5,950	119.56	53.81
Peptic ulcer	1,375	641	364	202	9.07	2.55
Appendicitis	2,033	1,852	839	1,118	17.47	8.80
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3,578	1,739	1,936	810	23.91	12.35
Cirrhosis of liver	386	176	71	24	2.53	0.43
Disorders of gallbladder	819	2,231	284	551	13.72	3.76
<i>Genito-urinary systems</i>	6,224	16,217	2,833	12,864	100.93	70.60
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis(c)	590	586	103	169	5.29	1.22
Infections of kidney	112	444	27	117	2.50	0.65
Calculus of urinary system	491	283	196	112	3.48	1.39
Hyperplasia of prostate	1,117	—	770	—	5.02	3.46
Diseases of breast	95	1,396	79	1,482	6.71	7.02
Other diseases of genital organs	1,764	11,378	990	10,089	59.11	49.83
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	—	41,051	—	8,077	184.63	36.33
Complications of above	—	20,365	—	3,895	91.59	17.52
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	3,568	2,585	1,383	1,224	27.67	11.73
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	7,553	6,503	3,374	3,427	63.22	30.59
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	1,588	997	619	504	11.63	5.05
<i>Certain perinatal conditions</i>	828	677	156	136	6.77	1.31
<i>Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined</i>	16,268	15,207	3,510	3,804	141.56	32.90
<i>Injury and poisoning</i>	27,460	14,379	3,154	2,411	188.18	25.03
<i>Supplementary classifications(d)</i>	14,283	17,963	3,306	7,385	145.03	48.08
All classes	154,900	180,703	45,123	67,284	1,509.41	505.56

(a) Including repatriation hospitals.

(b) Patients per 10,000 estimated resident population.

(c) Renal dialysis episodes are included

below in *Supplementary classifications*.

(d) Examinations, investigations, etc., without reported diagnosis, and special cases without current complaint or illness.

MALE PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1979

Principal condition treated (International Classification, 1975 revision)	Age group (years)								Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	
<i>Infectious and parasitic</i>	3,189	558	553	303	251	261	260	276	5,651
Intestinal infections	1,975	160	159	77	65	75	91	113	2,715
Tuberculosis	5	3	13	11	39	40	38	31	180
<i>Neoplasms</i>	397	369	362	607	1,006	2,332	3,110	3,193	11,376
Malignant	75	113	142	357	747	1,826	2,581	2,794	8,635
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	190	81	57	66	50	151	200	169	964
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	297	178	186	200	255	411	410	404	2,341
Diabetes mellitus	42	107	111	101	136	251	257	270	1,275
<i>Blood, blood-forming organs</i> ..	297	208	71	49	60	126	199	275	1,285
<i>Mental disorders</i>	110	609	1,527	1,683	1,511	1,584	930	656	8,610
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i>	3,781	1,162	1,002	979	891	1,252	1,420	1,605	12,092
<i>Circulatory system</i>	99	210	540	1,006	1,943	4,115	4,959	5,851	18,723
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	4	3	16	8	23	33	22	7	116
Hypertensive disease	2	14	48	71	170	266	253	142	966
Ischaemic heart disease	—	2	17	188	708	1,799	1,829	1,680	6,223
Other heart disease	37	54	132	197	337	668	1,061	1,875	4,361
Cerebrovascular disease	2	8	26	41	148	433	851	1,271	2,780
<i>Respiratory system</i>	11,022	2,308	1,320	1,093	923	1,643	2,231	2,832	23,372
Acute respiratory infections ..	3,251	341	129	83	50	87	107	130	4,178
Influenza	37	45	22	18	14	10	17	23	186
Pneumonia	934	243	180	191	192	265	335	587	2,927
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	3,106	626	221	188	223	473	622	723	6,182
Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids	2,828	499	220	94	16	1	2	3	3,663
<i>Digestive system</i>	2,407	2,099	2,353	2,366	2,493	3,306	2,895	2,547	20,466
Peptic ulcer	3	29	125	252	307	411	363	249	1,739
Appendicitis	296	1,208	659	333	188	105	50	33	2,872
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	879	211	406	490	648	1,021	979	880	5,514
Cirrhosis of liver	1	5	28	46	103	159	80	35	457
Disorders of gallbladder	2	7	69	115	154	232	273	251	1,103
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	1,283	657	628	645	702	1,334	1,747	2,061	9,057
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis(a)	101	40	41	67	63	116	125	140	693
Infections of kidney	9	14	22	11	23	17	20	23	139
Calculus of urinary system ..	1	5	43	91	134	175	153	85	687
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	2	6	38	298	689	854	1,887
Diseases of breast	5	32	32	17	15	29	26	18	174
Other diseases of genital organs	907	359	317	284	190	261	230	206	2,754
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complications of above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> ..	698	721	835	561	460	622	533	521	4,951
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	485	1,056	1,736	1,875	1,652	1,755	1,403	965	10,927
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	1,518	348	95	71	42	65	42	26	2,207
<i>Certain perinatal conditions</i> ..	984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	984
<i>Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined</i>	3,924	2,050	1,871	1,817	2,032	2,771	2,469	2,844	19,778
<i>Injury and poisoning</i>	5,366	7,548	7,305	3,612	2,368	1,905	1,335	1,175	30,614
<i>Supplementary classifications(b)</i>	2,072	1,206	2,102	2,247	2,212	4,192	2,080	1,478	17,589
All classes	37,929	21,287	22,486	19,114	18,801	27,674	26,023	26,709	200,023

(a) See note (c) to the table on page 163.

(b) See note (d) to the table on page 163.

FEMALE PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1979

Principal condition treated (International Classification, 1975 revision)	Age group (years)								Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	
<i>Infectious and parasitic</i>	2,502	702	591	291	203	230	249	353	5,121
Intestinal infections	1,513	185	203	112	76	107	121	193	2,510
Tuberculosis	2	2	6	7	14	14	14	6	65
<i>Neoplasms</i>	459	406	746	1,091	1,613	2,022	2,074	2,109	10,520
Malignant	85	73	251	468	958	1,472	1,646	1,707	6,660
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue	228	71	39	40	47	127	163	191	906
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	294	238	343	353	373	493	507	663	3,264
Diabetes mellitus	54	118	125	107	156	259	301	430	1,550
<i>Blood, blood-forming organs</i> ..	233	161	94	86	89	158	157	309	1,287
<i>Mental disorders</i>	69	643	1,719	2,040	1,612	1,472	1,174	962	9,691
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i>	2,817	964	1,034	1,055	974	1,129	1,227	1,752	10,952
<i>Circulatory system</i>	54	118	599	1,246	1,638	2,460	3,345	5,946	15,406
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	7	26	23	34	47	44	13	195
Hypertensive disease	3	10	58	132	219	307	329	287	1,345
Ischaemic heart disease	—	—	5	59	252	606	1,060	1,449	3,431
Other heart disease	27	26	106	174	239	416	643	1,870	3,501
Cerebrovascular disease	3	10	30	55	101	291	573	1,506	2,569
<i>Respiratory system</i>	7,564	2,667	1,739	1,200	886	1,221	1,279	1,697	18,253
Acute respiratory infections ..	2,022	439	201	141	89	114	90	132	3,228
Influenza	31	50	50	22	14	20	23	39	249
Pneumonia	726	180	175	146	122	181	208	470	2,208
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	1,729	600	524	386	316	439	441	442	4,877
Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids	2,505	1,076	351	93	22	13	5	1	4,066
<i>Digestive system</i>	1,803	2,348	2,875	2,196	2,018	2,279	2,074	2,489	18,082
Peptic ulcer	2	15	47	102	118	176	164	219	843
Appendicitis	311	1,232	734	341	149	100	66	37	2,970
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	408	84	191	285	341	380	341	519	2,549
Cirrhosis of liver	—	15	16	31	38	57	32	11	200
Disorders of gallbladder	1	131	534	449	396	442	409	420	2,782
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	485	1,693	7,475	7,560	5,274	3,405	1,848	1,341	29,081
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis(a)	60	34	52	49	72	172	166	150	755
Infections of kidney	29	109	128	63	57	70	49	56	561
Calculus of urinary system ..	—	11	55	64	70	86	62	47	395
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of breast	4	157	560	822	699	360	184	92	2,878
Other diseases of genital organs	34	1,114	6,227	6,223	4,069	2,279	1,008	513	21,467
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i>	—	5,943	32,216	10,281	686	2	—	—	49,128
Complications of above	—	3,314	15,462	5,027	455	2	—	—	24,260
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i> ..	520	591	510	388	369	433	403	595	3,809
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	304	900	1,158	1,361	1,337	1,736	1,515	1,619	9,930
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	842	229	187	79	49	63	26	26	1,501
<i>Certain perinatal conditions</i> ..	813	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	813
<i>Symptoms, signs and ill-defined</i>	3,210	2,667	2,825	2,033	1,743	1,999	1,762	2,772	19,011
<i>Injury and poisoning</i>	3,534	2,987	2,557	1,760	1,246	1,166	1,213	2,327	16,790
<i>Supplementary classifications(b)</i>	1,385	1,341	4,704	5,642	4,612	4,130	2,083	1,451	25,348
All classes	26,888	24,598	61,372	38,662	24,722	24,398	20,936	26,411	247,987

(a) See note (c) to the table on page 163.

(b) See note (d) to the table on page 163.

AVERAGE PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1979

Principal condition treated (International Classification, 1975 revision)	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total patient- days	Average period (days)	Cases	Total patient- days	Average period (days)
<i>Infectious and parasitic</i>	5,651	29,514	5.22	5,121	25,297	4.94
Intestinal infections	2,715	10,253	3.78	2,510	10,805	4.30
Tuberculosis	180	5,516	30.64	65	1,913	29.43
<i>Neoplasms</i>	11,376	116,021	10.20	10,520	101,523	9.65
Malignant	8,635	101,512	11.76	6,660	80,968	12.16
Lymphatic, haematopoietic tissue ..	964	6,720	6.97	906	6,647	7.34
<i>Endocrine, nutrition, metabolic</i> ..	2,341	24,852	10.62	3,264	36,172	11.08
Diabetes mellitus	1,275	15,213	11.93	1,550	21,470	13.85
<i>Blood and blood-forming organs</i> ..	1,285	8,588	6.68	1,287	8,828	6.86
<i>Mental disorders</i>	8,610	125,827	14.61	9,691	175,340	18.09
<i>Nervous system and sense organs</i> ..	12,092	88,594	7.33	10,952	85,106	7.77
<i>Circulatory system</i>	18,723	242,504	12.95	15,406	283,901	18.43
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	116	1,288	11.10	195	2,362	12.11
Hypertensive disease	966	8,114	8.40	1,345	12,377	9.20
Ischaemic heart disease	6,223	55,193	8.87	3,431	36,844	10.74
Other forms of heart disease	4,361	48,489	11.12	3,501	58,143	16.61
Cerebrovascular disease	2,780	81,601	29.35	2,569	108,378	42.19
<i>Respiratory system</i>	23,372	118,642	5.08	18,253	93,192	5.11
Acute respiratory infections	4,178	12,125	2.90	3,228	10,118	3.13
Influenza	186	606	3.26	249	1,117	4.49
Pneumonia	2,927	24,414	8.34	2,208	21,278	9.64
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	6,182	29,788	4.82	4,877	24,617	5.05
Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids	3,663	7,678	2.10	4,066	9,114	2.24
<i>Digestive system</i>	20,466	119,842	5.86	18,082	111,933	6.19
Peptic ulcer	1,739	13,289	7.64	843	7,184	8.52
Appendicitis	2,872	13,171	4.59	2,970	14,303	4.82
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	5,514	28,807	5.22	2,549	16,154	6.34
Cirrhosis of liver	457	5,370	11.75	200	2,005	10.03
Disorders of gallbladder	1,103	9,804	8.89	2,782	22,054	7.93
<i>Genito-urinary system</i>	9,057	57,854	6.39	29,081	134,237	4.62
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis(a)	693	8,163	11.78	755	7,822	10.36
Infections of kidney	139	944	6.79	561	3,560	6.35
Calculus of urinary system	687	4,909	7.15	395	3,215	8.14
Hyperplasia of prostate	1,887	18,716	9.92	—	—	—
Diseases of breast	174	566	3.25	2,878	8,791	3.05
Other diseases of genital organs ..	2,754	9,315	3.38	21,467	95,465	4.45
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium</i> ..	—	—	—	49,128	302,584	6.16
Complications of above	—	—	—	24,260	151,662	6.25
<i>Skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	4,951	38,292	7.73	3,809	29,342	7.70
<i>Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	10,927	89,777	8.22	9,930	100,973	10.17
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	2,207	13,813	6.26	1,501	9,589	6.39
<i>Certain perinatal conditions</i>	984	10,821	11.00	813	9,930	12.21
<i>Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined</i> ..	19,778	139,422	7.05	19,011	159,901	8.41
<i>Injury and poisoning</i>	30,614	188,896	6.17	16,790	134,748	8.03
<i>Supplementary classifications(b)</i> ..	17,589	54,654	3.11	25,348	69,993	2.76
All classes	200,023	1,467,913	7.34	247,987	1,872,589	7.55

(a) See note (c) to the table on page 163.

(b) See note (d) to the table on page 163.

The number of days in hospital, as shown in the preceding table, are the sum of the total periods in hospital of all patients who left hospital during the year, even though part of the period of hospitalisation may have been in the preceding year or years.

In 1979, the average period in hospital for all patients was 7.46 days, females having a slightly higher average than males. The period of treatment varied appreciably with diseases and ranged from 35.52 days for cerebrovascular disease to 2.17 days for chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids. Generally the average period of treatment increased with age, children under 10 years of age averaging 3.5 days and persons aged 70 and over 19.0 days in hospital.

5 PATIENTS TREATED IN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS

For the majority of individuals, in-patient and out-patient psychiatric treatment is provided at specialist psychiatric units attached to general hospitals. In all cases initial referral is to these hospitals. Statistical information regarding these services is incorporated in the information in the preceding Section of this Chapter.

Psychiatric Hospitals

There are three major long-stay psychiatric hospitals in Queensland administered by the Psychiatric Services Division of the Department of Health: Wolston Park in Brisbane (720 beds); Baillie Henderson in Toowoomba (540 beds); and Mosman Hall in Charters Towers (184 beds).

The next table shows the number of persons, classified according to diagnosis, admitted to the three psychiatric hospitals.

PERSONS ADMITTED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1981-82
(Source: Queensland Department of Health)

Mental disorders	Males	Females	Persons
Senile and presenile organic psychotic conditions	23	23	46
Alcoholic psychoses	23	2	25
Drug psychoses	2	—	2
Other organic psychotic conditions	15	8	23
Schizophrenic psychoses	121	55	176
Affective psychoses	26	31	57
Paranoid states	4	3	7
Other psychoses	25	17	42
Neurotic depression and other depressive disorders	22	25	47
Other neurotic disorders	6	4	10
Alcohol dependence or abuse	101	8	109
Drug dependence or abuse	2	2	4
Other personality disorders	42	21	63
Stress and adjustment reactions	2	3	5
Non-psychotic disorders of childhood or adolescence	—	—	—
Non-psychotic disorders following brain damage	18	6	24
Conditions associated with physical disorders	—	—	—
Mental retardation	17	15	32
No psychiatric diagnosis	1	—	1
Social reasons	45	31	76
Other and unknown	23	20	43
Total	518	274	792

(a) Wolston Park, Baillie Henderson, and Mosman Hall only.

Services for the Intellectually Handicapped

There are two centres operated by the Intellectual Handicap Services Branch of the Department of Health (Basil Stafford Training Centre in Brisbane and Challinor Centre in

Ipswich) and three community villas (in Toowoomba, Maryborough, and Rockhampton) for the care and training of intellectually handicapped children and adults. The next table shows the number of persons admitted to the training centres and villas.

RESIDENTS ADMITTED TO TRAINING CENTRES AND VILLA UNITS, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81
(Source: Queensland Department of Health)

Classification	Training centres(a)		Villa units		Total		
	Long-term	Relief	Long-term	Relief	Long-term	Relief	Total
Mental retardation							
Mild(b)	2	5	1	9	3	14	17
Moderate	5	18	1	10	6	28	34
Severe	10	48	—	32	10	80	90
Profound	2	1	—	11	2	12	14
Unspecified	—	—	—	9	—	9	9
Other	—	—	—	4	—	4	4
Total	19	72	2	75	21	147	168

(a) Basil Stafford Training Centre and Challinor Centre only.

(b) Admission is generally limited to persons with some form of additional disorder, usually behavioural, but the classification mental retardation is used in preference to co-existent disorder.

Nursing care for the treatment of profoundly, multiply, handicapped persons is provided at the Halwyn Centre (at Red Hill in Brisbane), Rockhampton Handicapped Persons Unit, and Maryborough Disabled Childrens Unit.

For statistics of these institutions, see Section 3 of this Chapter.

6 CAUSES OF DEATH

From 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with those for earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the sixth (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant. The seventh (1955), eighth (1965), and ninth (1975) revisions, adopted for Australian use in 1958, 1968, and 1979, respectively, also made alterations to the classification of certain diseases. However, the figures in the next table are adequate to show the trends in death rates since 1910.

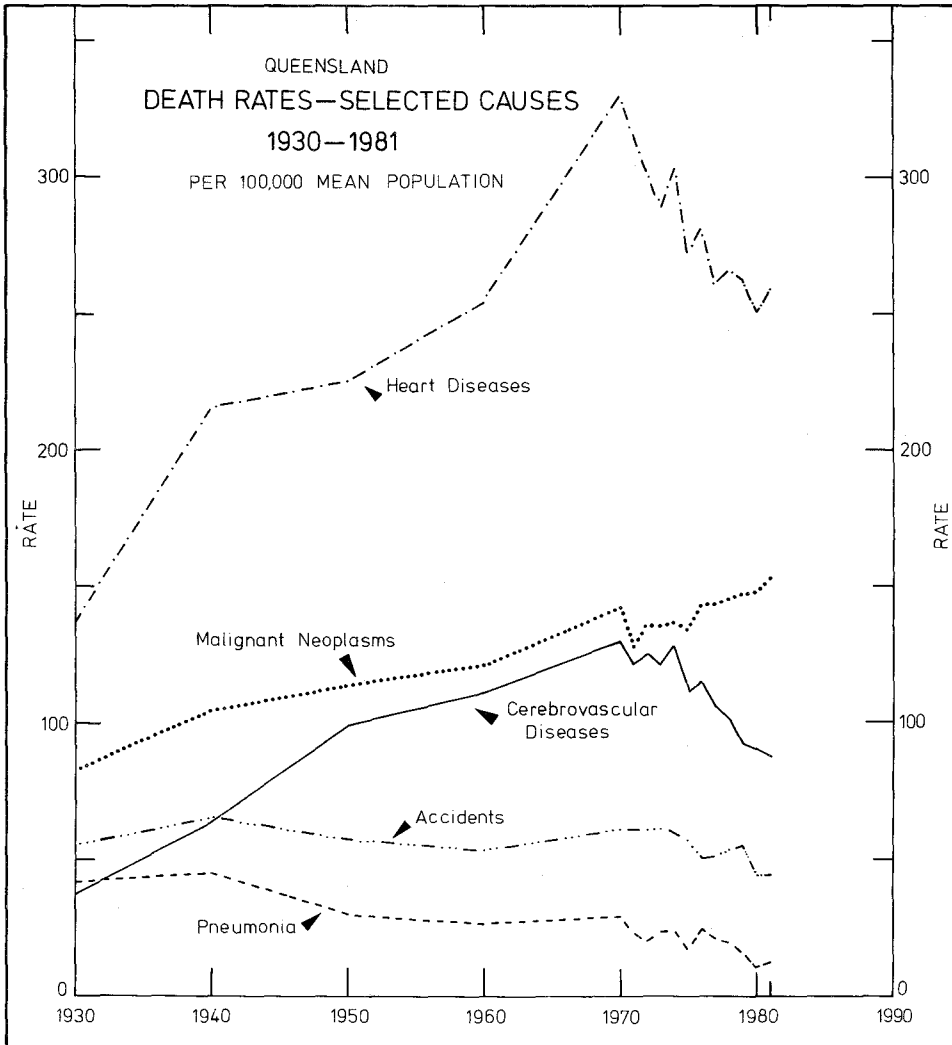
DEATH RATES(a) FROM SELECTED CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of death	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1981
Accidents	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.61	0.44	0.45
Congenital anomalies	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.07
Diabetes mellitus	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.09
Diseases of early infancy	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.20	0.08	0.08
Heart diseases	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	3.30	r 2.51	2.59
Hypertensive disease	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.46	0.31	0.14	0.06	0.05
Malignant neoplasms(b)	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.42	r 1.48	1.54
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.09
Pneumonia	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.10	0.12
Tuberculosis	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cerebrovascular disease	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.30	r 0.91	0.87
Other causes	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.88	r 1.41	1.37
All causes	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	9.47	r 7.25	7.32

(a) Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

(b) Including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue from 1950.

Modern chemo-therapy has resulted in the marked reduction in morbidity from conditions such as tuberculosis and pneumonia. However, by assisting in improving the expectation of life, this therapy has indirectly led to an increase in morbidity from diseases of the heart and cerebrovascular system.



The table on page 170 shows deaths by cause, age, and sex for the year 1981. The major causes of death in 1981 were heart disease, 35 per cent, malignant neoplasms, 21 per cent, cerebrovascular disease, 12 per cent, diseases of the respiratory system, 7 per cent, and accidents, 6 per cent.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1981

Cause of death (International Classification, 1975 revision)	Males					Females					Persons
	Age group (years)					Age group (years)					
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65 and over	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65 and over	
Infectious and parasitic diseases	8	2	2	19	30	15	1	—	8	22	107
Malignant neoplasms	26	17	34	739	1,313	19	5	18	535	901	3,607
<i>Stomach</i>	—	—	—	32	92	—	—	—	18	63	205
<i>Colon</i>	—	—	1	66	101	—	—	1	68	127	364
<i>Trachea, bronchus, and lung</i> ..	—	1	1	239	366	—	—	1	46	67	721
<i>Skin</i>	—	—	12	52	50	—	—	—	15	22	151
<i>Breast</i>	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	136	142	283
<i>Genital organs</i>	—	1	1	23	188	—	1	5	76	98	393
<i>Urinary organs</i>	1	1	—	32	78	1	—	—	13	42	168
<i>Leukaemia</i>	13	5	6	25	44	8	1	1	21	43	167
Diabetes mellitus	—	—	1	31	73	—	1	2	13	95	216
Anaemias	—	—	1	—	17	1	2	—	2	11	34
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	16	4	6	35	56	12	4	3	21	49	206
<i>Parkinson's disease</i>	—	—	—	3	31	—	—	—	—	22	56
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	—	1	10	10	—	1	—	11	17	50
Hypertensive disease	—	—	—	16	48	—	—	—	11	50	125
Ischaemic heart disease	—	1	6	954	2,223	—	—	2	285	1,754	5,225
Other forms of heart disease ..	4	6	4	82	298	2	2	4	28	378	808
Cerebrovascular disease	3	2	4	143	669	2	3	4	136	1,077	2,043
Disease of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries	—	—	—	34	220	—	—	—	16	226	496
Pneumonia	6	1	3	27	118	4	—	1	12	110	282
Influenza	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	6
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	—	1	5	62	174	1	2	5	30	40	320
Peptic ulcer	—	—	—	11	36	—	—	—	8	33	88
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	1	—	4	12	1	1	—	3	24	47
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	—	1	4	82	36	1	2	1	24	7	158
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	—	1	2	17	78	1	—	—	29	79	207
Congenital anomalies	79	—	2	4	—	59	4	3	4	1	156
Certain perinatal conditions ..	108	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	191
All other diseases	53	8	14	180	597	35	5	3	99	409	1,403
Accidents	75	233	125	209	106	41	48	32	58	118	1,045
<i>Motor vehicle traffic accidents</i>	29	183	82	108	32	19	41	25	35	26	580
<i>Falls</i>	2	1	4	13	45	1	—	2	3	74	145
<i>Drowning and submersion</i> ..	16	7	6	23	7	6	1	—	5	1	72
<i>All other accidents</i>	28	42	33	65	22	15	6	5	15	17	248
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	—	39	38	112	32	1	12	13	48	8	303
Other external causes	3	3	12	12	1	2	4	6	7	2	52
All causes	382	320	264	2,783	6,150	280	97	97	1,388	5,414	17,175

7 NON-RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Extensive non-residential medical treatment is provided by such establishments as out-patient centres, day centres and hospitals, rehabilitation centres, and mobile services such as home nursing, domiciliary care, and ambulances.

Included in the following are services administered by public authorities or registered non-profit organisations which employ a full-time equivalent para-medical staff (nurses, nursing aides, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and psychologists, but not trade instructors or teachers) at least equal to 1 for every 10 daily patient attendances or visits. This definition distinguishes health services from welfare services, which are not covered by this collection, and thereby excludes such services as sheltered workshops, special schools, meals on wheels, and baby clinics offering advisory services but no actual treatment.

Out-patient Services

These provide for the treatment of casualty cases, X-ray tests, physiotherapy, the treatment of special diseases, and minor operations on patients not formally admitted to hospitals. Most of these services are provided at the out-patient departments of 132 recognised hospitals throughout the State, or at 46 general and 15 behavioural and psychiatric clinics not attached as integral parts of hospitals. Clinics providing only diagnostic, advisory, or assessment services without actual treatment are excluded.

Excluded from the services in the following table are 225,676 treatments, provided by 29 other establishments in which out-patient services were only a minor activity.

OUT-PATIENT SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Statistical Division	Services	Total visits	Average daily visits	Attendances per 1,000 population(a)
	No.	'000	No.	No.
Brisbane	34	2,548	6,981	2,476
Moreton	10	365	999	1,231
Wide Bay-Burnett	19	368	1,008	2,425
Darling Downs	17	287	787	1,746
South-West	16	151	414	5,516
Fitzroy	23	368	1,008	2,635
Central-West	10	79	215	5,654
Mackay	6	217	594	2,399
Northern	10	417	1,143	2,655
Far North	39	505	1,383	3,691
North-West	9	176	482	4,271
Total	193	5,481	15,015	2,438

(a) Estimated resident population at 30 June 1980.

Day Centres

Day centres and day hospitals provide therapy which requires non-residential attendance at specified regular intervals over a period of time. Sheltered workshops providing occupational or industrial training with no continuing remedial treatment are excluded.

Domiciliary Nursing Services

Home-nursing and domiciliary nursing services, controlled by public authorities or specialised *ad hoc* organisations, provide medical treatment to persons in their own homes or residential institutions, by medical, para-medical, and registered nursing staff.

Details of day centres and domiciliary nursing services are given in the next table.

DAY CENTRES AND DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Particulars	Type of service	
	Day centres(a)	Domiciliary nursing services
Number of establishments		
Government departments	6	—
District hospital boards	5	—
Other non-profit organisations	8	53
Total	19	53
Patients on register at 1 July 1979	1,286	7,977
New patients during year	2,494	19,916
Cases finalised during year	2,103	18,567
Patients on register at 30 June 1980	1,677	9,326
Total visits during year	84,534	1,339,959
Average daily number of services	335	3,671
Visits during week ended 28 June 1980		
Aged persons	371	14,716
Physically handicapped persons	735	3,984
Intellectually handicapped persons	59	391
Psychiatric or behavioural cases	355	935
Alcohol or drug dependent persons	12	190
Other patients	221	5,085
Total	1,753	25,301

(a) Except for three centres, these are all ancillary departments attached to other establishments.

Ambulance Services

Details of ambulance services provided, including the Aerial Ambulance Service operated from Rockhampton, are shown in the next table.

AMBULANCE SERVICES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Statistical Division	Centres	Patients treated				Cost(a) per service	Total kilometres travelled
		At accidents	At centres	Transported	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$	'000
Brisbane	7	19	14	193	227	30.82	3,424
Moreton	12	10	23	32	65	35.64	1,198
Wide Bay-Burnett	17	6	25	37	69	29.21	1,173
Darling Downs	15	5	24	19	48	31.65	897
South-West	9	2	5	2	9	58.90	360
Fitzroy	12	5	20	31	56	32.67	873
Central-West	5	—	1	3	4	53.34	87
Mackay	3	3	16	18	37	29.29	498
Northern	7	6	26	29	61	23.13	662
Far North	14	5	20	28	53	27.46	595
North-West	6	3	3	3	8	49.28	163
Total	107	66	176	395	636	31.05	9,929

(a) Excluding capital cost.

Eight of these services are provided by local Hospital Boards and the remainder by the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade (Q.A.T.B.). Each Q.A.T.B. Centre is controlled by a

local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers. Overall co-ordination of these services throughout the State is vested in the State Council of the Q.A.T.B.

Finances of Non-residential Health Services

The next table summarises the operating accounts of out-patient centres and domiciliary nursing services. Where the accounts of ancillary services are inseparable from the major activity of the whole establishment, they are not included here.

Capital expenditure in respect of out-patient centres maintained by recognised hospital boards is not separately available and has been included with that for recognised hospitals in previous tables. In the accounts of some other non-residential services capital outlay has been attributed to the general fund expenditure and is included with operating expenditure in the next table.

FINANCES OF NON-RESIDENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Particulars	Type of establishment	
	Out-patient centres	Domiciliary nursing services
	\$'000	\$'000
Operating account receipts		
Subsidies, benefits, or direct payments from		
Commonwealth Government	38,378	2,816
State Government	40,709	2,446
Local Government	—	8
Parent body or controlling authority	—	12
Patients' fees	351	20
Public subscription, fund raising, donations	—	716
Other	8	248
Total	79,446	6,265
Operating account expenditure		
Salaries and wages	53,308	5,430
Food and provisions	626	—
Medical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutic products and appliances	13,823	77
Management, establishment, and domestic	6,823	651
Plant, equipment, maintenance, repairs	2,624	44
Interest on loans	2,233	1
Depreciation	1	139
Total operating expenditure	79,437	6,341
Capital expenditure	(a) 19	422
Cost per visit or service	\$ 14.49	\$ 4.73

(a) Excluding expenditure for out-patient centres maintained by recognised hospital boards included with recognised hospitals in previous tables.

Ambulance services receipts for 1979-80 were \$21,093,000, including government endowment of \$8,999,000. Total expenditure for the year was \$19,756,000. The cost per service for 1979-80 was \$31.05.

Staff

The next table gives details of the full-time equivalent of staff engaged in each type of non-residential service. Where such services were only a minor activity of another establishment separate staff details were not available, and the entire staff was allocated to the major activity.

STAFF OF NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES(a), QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Staff engaged(b)	Type of establishment		
	Separate out-patient clinics	Domiciliary nursing services	Ambulance services
Medical	43	—	—
Other professional	77	—	—
Qualified and student nurses	38	406	—
Enrolled or pupil nurses, ambulance bearers, etc. ..	45	—	(c) 1,497
Administrative, clerical, etc.	37	90	186
Total	239	496	1,683

(a) Including staff for 36 separate out-patient clinics only. Excluding staff at out-patient centres maintained by recognised hospital boards included with recognised hospitals in previous tables. (b) Including full-time equivalent of part-time staff. (c) Including 602 honorary staff.

8 SUPPORTIVE AND ANCILLARY HEALTH SERVICES

In addition to the preventive and ancillary services provided directly by the Commonwealth, State, or Local Governments, there are other non-government organisations with similar objectives.

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects almost 140,000 blood donations annually from voluntary donors and classifies and distributes the blood to doctors and hospitals as required. It supplies all equipment used for, and carries out all tests associated with, the collection of blood donated throughout the State, as well as allied research. The operating costs of the service are met mainly by the Commonwealth and State Governments of whom the latter is the major contributor. The remaining costs are met by the Australian Red Cross Society. In addition 2,254 voluntary workers, including 555 doctors in private practice, donate their services free of charge.

National Fitness Council

The National Fitness Council (Queensland Recreation Council from 1 July 1982) is concerned with community recreation programs and activities and assists the work of voluntary youth and amateur sports organisations throughout the State. The next table shows a dissection of the Council's receipts and disbursements during the last three years.

NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL: RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: National Fitness Council)
(\$'000)

Receipts	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Disbursements	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Cwealth Government grants(a)	34	76	—	Salaries	706	913	1,080
State Government grants ..	1,136	1,463	1,439	Administration	302	369	305
Local Government grants ..	33	37	42	Grants and subsidies ..	107	117	85
Camps	349	375	391	Camps	357	378	375
Other	92	125	74	Other	143	245	90
Total	1,644	2,075	1,946	Total	1,615	2,022	1,936

(a) Financial support for the 'Life. Be in it' campaign ceased in May 1981.

In 1981-82 expenditure amounting to \$343,253 (\$109,173 in 1980-81) was met by the State Department of Works in connection with construction and capital improvements to national fitness camps.

9 CREMATIONS

In 1981 there were two crematoria in Brisbane (Albany Creek and Mount Thompson) and seven outside Brisbane (Gold Coast, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, Buderim, Bundaberg, and Maryborough). All nine crematoria are operated by private companies and these carried out 8,037 cremations during 1981.

The next table shows the numbers of cremations and deaths and the proportion of cremations to deaths in Queensland and Australia for each of the latest six years. Cremations may include a number of still-births which are not registered as deaths. Also the Queensland cremations figures include some cases where the death occurred and was registered outside the State.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Queensland			Australia		
	Cremations	Deaths	Proportion of cremations to deaths	Cremations	Deaths	Proportion of cremations to deaths
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
1976 ..	7,365	17,239	42.7	50,587	112,662	44.9
1977 ..	7,092	16,408	43.2	49,265	108,790	45.3
1978 ..	7,470	16,619	45.0	50,103	108,425	46.2
1979 ..	7,373	16,388	45.0	49,568	106,568	46.5
1980 ..	7,818	16,497	47.4	50,629	108,695	46.6
1981 ..	8,037	17,175	46.8	51,673	<i>p</i> 109,003	<i>p</i> 47.4

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Causes of Death (3302.3) (*annual*)

Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3) (*annual*)

Hospital Morbidity (4303.3) (*annual*)

Hospital Morbidity Rates (4304.3) (*irregular*)

Central Office Publications

Causes of Death (3303.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Air Pollution Council of Queensland, the Water Quality Control Council of Queensland, and reports of the Divisions and Sub-departments of the State Department of Health.

Chapter 11

SOCIAL WELFARE

1 GENERAL

The provision of direct physical care to the aged, sick, and handicapped is described in the preceding chapter on health and related services. These people, however, as well as the indigent and distressed, the unemployed, the socially handicapped, those with young families, and those seeking to establish homes for themselves, require some form of assistance either permanently or temporarily. Most frequently the help required is financial, but it may also be in the form of shelter, social activity, or advisory services. These are provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments and by private organisations and institutions.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government may legislate on a wide range of pensions, allowances, and benefits, and, since age pensions were first introduced in 1909, the range of financial assistance has been extended to cover many types of social benefits as well as subsidies to services administered by State Government and private organisations.

The State Government provides shelter and social care to the aged in Eventide Homes and the Moreton Bay Nursing Care Unit (and similar annexes to public hospitals) and to children through the Children's Services Department. It also provides shelter and welfare services for Aborigines through the Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement Department. In addition, it provides relief assistance and rail passes to pensioners and others, and subsidises private social welfare organisations. State Government expenditure on social amelioration is given in Chapter 22, Public Finance, Section 4. The details in this chapter show the total cost of homes providing domiciliary care or accommodation for the aged, the handicapped, or for children. Additional costs have been included in the details for health establishments covered in the previous chapter for residents requiring direct physical or personal care.

Many of the social services in the community are provided by church, charitable, or other non-profit organisations, financed by direct collections or other private means, and often subsidised from government funds. Institutions provide shelter for the aged, handicapped, and destitute, and for neglected or wayward children. Some information on these is shown in Section 4 of this Chapter. There are also services providing meals, clothing, domestic services, social activity, rehabilitation, entertainment, advisory services to migrants and to those with marital problems, and legal aid. However, no comprehensive statistical information is available on these.

The Commonwealth Government's expenditure on welfare services is financed through the National Welfare Fund, general or special departmental appropriations and trust funds, and by specific purpose grants to the States. Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on social welfare and disability and service pensions is shown in the ABS bulletin, *Commonwealth Government Finance* (Catalogue No. 5502.0). Expenditure on health benefits is included in Section 7 of this Chapter.

In the following sections the benefits or assistance available to different categories of the needy are described briefly. More detailed explanations, including current rates and conditions of eligibility can be obtained by contacting the relevant administrative departments.

2 PENSIONS

Age and Invalid Pensions

Age pensions are payable to residentially qualified men and women who have reached the ages of 65 and 60, respectively. They are subject to an income test unless the person is permanently blind or has reached the age of 70. For persons over 70 years of age, increases above the base rate are subject to an income test. Invalid pensions are payable to persons 16 years of age and over who are permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent, or permanently blind. In the former case, they are subject to an income test.

A pension is payable also to a pensioner's wife who does not qualify for an age, invalid, or service pension in her own right. Additional pension is paid to pensioners with dependent children, and supplementary assistance is payable to pensioners in non-government accommodation who pay rent or lodging charges. Lone pensioners with children in their care may also receive a mother's/guardian's allowance.

Widows' Pensions and Supporting Parents' Benefits

These pensions and benefits are payable to widows, deserted wives, and divorcees and also to lone parents (e.g. unmarried parents, widowed fathers, etc.) who do not qualify for other social service pensions. Such persons may also be eligible for supplementary assistance, additional pension or benefit for dependent children, and mother's/guardian's allowance at the same rates as for age and invalid pensioners.

AGE, INVALID, AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND SUPPORTING PARENTS' BENEFITS

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82
AGE PENSIONS(a)							
Age pensioners No.	183,992	193,268	198,017	202,487	207,089	210,317	1,367,035
Males No.	62,384	66,807	68,704	70,453	71,920	72,388	456,145
Females No.	121,608	126,461	129,313	132,034	135,169	137,929	910,890
Wife pensioners No.	3,967	4,656	4,878	4,932	4,795	4,533	27,516
Aged and wife pensioners per 1,000 population(b) .. No.	89	92	92	92	92	90	93
Amount paid(c) \$'000	376,225	447,165	494,316	539,194	606,953	704,469	4,506,946
INVALID PENSIONS(a)							
Invalid pensioners No.	32,592	32,453	34,706	36,818	35,555	33,492	216,649
Males No.	21,137	21,400	23,348	25,205	24,417	23,150	151,146
Females No.	11,455	11,053	11,358	11,613	11,138	10,342	65,503
Wife pensioners No.	6,515	7,214	8,192	9,019	8,522	7,801	54,804
Invalid and wife pensioners per 1,000 population(b) .. No.	19	18	20	20	19	17	18
Amount paid(c) \$'000	82,357	94,089	108,409	124,817	141,262	153,910	977,125
WIDOWS' PENSIONS(a)							
Pensioners No.	18,420	19,828	21,004	21,353	21,437	21,314	164,091
Pensioners per 1,000 population(b) No.	9	9	10	9	9	9	11
Amount paid(c) \$'000	48,182	56,962	64,540	71,609	81,051	91,105	717,386
SUPPORTING PARENTS' BENEFITS(a)							
Beneficiaries No.	9,051	10,642	10,961	12,324	19,147	22,358	123,942
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population(b) .. No.	4	5	5	5	8	9	8
Amount paid(c) \$'000	28,369	34,386	40,031	45,190	73,256	108,577	605,864

(a) Pensioners and beneficiaries at 30 June.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June.

(c) Including wives' pensions, mother's/guardian's allowance, additional pension for children, supplementary assistance, and from November 1980, family assistance.

Disability Pensions and Service Pensions

Disability (war) pensions are paid to disabled veterans and their dependants and service pensions are available to qualified male and female veterans.

DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Item	Queensland						Australia
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82
DISABILITY PENSIONS(a)							
Total recipients No.	78,805	76,582	74,729	72,940	71,888	71,252	413,130
Incapacitated veterans .. No.	31,545	31,117	30,692	30,243	29,915	29,703	170,546
Dependants No.	47,260	45,465	44,037	42,697	41,973	41,549	242,584
Recipients per 1,000 population(b) No.	37	36	34	32	31	30	27
Expenditure(c) \$'000	61,300	68,629	68,275	71,101	81,439	85,019	510,675
SERVICE PENSIONS(a)							
Total recipients(d) No.	30,157	35,046	40,012	45,575	51,451	56,503	299,902
Veterans No.	19,207	21,837	24,516	27,474	30,538	33,268	178,064
Dependants No.	10,950	13,209	15,496	18,101	20,913	23,235	121,838
Recipients per 1,000 population(b) No.	14	16	18	20	22	24	20
Expenditure \$'000	52,419	68,367	81,852	99,468	130,547	153,963	807,537

(a) Recipients at 30 June.
seamen's and other pensions.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June.
(d) Including pensions granted as an act of grace.

(c) Including widows' pensions and allowances and

3 UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Benefits are payable by the Commonwealth Government to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment, sickness, or special circumstances. Benefits are subject to age, residential, and other eligibility conditions.

Unemployment benefits provide income support to the unemployed and their dependants. Sickness benefits provide income support to persons (and their dependants) temporarily incapacitated for work who have lost income as a result. Special benefits, which are discretionary payments, provide income support to persons who are ineligible for pensions, supporting

UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Queensland						Australia
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82
Unemployment benefits							
Number of benefits granted ..	148,354	155,940	140,537	147,160	148,359	145,427	(a)833,600
Amount paid \$'000	91,725	123,476	143,365	139,545	146,933	165,163	1,224,343
Persons on benefit at 30 June							
Number	33,592	43,796	48,256	46,746	44,680	53,371	390,664
Per 1,000 population(b)	16	20	22	21	19	22	26
Sickness benefits							
Number of benefits granted ..	27,966	25,296	23,425	27,081	27,449	32,296	(a)154,600
Amount paid \$'000	14,547	16,710	16,769	18,226	23,965	32,976	225,053
Persons on benefit at 30 June							
Number	4,517	4,640	4,716	5,018	6,305	8,213	53,522
Per 1,000 population(b)	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
Special benefits(c)							
Number of benefits granted ..	8,047	6,559	6,257	11,204	15,176	9,106	(a)69,700
Amount paid \$'000	3,071	3,489	4,067	5,699	7,594	9,491	74,107
Persons on benefit at 30 June							
Number	994	1,181	1,428	1,825	1,934	2,184	16,162
Per 1,000 population(b)	—	1	1	1	1	1	1

(a) Estimated.
accommodation centres.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June.

(c) From 1981-82 includes special benefits to migrants in

parents' benefits, or unemployment or sickness benefits and who are unable to provide for themselves and their dependants.

A number of employment training and assistance schemes are conducted by State and Commonwealth Governments. For details see Chapter 12, Labour Force, Section 8.

4 RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS

Under the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act 1954* assistance to homes for the aged or disabled conducted by religious or other non-profit organisations is provided by a Commonwealth Government subsidy towards the capital cost of the home and land. For homes providing all meals and personal care for the residents, a subsidy is payable on the basis of the number of persons aged 80 years or over and other persons who receive specified personal care services on a permanent basis.

The *States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act 1974* was designed to assist the States with the provision of self-contained dwelling units at reasonable rentals for certain classes of pensioners during the four years ended 30 June 1978. The scheme is being continued under the *Housing Assistance Act 1981* with wider eligibility criteria and under conditions giving States greater flexibility in the way funds can be applied.

The *Homeless Persons Assistance Act 1974* provides for the Commonwealth Government to make capital grants to voluntary bodies for improving and extending homeless persons assistance centres. It also provides for subsidies for accommodation, meals, and social welfare worker services.

Details of assistance from the above schemes are shown in the next table.

RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS: GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES RECEIVED
UNDER COMMONWEALTH ACTS, QUEENSLAND

Item	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
AGED OR DISABLED PERSONS HOMES ACT(a)						
Capital grants						
Number	15	23	16	29	20	23
Amount \$'000	4,750	3,693	3,097	4,849	3,841	6,753
Personal care subsidy						
Approved premises(b) No.	95	109	117	123	128	129
Qualified residents(b) No.	3,089	3,063	3,035	3,422	3,825	3,834
Amount \$'000	1,782	2,085	2,210	2,429	3,441	3,839
AGED PERSONS HOSTELS ACT(a)						
Grants						
Number	8	12	7	3	3	1
Amount \$'000	4,431	5,934	7,585	2,325	1,355	407
Beds provided No.	248	381	404	140	72	16
HOUSING ASSISTANCE ACT(c)						
New dwellings						
Number approved	55	78	103	214	216	216
Value \$'000	944	1,479	2,056	4,495	5,009	5,229
HOMELESS PERSONS ASSISTANCE ACT(a)						
Capital grants \$'000	66	56	321	2,841	2,366	771
Subsidies \$'000	164	210	273	310	487	651

(a) Source: Commonwealth Department of Social Security. (b) At 30 June.

(c) Pensioners only. States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act prior to 1 July 1978. Source: Queensland Housing Commission.

Under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act 1974*, the Commonwealth Government provides a subsidy to eligible organisations for the residential accommodation and/or training of handicapped adults and children. Further details are shown under Sheltered Workshops in Section 7 of this Chapter.

In April 1978, the Department of Children's Services was charged with the administration of grants to the Women's Refuges Program which was a joint Commonwealth and State Government program. Since 1 July 1981 the State Government has assumed full financial responsibility for funding Women's Refuges and makes available subsidies under the Women's Services Program. Twenty-one Women's Refuge projects have been approved for funding.

Residential care for children is a joint venture between the Department of Children's Services and voluntary organisations. Government and licensed institutions are included in the next table and are shown in more detail on page 182.

The next table shows residential welfare establishments classified into two types, domiciliary care homes and accommodation hostels or units.

RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Particulars	Domiciliary care homes			Accommodation hostels, units, etc.	
	For adults		For children	Board and lodging only	Accommodation or lodging only
	Government and semi-government	Other			
Number of establishments	7	50	76	79	173
Admissions during year	506	654	1,062	5,328	204
Residents at 30 June 1980	1,219	3,110	807	3,021	3,028
Males	683	1,117	517	1,023	1,100
Females	536	1,993	290	1,998	1,928
Receipts					
Residents' fees, rents \$'000	2,377	6,906	326	6,095	1,502
Government contributions \$'000	9,670	1,972	3,502	1,679	109
Other	—	772	514	955	136
Total	\$'000 12,047	9,650	4,342	8,730	1,747
Total expenditure(a)	\$'000 12,047	9,156	4,245	8,364	1,660
Cost per resident day \$	26.36	8.11	14.46	7.74	1.52
Staff (full-time equivalent)	806	697	308	583	24

(a) Excluding capital expenditure of \$5,921(000).

Domiciliary Care Homes are establishments whose predominant activity is the provision of full board and lodging and some personal, custodial, or parental care for the aged, handicapped, or dependent or neglected children. These establishments receive government benefits.

Establishments Providing Board and Lodging Only are run on a non-profit basis to provide board and lodging or some form of social assistance or rehabilitation to various groups, e.g. aged, unmarried mothers, persons in temporary distress, etc. Some government welfare benefits may be received.

Establishments Providing Accommodation Only are predominantly for the aged or the handicapped, are subsidised, and are run on a non-profit basis. Board is not provided, although in some establishments occasional meals may be served. Separate dwellings, including those subject to rental rebate arrangements, and night shelters are excluded.

5 NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE AGED AND SICK

Home Nursing Services

The activities of these services are shown in Chapter 10, Health, Section 7. Generally, such services are eligible for a Commonwealth Government subsidy if they are provided by non-profit

organisations which employ registered nurses, and receive assistance from a State or Local Government authority. In 1981-82 home nursing services in Queensland received Commonwealth Government assistance amounting to \$3,345,000.

Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels)

The *Delivered Meals Subsidy Act* 1974 provides for subsidies, payable by the Commonwealth Government, to approved meals-on-wheels services on a per meal basis to help with the maintenance and expansion of these services. In 1981-82, 95 approved services received subsidies totalling \$451,598. The Queensland Government provides a subsidy of up to \$7,500 towards the cost of establishment, relocation, and in some cases replacement, of kitchen equipment and serving facilities.

Community Home Care Services

The Commonwealth Government, under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act* 1973, shares with the State Government, on a dollar for dollar basis, the cost of providing housekeeping and other domestic assistance to persons, mainly aged, who cannot fully maintain their own homes. In 1981-82 the Commonwealth Government provided \$1,498,106.

Community Welfare

Grants and special assistance are provided to major welfare co-ordinating bodies including the Australian Council on the Ageing, the Australian Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, and the Australian Council of Social Service. Special assistance is given to locally-based community welfare agencies experiencing serious financial difficulties. Organisations operating community information centres are also assisted financially.

6 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Adoption of Children

All adoptions must be approved by the Director of Children's Services. Adoption confers hereditary rights on the child. Other features of the *Adoption of Children Act* 1964-1981 are that the applicants must be 21 years of age or older. A male applicant must be at least 18 years older than the child and a female applicant at least 16 years older, except in the case of natural parents. Children over 12 years of age must consent to their adoption. From 1967 the adoption of single persons aged 21 years and over has been permitted under certain conditions.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Applications received	1,911	1,013	994	760	773	895
Children adopted						
Boys	551	339	299	230	234	224
Girls	463	321	264	220	220	243
Total	1,014	660	563	450	454	467
Children adopted by						
Non-relatives	450	361	334	282	301	303
Relatives	73	14	16	3	8	7
Spouse of natural parent	491	285	213	165	145	157
Ages of children adopted						
Under 1 year	383	322	292	224	238	250
1 year and under 6 years	319	152	97	59	55	50
6 years and under 13 years	247	147	130	127	119	129
13 years and under 21 years	61	37	40	37	40	38
21 years and over	4	2	4	3	2	—

The numbers of children available for adoption have decreased in recent years because of a number of factors, including changes in social attitudes and increased financial support by the government (supporting parents' benefits). Current waiting time per application is approximately four years which appears to have influenced the number of applications being received.

Children in Care of the State

The Department of Children's Services is charged with infant life protection and the care, control, or protection of dependent and neglected children. To this end, the Department maintains a number of government establishments and is responsible for the licensing and supervision of privately-conducted children's homes. Most of these establishments are classified as *Domiciliary Care Homes* and are included in the table in Section 4 of this Chapter. The remainder are classified as *Residential Health Establishments* and details of these are included in Chapter 10, Health, Section 3. The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Children's Services Department at 30 June 1982, and also gives particulars of the type of care, protection, or control provided, but excludes 734 children under general supervision and 24 children on remand in custody.

CHILDREN IN CARE, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1982
(Source: Queensland Department of Children's Services)

Placement	Care and protection		Care and control		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
In institutions							
Government(a)	36	50	78	10	114	60	174
Licensed	262	195	57	3	319	198	517
Foster care	676	710	17	7	693	717	1,410
Employment	13	7	13	—	26	7	33
In adult custody.. .. .	93	100	62	32	155	132	287
Home placement	519	469	425	98	944	567	1,511
Other establishments(b)	31	10	3	1	34	11	45
Other(c)	33	17	45	18	78	35	113
Total	1,663	1,558	700	169	2,363	1,727	4,090

(a) Including Wilson Youth Hospital, absconders and transfers interstate.

(b) Including hospitals, establishments for the handicapped, and gaols.

(c) Including

In 1981-82 expenditure incurred in maintaining government institutions amounted to \$7,033,486 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and \$1,165,285 expended by the Department of Works. Licensed institutions received maintenance payments of \$2,107,552 while capital works subsidies amounted to \$268,664 and subsidies for repairs etc. to \$161,336.

Pre-school Training and Child Care

Details of the operations of pre-schools, kindergartens, and child care centres are included in Chapter 8, Education, Section 2. From 1979, free milk has been provided by the State Government to each child regularly attending approved centres. Costs for 1981-82 were \$680,178.

7 HEALTH BENEFITS

Hospital and medical benefits schemes have existed in Australia in various forms since 1952. Prior to 1975 these schemes were based on the principle of voluntary insurance. The Australian Health Insurance Program (Medibank) commenced operation in July 1975. Since its inception it has undergone many changes, full details of which are given in Chapter 10 Section 8 of the 1981 *Year Book*.

A new system of health insurance arrangements commenced on 1 September 1981. Under the new arrangements, Commonwealth medical benefits are restricted to those people with at least basic medical cover with a registered medical benefits organisation (except for eligible

pensioners who have a Pensioner Health Benefits Card and disadvantaged persons who have a Health Care Card). The basic level of medical insurance increased from 75 per cent to 85 per cent of the Schedule fee with a maximum payment of \$10.00 per item of service by the insured. A flat rate of Commonwealth Medical Benefit for medically insured persons of 30 per cent of Schedule fees applies to all Schedule medical services. Pensioners continue to be covered at the 85 per cent level whilst disadvantaged persons are now eligible to receive Commonwealth Medical Benefits at 85 per cent of Schedule fees (with a maximum gap of \$5.00 where the doctor does not bulk bill).

New hospital funding arrangements also commenced on 1 September 1981 when the State Government assumed full financial responsibility for hospitals. The Commonwealth Government is to provide a grant to the State to cover its proportionate share for those patients who could be classified as pensioners or persons in need.

The \$16.00 per day bed subsidy to private hospitals increased to \$28.00 per day for surgical patients from 25 June 1981. The existing subsidy level of \$16.00 has been retained for other private hospital patients.

The administrative arrangements are such that a wide variety of health insurance coverage plans, both medical and hospital, are available from private health insurance organisations. Details of membership are shown in the following table.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS INSURANCE SCHEMES(a)
(Source: Commonwealth Department of Health)

Particulars	Queensland			Australia
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82
Medical Benefits				
Registered organisations	9	9	9	66
Membership: Basic benefits(b)				
Single '000	118	112	135	1,574
Family '000	250	239	277	2,447
Estimated number of persons covered '000	948	900	1,046	9,616
Approximate proportion of population covered %	43	39	44	64
Hospital Benefits				
Registered organisations	9	9	9	71
Membership: Basic benefits(b)				
Single '000	146	140	162	1,825
Family '000	261	248	278	2,571
Estimated number of persons covered '000	998	942	1,059	10,218
Approximate proportion of population covered %	45	41	44	68

(a) At 31 March.

(b) Excluding membership in tables providing supplementary/gap benefits. Also excluding a small number of members with partial basic hospital benefits.

Pharmaceutical Benefits

This Commonwealth Government scheme provides for benefit on a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines, when supplied by an approved pharmacist upon presentation of a prescription, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. Prescriptions are dispensed to pensioners free of charge and to persons with a health care entitlement at a reduced patient contribution charge.

Details of the numbers of benefit prescriptions and amounts paid out in respect of these are shown below.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRESCRIPTION BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Commonwealth Department of Health)

Item	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Benefit prescriptions '000	13,694	14,113	14,478	13,592	14,605	16,529
Commonwealth payments \$'000	34,165	37,176	40,820	40,685	46,384	60,291
Patient contributions \$'000	16,652	16,994	19,560	18,311	19,421	24,742

Nursing Home Benefits

From 4 November 1982, a basic benefit of \$24.00 per day for ordinary care patients and an extensive care benefit of \$6.00 per day for patients receiving extensive nursing care became payable to nursing homes approved by the National Health Act. These benefits are payable by the Commonwealth Government in respect of qualified nursing home patients accommodated in these nursing homes. Where fees are charged by nursing homes, these benefits are deducted from the patients' accounts.

Under the *Nursing Homes Assistance Act 1974*, the Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to meet the operating deficits of nursing homes operated by non-profit organisations which agree to participate in the deficit financing scheme. Deficit financing is an alternative to the payment of nursing home benefits and qualified patients are charged only a prescribed fee equivalent to the minimum patient contribution.

Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits

This scheme provides \$42 per fortnight payable to approved persons who care for chronically ill relatives at home. This Commonwealth benefit is primarily intended to offer an alternative to nursing home care.

Handicapped Children's Benefits

A Commonwealth benefit is paid directly to approved Handicapped Persons' Homes for each handicapped child under 16 years who is residing in an approved home.

Handicapped Children's Allowances

These allowances, paid by the Commonwealth Government, help meet the extra costs of bringing up handicapped children and encourage parents to care for them at home rather than admit them to institutions.

Sheltered Employment Allowances

These allowances are paid to disabled people with limited means who are employees in sheltered workshops. These people are qualified to receive an invalid pension or would become eligible for an invalid pension if they ceased work in the workshops. The allowance is payable at the same rate as the invalid pension and an incentive allowance, in lieu of supplementary assistance, is also payable.

Sheltered Workshops and Activity Therapy Centres

Under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act 1974*, subsidies are payable to organisations providing sheltered employment opportunities, accommodation, and facilities designed to promote the personal development of handicapped adolescents and adults to enable them to gain maximum independence and self sufficiency. For example, salaries of certain workshop, hostel, and therapy centre staff are subsidised and a training fee is paid to organisations for each disabled person who graduates from sheltered employment to normal employment. At 30 June 1982 there were 233 approved services including training centres, activity therapy centres, sheltered workshops, and residential in Queensland.

Tuberculosis Allowances

Tuberculosis allowances, payable by the Commonwealth Government, are granted to persons and their dependants suffering from tuberculosis.

NURSING CARE AND HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nursing Home Benefits						
<i>Approved nursing homes(a)</i> No.	152	156	162	177	183	193
Deficit financed No.	41	49	50	56	59	67
Government No.	12	13	14	21	21	21
Other No.	99	94	98	100	103	105
<i>Approved beds(a)</i> No.	8,524	8,852	9,464	10,240	10,399	11,044
Deficit financed No.	1,869	2,309	2,497	2,741	2,874	3,311
Government No.	2,205	2,229	2,342	2,638	2,455	2,445
Other No.	4,450	4,314	4,625	4,861	5,070	5,288
Deficit finance \$'000	10,119	11,097	12,044	14,654	19,009	27,580
Commonwealth benefit						
Benefit days '000	2,082	1,754	1,684	1,808	1,874	2,353
Benefits(b) \$'000	23,109	23,877	24,607	28,855	34,856	50,073
Private insurance						
Benefit days '000	(c) 212	356	654	690	751	421
Benefits(b) \$'000	(c) 1,380	4,231	9,675	10,747	13,156	8,241
Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits						
Benefit days '000	761	754	796	923	(d) 1,134	(d) 1,328
Benefits \$'000	1,521	1,509	1,593	1,846	3,200	3,985
Handicapped Children's Benefits						
Approved homes(a) No.	31	32	34	37	37	38
Children accommodated(a) No.	267	279	223	236	310	281
Benefit days '000	80	67	66	67	89	77
Benefits \$'000	333	332	329	334	402	386
Handicapped Children's Allowances						
Allowances current(a) No.	3,903	3,330	3,739	3,873	3,756	3,771
Allowance \$'000	2,440	2,355	2,715	3,007	2,627	3,127

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Including extensive and additional benefits.

(c) Excluding re-insurance account.

(d) Estimated.

8 FAMILY BENEFITS AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Home Deposit Assistance Scheme

This scheme, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security, is designed to assist both married and single persons to acquire their first home. See Chapter 15, Housing and Construction, Section 3.

Family Allowance (Formerly Child Endowment)

Family allowance is payable by the Commonwealth Government to residents of Australia, or to approved institutions, who are responsible for the custody, care, and control of children under the age of 16, or of full-time students aged 16 but under 25 years who are substantially dependent on their parents.

The number of children and students for whom allowances are received and the amounts paid in Queensland are shown in the next table.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Children and students(a)	No.	650,097	654,593	648,314	653,935	664,982	685,886
In families	No.	648,075	652,651	646,642	652,312	663,046	683,642
In institutions	No.	2,022	1,942	1,672	1,623	1,936	2,244
Children and students per 1,000 population(b)	No.	308	304	295	291	288	288
Amount paid	\$'000	155,082	158,525	149,824	160,358	149,385	162,704

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June.

Assistance to Families

From November 1980, the payment of Family Assistance was transferred to the Commonwealth Government and subsumed in the Supporting Parents' Benefit. In addition the State Government provides assistance to families whose income or resources are inadequate to maintain or properly care for the children. Assistance is given in the form of a weekly allowance for each child. At 30 June 1982 there were 243 recipients with 412 children. Expenditure on such assistance was \$242,735 in 1981-82.

The administration of the Family Support Services Program became the responsibility of the Department of Children's Services in April 1978 with the acceptance of funds offered by the Commonwealth Government. It was a three-year pilot scheme with a total of \$300,000 per year available for grants to approved organisations. The program was extended from 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1984 with a total allocation for Queensland of \$970,000 and is now known as the Family Support Services Scheme. The scheme aims to assist parents and children to develop family self-sufficiency by providing support for families in the context of their communities. Approval has been given for the funding of 10 projects under the extended scheme.

Double Orphan's Pension

This Commonwealth Government pension is payable to the guardian of a child who has both parents dead or one dead and the other missing. In Queensland at 30 June 1982, guardians were receiving pensions for 555 children and 130 students and religious or charitable institutions were receiving pensions for 12 children and 12 students. Double Orphan's Pension can also be paid if a child has been granted refugee status and both parents are outside Australia, both parents are missing, or one parent is outside Australia and one parent is missing. Payments in 1981-82 amounted to \$404,000.

Funeral Benefits

A Commonwealth Government funeral benefit is paid to eligible persons to help meet the cost of a funeral of a deceased pensioner or the deceased spouse or child of a pensioner.

Fringe Benefits

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance by way of fringe benefits to certain eligible persons and their dependants in addition to their basic social security entitlements. These benefits include telephone rental reduction, mail re-direction concessions, and reductions in fares on Commonwealth rail and shipping services as well as certain medical concessions. Benefits provided to eligible persons by the State Government and Local Authorities include reduction in fares on the State railways, reduction in rate charges, and reduced fares on Council buses.

Rehabilitation Service

The Commonwealth Government provides an integrated rehabilitation service (vocational, social, medical) to persons in the working age group and to adolescents (14 to 15 years of age)

who have some form of disability or handicap and who would benefit substantially from remedial treatment or vocational training, enabling them to engage in either a suitable vocation or return to independent or semi-independent living within the community.

COMMONWEALTH REHABILITATION SERVICE, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Commonwealth Department of Social Security)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Cases referred(a) No.	3,787	5,077	5,039	5,982	4,230	4,554
Accepted for rehabilitation No.	537	556	723	1,050	1,100	1,035
Placed in employment No.	294	253	257	281	390	298
Expenditure(b) \$	1,819,630	1,883,348	2,163,150	3,631,000	4,190,000	4,474,000

(a) Including many who are not eligible for treatment or training and those finding employment before training can be commenced.
(b) Excluding capital expenditure and administrative costs of the Rehabilitation Service.

9 ABORIGINAL POPULATION AND WELFARE

Census Populations

The Australian Constitution as it was framed in 1901 specifically excluded Aborigines from the general enumeration in the Australian Population Census, but they were included in counts, and figures were published separately. However, following a referendum in 1967, Aborigines have been included in all official series of the Australian population. In anticipation of this, efforts were made at the 1966 Census to improve coverage and this action has been intensified at subsequent Censuses.

The wording of the question to identify Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders was changed slightly between the 1976 and 1981 Censuses in order to effect a better response. The question is based on self-identification, that is, people were asked to identify themselves as Aborigines or Torres Strait Islanders. For further details refer to ABS publications *Census 81—Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders* (Catalogue No. 2153.0) and *Census of Population and Housing, Counts of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders, 30 June 1971, 1976, 1981* (Catalogue No. 2164.0).

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES 1976 AND 1981

State or Territory	Census 30 June 1976		Census 30 June 1981	
	Number	Proportion of total	Number	Proportion of total
	'000	%	'000	%
New South Wales	40.5	25.2	35.4	22.1
Victoria	14.8	9.2	6.1	3.8
Queensland	41.3	25.7	44.7	28.0
South Australia	10.7	6.7	9.8	6.1
Western Australia	26.1	16.2	31.4	19.6
Tasmania	2.9	1.8	2.7	1.7
Australian Capital Territory	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5
Northern Territory	23.8	14.8	29.1	18.2
Australia	160.9	100.0	159.9	100.0

The next table shows population data for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population by Statistical Division and for comparison, the proportion of the total population in each area at the 1981 Census.

ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1981

Statistical Division	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total population	Proportion of Aboriginal and Islander population
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Brisbane	3.2	3.3	6.6	0.6	14.7
<i>Brisbane City</i>	2.1	2.2	4.3	0.6	9.7
<i>Other Brisbane</i>	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.7	5.0
Moreton	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.3	2.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.6	5.5
Darling Downs	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	2.4
South-West	0.7	0.7	1.5	5.4	3.3
Fitzroy	1.6	1.6	3.2	2.2	7.0
Central-West	0.3	0.3	0.6	4.3	1.4
Mackay	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	3.1
Northern	2.8	2.6	5.4	3.5	12.1
Far North	7.7	8.0	15.7	10.7	35.0
North-West	2.8	2.9	5.7	14.4	12.8
Total State	22.2	22.4	44.7	1.9	100.0

Communities

In Queensland, more than 3m hectares of land have been set aside, on the mainland and in the Torres Strait, for use by Aboriginals and Islanders. Those who wish to do so may retain their traditional lifestyle in these reserved areas.

The reserve Communities, which account for approximately a third of the Aboriginal and Islander population, each have an elected Aboriginal or Islander Council with authority to make culturally related by-laws, and local courts and police to uphold them. Town-planned facilities including water, sewerage, electricity, schools, libraries, hospitals, and sporting facilities have been established. Development is aimed at providing public facilities and amenities similar to those found in country towns of comparable size.

The Chairmen of these elected Aboriginal and Islander Councils form the Aboriginal and Islander Advisory Councils to liaise and consult with the Government. A broadly-based Aboriginal and Islander Commission, including representatives from Queensland's Aboriginal, Torres Strait, and South Sea Islander communities, also reports on the needs of indigenous citizens living throughout the State.

Education

Pre-schools have been established at these centres and special programs in health and education developed to meet the special requirements.

Financial assistance is available through the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement to established pre-school centres in the general community which enrol a significant proportion of Aboriginal children.

In 1982 there were 647 children of pre-school age attending 22 kindergartens established by the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement on Torres Strait Islands, Government Communities, and two church sponsored Communities. One of these is conducted by the Weipa Aborigines Society. The majority of children attend kindergartens for two years before beginning primary school. In addition, 128 children living at Cherbourg (which also has a kindergarten mentioned above), Doomadgee, Aurukun, and Mornington Island Communities attended pre-schools conducted by the Queensland Department of Education. These children attend for one year only.

In 1982, 3,459 primary and 800 secondary students attended 30 government and 3 non-government (church) schools in the communities and Torres Strait villages. Children resident in

the country communities and in other areas may enrol at government or non-government schools and no separate record of their numbers is kept.

The Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme, sponsored by the Commonwealth Education Department, provides assistance for all Aboriginal children to attend secondary school while the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme enables adults to continue their education beyond secondary level.

Aboriginal Culture

An Aboriginal Ranger Service is in operation to establish, locate, and preserve all material remnants of Aboriginal culture. The service is assisted by archaeologists and has recorded numerous significant sites. This awareness of the responsibility for preserving Aboriginal relics has led to State legislation in the form of the *Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1967-1976*. Under this Act all relics found are to be the property of the Queensland Government which has set up a committee to advise on, and determine the anthropological value of such relics and the need for resuming land to ensure their preservation.

Government Expenditure

The amount expended from Consolidated Revenue by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's Aboriginal and Islander population for the year ended 30 June 1982 totalled \$22,132,464. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, curios, etc. amounted to \$14,772,450 in 1981-82. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health, are excluded. Details of Aboriginal health services are included in Chapter 10, Health, Section 1.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance to Aboriginals through the Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA), the National Aboriginal Conference (NAC), the Aboriginal Development Commission (ADC), and several Commonwealth departments. The next table shows expenditure from these sources.

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE ON ABORIGINAL ADVANCEMENT, 1981-82
(\$'000)

Particulars	Queensland			Australia		
	Expenditure by		Total	Expenditure by		Total
	Department of Aboriginal Affairs	Other Departments		Department of Aboriginal Affairs	Other Departments	
Housing	(a)4,198	6,628	10,826	(a)23,683	34,200	57,883
Health	5,521	333	5,854	21,613	1,520	23,133
Education	1,158	10,783	11,941	11,029	30,911	41,940
Employment	2,111	3,682	5,793	10,436	19,044	29,480
Social support	873	—	873	5,605	—	5,605
Community-management services	2,966	—	2,966	21,418	—	21,418
Culture and recreation	110	—	110	1,262	—	1,262
Legal aid	1,526	—	1,526	6,507	—	6,507
Training	376	—	376	3,999	—	3,999
Aboriginal hostels	(c)	—	(c)	8,554	—	8,554
Housing loans		—		(a)10,076	—	10,076
Enterprises and land purchases		—		(b)12,348	—	12,348
Transport and communication		—		295	—	295
Aboriginal sacred sites protection authority		—		140	—	140
Consultation and research	—	—	—	(d)6,537	—	6,537
ADC (administration and capital fund less revenue)	—	—	—	2,286	—	2,286
Total	18,839	21,426	40,265	145,788	85,675	231,463

(a) Expenditure by the Aboriginal Development Council.

(b) Including expenditure by the Aboriginal Development Council.

(c) Not available or not applicable by State.

(d) Including expenditure by the National Aboriginal Conference.

10 OTHER WELFARE SERVICES

Senior Citizens' Centres

The Commonwealth Government shares with the State and/or Local Government, on a two to one basis, the capital cost of approved senior citizens' centres. The Commonwealth, on a dollar for dollar basis, also supports a welfare officer employed by such a centre. During 1981-82 Commonwealth grants of \$763,106 for capital works were made, and the subsidies paid for welfare officers amounted to \$68,975.

Sport

The Department of Sport was established by the State Government in 1972 to administer the allocation of grants and subsidies to properly constituted sporting bodies covering 75 sports played in Queensland. Financial assistance is available for junior coaching, capital facilities, State team travel, hosting of national and international events, administration, State Directors of Coaching, seminars for officials and gifted sports people. In 1981-82 an amount of \$3,189,979 was made available for these purposes. Funds are derived from State Revenue, by way of the Sports and Youth Fund (Soccer Pools and Gold Lotto), and Consolidated Revenue.

The XII Commonwealth Games—Brisbane 1982

The most significant sporting event to be held in Australia for many years was the XII Commonwealth Games, held in Brisbane from 30 September to 9 October. The Games have become the focus of intra-Commonwealth competition and are held every four years. They were last held in Australia (Perth) in 1962. The Games are seen as a significant expression of the Commonwealth Nations collective aim to build bridges of understanding between people of different races, colours, creeds, and economic standing. This aim was epitomised by the 1982 Games which became known as 'the friendly games'. Competitors and team officials (1,176 men and 403 women) representing 43 countries were in attendance.

The XII Commonwealth Games Australia (1982) Foundation Limited had the responsibility of preparing for and staging the 1982 Games. The foundation raised funds and secured sponsorships of equipment, goods, and services to a total value of \$23m. Additional funds from all tiers of Government (Local, State, and Federal) provided \$28m towards the cost of construction of new sporting facilities. Commonwealth and State Governments combined with Griffith University to finance the construction of the \$7m Athletes Village at the University. The excellent media coverage provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, as host broadcaster, involved a further \$15m of Commonwealth Government funding.

The overall success of the Games would not have been possible without the work of over 6,000 volunteers who assisted in every facet of the running of the Games.

The responsibility for the Australian teams preparation for the Games rested with the Australian Commonwealth Games Association. There were 142 events covering competitions in ten sports—archery, athletics, badminton, boxing, cycling, lawn bowls, shooting, swimming and diving, weightlifting, and wrestling. Two demonstration sports, table tennis and Australian rules football, were held during the Games. A total of 58 new records were set (42 Commonwealth Games, 15 Commonwealth, and 1 World).

Festival '82

It has become traditional for the Host City to arrange a Cultural Festival to coincide with the Games. The Commonwealth Games Foundation, in conjunction with Brisbane's Warana Festival Committee, presented an interesting program featuring Australian and international musicians, dancers, singers, and actors.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Health and Welfare Establishments (4302.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Census of Population and Housing, Counts of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders, 30 June 1971, 1976, 1981 (2164.0) (*irregular*)

Social Indicators (4101.0) (*annual*)

Commonwealth Government Finance (5502.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Department of Welfare Services, the Director—Department of Children's Services, the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement, the Department of Sport, and the Commonwealth Departments of Aboriginal Affairs, Health, and Social Security.

Chapter 12

LABOUR FORCE

1 INTRODUCTION

The labour force statistics given in this chapter are based on data obtained from the various Population Censuses and estimates from the Labour Force Surveys and other sources.

The labour force is defined as the sum total of all persons in employment and those regarded as unemployed. Persons in employment consist of the total of employers, employees (otherwise called wage and salary earners), self-employed, and unpaid helpers. Unemployed persons comprise all those who have stated that they did not have a job, but indicated that they were looking for a job in a particular period. Unemployed persons also include those looking for their first job, or who were temporarily stood down.

This chapter makes general reference to the apprenticeship system, the operations of Local Trades Committees, and the nature of general employment facilities.

Since the effects of social, economic, and technological change are often accompanied by changes in employment levels, the establishment of special training and assistance schemes designed to meet the employment needs of displaced persons, re-entrants, and new entrants to the labour force have become necessary. These schemes are also mentioned briefly in this chapter.

2 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE POPULATION

The following table gives details of the labour force status of the population of Queensland at the Censuses of 1976 and 1981.

Of the total persons in the labour force at 30 June 1981, 77.0 per cent were employees (77.8 per cent in 1976); 15.9 per cent self-employed or employers (15.8 per cent in 1976); 1.2 per cent unpaid helpers (1.8 per cent in 1976); and 6.0 per cent were unemployed (4.6 per cent in 1976).

At 30 June 1981, females represented 36.0 per cent of the labour force and 35.5 per cent of those employed. Corresponding figures at 30 June 1976 were 34.8 and 34.5 per cent.

There was a lower percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the labour force) to total population in 1981 (55.8 per cent) than in 1976 (56.9 per cent). The increase since 1976 in the number of persons not in the labour force was 10.6 per cent compared with an increase of those in the labour force of 15.4 per cent.



EDUCATION—Chapter 8

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Play leads on to learning at a pre-school training and child minding centre, Brisbane.

Swearing-in ceremony, Oxley police academy

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY—Chapter 9

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau





SOCIAL WELFARE—Chapter 11

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

Women's relay, XII Commonwealth Games, Brisbane

Boxing, XII Commonwealth Games, Brisbane



Cycling, XII Commonwealth Games, Brisbane



LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND
(^{'000})

Labour force status	Census 30 June 1976			Census 30 June 1981			Variation 1976-1981
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
In labour force							
Employed							
Employer and self-employed	94.3	44.0	138.4	110.4	51.1	161.4	23.0
Employee	450.8	232.4	683.2	501.4	278.3	779.7	96.5
Helper, unpaid	3.1	12.9	16.0	2.4	9.3	11.7	-4.3
Total employed	548.2	289.3	837.6	614.1	338.7	952.8	115.2
Unemployed	24.0	16.4	40.3	34.2	26.1	60.4	20.1
Total in labour force ..	572.2	305.7	877.9	648.4	364.8	1,013.2	135.3
Not in labour force	452.4	706.9	1,159.3	505.0	776.9	1,281.9	122.6
Total population ..	1,024.6	1,012.6	2,037.2	1,153.4	1,141.7	2,295.1	257.9

3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOUR FORCE

Persons in employment may be classified in two ways according to two distinct concepts: by industry and by occupation. Occupation, which is personal to the individual, is defined as the kind of work that a member of the working population personally performs. Industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade, or service in which the individual carries on his or her occupation, and is determined by the nature of the product made or the service rendered by the business. Thus carpenters, labourers, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage construction authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries.

Industry

Commencing with the 1971 Census a new system of industry coding called the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) was applied. This system, which has the advantage of conversion to conform with the International Standard Industrial Classification, is designed to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments, e.g. shops, factories, etc., by industry. Consequently, this classification is utilised as part of an integrated statistical system to ensure, as far as possible, that each individual establishment is uniformly and consistently classified in all statistical compilations to the same industry, as determined by its primary activity. Strict comparability of labour force figures by industry between the 1971 and earlier Censuses is not possible because of the review of methods of classifying units and the special treatment of certain activities such as repair, installation, and leasing. Comparability is also restricted by the exclusion of unemployed persons from industry labour force figures for the 1971 Census, since unemployed persons were included in earlier Census industry totals.

The next table shows the number of persons employed by industry in Queensland and the percentage of persons employed in each of these industries at the Census of 30 June 1981.

INDUSTRY OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1981

Industry	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting</i> ..	57.0	9.3	20.2	6.0	77.3	8.1
Agriculture and services to agriculture ..	52.9	8.6	19.6	5.8	72.5	7.6
Forestry and logging ..	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.3
Fishing, hunting, and undefined ..	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.2
<i>Mining</i> ..	17.7	2.9	1.6	0.5	19.4	2.0
Metallic minerals ..	5.9	1.0	0.6	0.2	6.5	0.7
Coal ..	7.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	7.7	0.8
Other and undefined ..	4.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	5.3	0.6
<i>Manufacturing</i> ..	99.0	16.1	25.2	7.5	124.2	13.0
Food, beverages, and tobacco ..	26.3	4.3	7.8	2.3	34.0	3.6
Textiles, clothing, and footwear ..	1.7	0.3	3.9	1.2	5.6	0.6
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	11.2	1.8	2.1	0.6	13.3	1.4
Metal products, machinery ..	36.2	5.9	4.9	1.5	41.1	4.3
Other and undefined ..	23.6	3.8	6.5	1.9	30.2	3.2
<i>Electricity, gas, and water</i> ..	13.8	2.2	1.6	0.5	15.4	1.6
Electricity and gas ..	10.3	1.7	1.4	0.4	11.8	1.2
Water, sewerage, drainage, and undefined ..	3.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	3.7	0.4
<i>Construction</i> ..	63.8	10.4	8.1	2.4	71.9	7.5
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i> ..	102.0	16.6	73.3	21.6	175.3	18.4
Wholesale and undefined ..	40.2	6.5	14.7	4.3	54.9	5.8
Retail ..	61.8	10.1	58.6	17.3	120.3	12.6
<i>Transport and storage</i> ..	50.1	8.2	7.9	2.3	58.0	6.1
Road transport ..	17.9	2.9	3.8	1.1	21.7	2.3
Rail transport ..	20.3	3.3	0.9	0.3	21.2	2.2
Water transport ..	4.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	5.2	0.5
Air transport ..	4.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	5.6	0.6
Other transport, storage, and undefined ..	2.8	0.5	1.4	0.4	4.2	0.4
<i>Communication</i> ..	15.6	2.5	5.1	1.5	20.7	2.2
<i>Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services</i> ..	41.7	6.8	33.2	9.8	74.9	7.9
<i>Public administration and defence</i> ..	42.3	6.9	12.1	3.6	54.4	5.7
<i>Community services</i> ..	49.3	8.0	81.8	24.2	131.1	13.8
Health ..	14.0	2.3	39.5	11.7	53.5	5.6
Education ..	19.7	3.2	32.7	9.7	52.4	5.5
Other and undefined ..	15.6	2.5	9.5	2.8	25.1	2.6
<i>Entertainment, recreation, hotels, and restaurants</i> ..	21.9	3.6	30.7	9.1	52.6	5.5
Entertainment and recreation ..	6.2	1.0	5.5	1.6	11.7	1.2
Restaurants, hotels, and clubs ..	12.7	2.1	18.7	5.5	31.4	3.3
Other and undefined ..	3.0	0.5	6.5	1.9	9.5	1.0
<i>Other, not elsewhere classified and not stated</i> ..	39.9	6.5	37.8	11.2	77.8	8.2
Total ..	614.1	100.0	338.7	100.0	952.8	100.0

Occupation

Classification of occupations follows the principles and structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, adapted to fit, as far as practicable, the known occupational structure of the Australian labour force. Classification on this basis has been adopted since the 1961 Census.

The next table shows the number of persons employed in occupation groups at the Census of 30 June 1981.

OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1981

Occupation	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<i>Professional, technical, and related workers</i> ..	57.3	9.3	52.8	15.6	110.2	11.6
<i>Administrative, executive, and managerial workers</i>	39.6	6.4	7.1	2.1	46.7	4.9
<i>Clerical workers</i>	46.9	7.6	104.5	30.9	151.4	15.9
<i>Sales workers</i>	44.6	7.3	45.0	13.3	89.6	9.4
<i>Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timbergetters, and related workers</i>	60.9	9.9	18.4	5.4	79.3	8.3
Farmers, farm workers, and wool classers ..	57.3	9.3	18.2	5.4	75.4	7.9
Hunters and timber workers	2.0	0.3	—	—	2.0	0.2
Fishermen	1.6	0.3	0.2	—	1.8	0.2
<i>Miners, quarrymen, and related workers</i> ..	7.5	1.2	0.1	—	7.6	0.8
<i>Workers in transport and communication</i> ..	44.8	7.3	6.3	1.8	51.1	5.4
Shipping and air transport workers ..	2.9	0.5	0.1	—	2.9	0.3
Rail transport workers	9.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	9.3	1.0
Road transport workers	27.7	4.5	1.7	0.5	29.5	3.1
Other	5.2	0.8	4.3	1.3	9.4	1.0
<i>Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers</i>	239.0	38.9	19.3	5.7	258.3	27.1
Textile and leather workers	2.9	0.5	3.2	0.9	6.0	0.6
Metal and electrical workers	88.4	14.4	1.7	0.5	90.1	9.5
Wood-working and building workers ..	49.0	8.0	0.9	0.3	49.9	5.2
Other production-process workers ..	29.1	4.7	10.1	3.0	39.2	4.1
Labourers, other, n.e.c.	69.6	11.3	3.5	1.0	73.1	7.7
<i>Service, sport, and recreation workers</i> ..	30.6	5.0	49.9	14.7	80.5	8.5
<i>Members of armed services</i>	13.1	2.1	0.7	0.2	13.8	1.4
<i>Occupation inadequately described or not stated</i>	29.8	4.9	34.6	10.2	64.4	6.8
Total	614.1	100.0	338.7	100.0	952.8	100.0

Distribution of Labour Force

The next two tables show the numbers in the labour force by age groups in each Statistical Division at the Census of 30 June 1981.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1981

Statistical Division	Age group (years)						Proportion in each Division
	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	All ages	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Brisbane	29.6	41.6	139.4	75.9	3.5	290.1	44.7
Moreton	8.4	11.4	41.4	22.4	2.0	85.7	13.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	4.7	5.2	18.7	11.4	1.0	40.9	6.3
Darling Downs	5.0	6.1	19.5	12.1	1.4	44.1	6.8
South-West	1.0	1.2	3.7	2.3	0.3	8.5	1.3
Fitzroy	5.1	7.0	21.3	10.6	0.7	44.6	6.9
Central-West	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.4	0.1	4.9	0.8
Mackay	3.0	4.3	14.2	6.6	0.5	28.5	4.4
Northern	4.6	7.5	21.7	11.5	0.7	46.0	7.1
Far North	3.8	5.4	19.9	10.7	0.7	40.6	6.3
North-West	1.5	2.3	6.7	2.9	0.1	13.5	2.1
<i>Migratory</i>	—	0.1	0.4	0.4	—	0.9	0.1
Total	67.5	92.9	308.9	168.2	11.0	648.4	100.0

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEMALE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1981

Statistical Division	Age group (years)						Proportion in each Division
	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	All ages	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Brisbane	28.0	33.0	77.0	33.9	2.2	174.2	47.7
Moreton	7.5	8.2	22.3	10.4	1.0	49.5	13.6
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	4.0	3.3	9.6	4.9	0.5	22.2	6.1
Darling Downs ..	4.4	4.0	10.5	6.0	0.7	25.7	7.0
South-West	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.1	4.2	1.2
Fitzroy	3.9	3.8	9.2	3.9	0.3	21.1	5.8
Central-West	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	—	2.2	0.6
Mackay	2.4	2.5	6.1	2.5	0.2	13.7	3.8
Northern	4.1	4.6	10.5	4.5	0.3	24.0	6.6
Far North	3.3	3.8	10.4	4.4	0.3	22.3	6.1
North-West	1.0	1.0	2.6	0.9	0.1	5.5	1.5
Migratory	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.1
Total	59.6	65.3	161.0	73.0	5.9	364.8	100.0

Persons in Employment in Industries

The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in employment in industry groups at selected Census dates since 1933. Unemployed persons are excluded throughout and persons in the 'not stated' category have been distributed pro rata.

The comparability of the Census ratios of industry groups to total employment is affected by changed concepts and definitions. Some of the changes have been the inclusion of all females working part-time, the exclusion of trainee teachers, and the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. The table shows, in broad terms, the movement over time of employment from primary industries to the manufacturing industries to the service industries.

PROPORTIONS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND
(per cent)

Industry group	June 1933	June 1947	June 1954	June 1976	June 1981
Primary	30	23	21	10	9
Mining	2	2	2	2	2
Manufacturing	14	21	22	16	16
Building and construction	13	9	10	10	8
Transport and communication	8	11	10	8	9
Finance and property	2	2	3	8	9
Commerce	13	13	15	20	20
Public administration n.e.c., and professions	9	13	13	20	21
Personal and domestic	9	6	5	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

4 LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS**Monthly Labour Force Surveys**

Information gathered in these surveys, obtained by personal interview rather than by the normal procedure of having an individual complete a form, provides the basis for deriving estimates of certain population characteristics. Chapter 24, Section 4, contains a detailed description of the various household surveys carried out by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The Labour Force Survey was the first household sample survey undertaken. Persons within the scope of the survey, generally those aged 15 years and over, are asked a set of

questions, each month, which determines the person's activity during survey week in respect of his labour force category. The answers to these questions can be used to derive estimates of numbers of persons of each sex employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force, respectively, according to demographic characteristics, such as age, marital status, and birthplace.

For employed persons, information on occupation, industry, and number of hours worked is also gathered each quarter. Unemployed persons are asked questions on their occupation, the industry in which they last worked, and the duration of unemployment, as well as whether they are looking for full-time or part-time work.

Estimates, of the employment status of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, for Queensland, are derived from a sample of slightly more than two-thirds of 1 per cent of the population of the State. More detailed information on the Labour Force Surveys, including definitions used, technical data on the estimation procedure, and reliability of the estimates, can be obtained from the ABS publication *The Labour Force* (Catalogue No. 6201.3).

Employment Status

The following table shows, for Queensland, estimates of the employment status of the civilian population, 15 years of age and over.

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, QUEENSLAND

August	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number	Unemployment rate(a)	Number	Participation rate(b)		
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
MALES							
1977	579.5	30.2	5.0	609.7	79.3	159.0	768.6
1978	574.2	37.6	6.2	611.8	77.7	176.0	787.8
1979	586.0	28.3	4.6	614.4	76.7	186.5	800.8
1980	599.0	28.9	4.6	627.9	76.2	196.4	824.3
1981	624.7	28.3	4.3	653.0	76.1	204.6	857.6
1982	630.0	39.3	5.9	669.3	75.5	216.9	886.2
MARRIED FEMALES							
1977	188.6	14.8	7.3	203.4	39.4	312.9	516.2
1978	187.0	11.2	5.6	198.2	37.6	328.6	526.8
1979	186.1	9.6	4.9	195.6	36.9	334.1	529.8
1980	199.2	11.1	5.3	210.3	38.9	329.8	540.2
1981	207.6	14.1	6.3	221.7	39.6	337.6	559.3
1982	208.8	13.0	5.9	221.8	38.4	356.4	578.2
OTHER FEMALES(c)							
1977	107.9	12.5	10.4	120.4	45.5	144.0	264.5
1978	118.5	13.7	10.4	132.2	48.2	142.0	274.2
1979	120.9	16.0	11.7	136.9	47.8	149.5	286.3
1980	129.1	18.5	12.6	147.6	49.3	151.9	299.5
1981	135.3	16.3	10.7	151.5	48.5	161.1	312.7
1982	136.9	15.3	10.1	152.3	47.2	170.2	322.4
ALL FEMALES							
1977	296.5	27.2	8.4	323.8	41.5	456.9	780.7
1978	305.5	24.9	7.5	330.4	41.3	470.6	801.0
1979	306.9	25.6	7.7	332.5	40.7	483.6	816.1
1980	328.3	29.6	8.3	357.9	42.6	481.7	839.7
1981	342.9	30.3	8.1	373.3	42.8	498.7	871.9
1982	345.7	28.3	7.6	374.0	41.5	526.6	900.6

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

August	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number	Unemployment rate(a)	Number	Participation rate(b)		
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
PERSONS							
1977	876.0	57.4	6.2	933.4	60.2	615.9	1,549.3
1978	879.8	62.5	6.6	942.3	59.3	646.6	1,588.9
1979	893.0	53.9	5.7	946.8	58.6	670.1	1,616.9
1980	927.3	58.5	5.9	985.8	59.2	678.1	1,663.9
1981	967.6	58.6	5.7	1,026.2	59.3	703.3	1,729.5
1982	975.7	67.6	6.5	1,043.3	58.4	743.4	1,786.7

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

The next table shows, for each State and Australia, estimates of the employment status of the civilian population 15 years of age and over.

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUGUST 1982 ('000)

State or Territory	Employed	Unemployed	Total labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
New South Wales	2,214.4	153.9	2,368.2	1,621.7	3,989.9
Victoria	1,713.8	110.0	1,823.8	1,164.6	2,988.3
Queensland	975.7	67.6	1,043.3	743.4	1,786.7
South Australia	549.2	50.4	599.6	409.7	1,009.2
Western Australia	566.2	48.0	614.2	366.2	980.4
Tasmania	168.4	17.6	186.0	134.7	320.7
Northern Territory	58.6	3.7	62.3	27.4	89.7
A.C.Territory	101.3	7.3	108.6	53.7	162.4
Australia	6,347.6	458.5	6,806.0	4,521.3	11,327.4

Supplementary Labour Force Surveys

As stated in Chapter 24, Section 4, the population survey master sample is also a vehicle for conducting supplementary surveys on a wide range of topics. Set out below are some of the recent labour-force oriented supplementary surveys conducted in conjunction with the Labour Force Surveys. It should be noted that because of the size of the sample, reliable estimates for particular characteristics may be restricted to the national level.

Labour Force Educational Attainment

A survey to obtain information about the highest educational qualifications attained by persons in the labour force was conducted in February 1981. For persons with post-school qualifications the information obtained included the field of study, and for those who did not complete their schooling, the age at which they had left school. In Queensland, of the 954,600 persons employed, 367,900 had post-school qualifications and of the 61,200 unemployed, 36,600 persons left before completing the highest level of secondary school. For further information see the ABS bulletin *The Labour Force Educational Attainment* (Catalogue No. 6235.0).

Labour Mobility

Aspects of the mobility of persons who had been employed at some time during the period February 1980 to February 1981 were surveyed in February 1981. Details collected included the

number of different employers for whom employees had worked during this period or the number of different businesses in which employers and self-employed persons had been engaged. In Queensland, of the 967,700 persons employed at the time of the survey, 275,700 had been in their current job for less than 12 months while 51,400 had been there for 20 years or more. For further information see the ABS bulletin *Labour Mobility* (Catalogue No. 6209.0).

Transition from Education to Work

Information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who had attended full-time at a school, university, or other educational institution at some time during 1980 was obtained in a survey conducted in May 1981. Separate information was obtained in respect of persons who had returned to full-time education in 1981 and those who had not returned to full-time education (leavers). During 1980 there was a total of 46,200 leavers aged 15 to 25 years throughout Queensland, of which 39,300, or 85.1 per cent, found employment, and 4,900, or 10.6 per cent, were unemployed. For further information see the ABS bulletin *Transition from Education to Work* (Catalogue No. 6227.0). Previous issues of this bulletin were entitled *Leavers from Schools, Universities, or Other Educational Institutions*.

Persons Looking for Work

In June 1981 the supplementary survey sought information about unemployed persons who had recently been looking for work. Details collected included particulars of their last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, educational attainment, family status, steps taken to find work, whether they had had offers of employment, and whether they would move interstate or intrastate if offered a suitable job. In Queensland there were 54,000 people looking for work in June 1981 who experienced difficulty in finding a job. Of these 11,400 reported no vacancies at all and 10,200 no vacancies in their line of work as the main difficulty in finding work. For further information see the ABS bulletin *Persons Looking for Work* (Catalogue No. 6222.0).

Persons Not in the Labour Force

In September 1981 a survey was conducted in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who were not in the labour force; in particular, whether they wanted a job, and, if they did, the reason they were not looking for work. In Queensland, in September 1981, out of those who were not in the labour force and who wanted a job, there were 20,900 males and 76,900 females who were not actively looking for work. A similar survey conducted in March 1982 showed corresponding figures of 19,600 males and 82,300 females who were not actively looking for work. Further information is available in the ABS bulletin *Persons Not in the Labour Force* (Catalogue No. 6220.0).

Attendance at an Educational Institution

In March 1981 a survey was conducted to obtain information about attendance at educational institutions by persons aged 15 to 25 years. In Queensland, 31,100 persons were attending a post-school educational institution full-time and 29,800 were attending part-time. For further information see the ABS bulletin *The Labour Force, Australia, May 1981* (Catalogue No. 6203.0).

Labour Force Experience

A survey was conducted in February 1981 to obtain information on persons who were in the labour force at some time during the last 12 months. Of the 1,115,200 persons who worked some time in the last 12 months in Queensland, 298,800 were in the labour force for one year or less and 816,300 were in the labour force for more than one year. For further information see the ABS bulletin *Labour Force Experience* (Catalogue No. 6206.0).

Working Hours Arrangements

During the period February to May 1981 a survey was conducted in order to obtain information about the different types of working patterns of employed persons. Details obtained included whether employed persons were nightworkers and whether they were employees (wage and salary earners). For employees, information was obtained on the main form of transport to work, whether a second form of transport was used, and the duration of travel time to work.

In Queensland of 741,900 employees, 60,200 (8.1 per cent) were nightworkers and 681,600 (91.9 per cent) were other workers. The main form of transport to work used by employees was car or motorcycle 568,800 (76.7 per cent), bus 40,200 (5.4 per cent), train 30,000 (4.0 per cent), while 47,700 (6.4 per cent) walked or used wheelchairs. A second form of transport was used by 68,100 (9.2 per cent) of employees. Information obtained on the time taken to travel to work showed that 333,600 (45.0 per cent) of Queensland employees took less than 15 minutes, 216,900 (29.2 per cent) took 15 minutes but less than 30 minutes and 114,300 (15.4 per cent) took 30 minutes but less than one hour. The remainder took one hour or longer, a variable time, worked at home or had no set place of work. For further information see the ABS bulletin *Working Hours Arrangements* (Catalogue No. 6338.0).

Multiple Jobholding

In August 1981 a survey was conducted in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Details collected included marital status, age, occupation and industry of main and second job, and hours worked in main and second job. In Queensland there were 27,400 multiple jobholders representing 2.7 per cent of the labour force. For further information see the ABS bulletin *Multiple Jobholders* (Catalogue No. 6216.0).

Weekly Earnings of Employees

In August 1981 a survey was conducted to ascertain weekly earnings and frequency of pay of wage and salary earners. In Queensland, mean weekly earnings from all jobs were \$265 for males and \$173 for females. Comparable figures for Australia were \$269 and \$181, respectively. Further information is available in the ABS bulletin *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1981* (Catalogue No. 6310.0).

5 INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE TRAINING

Under the *Industry and Commerce Training Act 1979-1981* the Industry and Commerce Training Commission was formed. This Commission replaced the Apprenticeship Executive. The Commission comprises the Commissioner for Training, who is the Chairman, the Director, Division of Technical and Further Education, and not more than 12 persons, nominated by the Minister, appointed in equal numbers representing employers and employees.

Assisting the Commission there are a number of Industry and Commerce Advisory Committees. Each Committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner for Training, who is the Chairman, a member ex-officio nominated by the Director, Division of Technical and Further Education by reference to the title of the office that he holds for the time being, and such number of other persons as the Minister determines, consisting of equal numbers of employees' and employers' representatives. The Industry and Commerce Training Commission and its Advisory Committees advise the Minister and are responsible for all matters relating to apprenticeship and for the co-ordination and oversight of training in industry and commerce for tradesmen and other skilled workers. At 30 June 1982 there were 21 Industry and Commerce Advisory Committees in Brisbane.

In each of the larger country centres there is a Regional Advisory Committee to deal locally with apprenticeship and training matters and any other matters referred to it by Industry and

Commerce Advisory Committees or the Industry and Commerce Training Commission. At 30 June 1982 there were 18 Regional Advisory Committees in country centres.

Apprenticeship

Most apprentices are indentured at 15 or 16 years of age. The period prescribed for apprenticeship is four years in most trade callings and during that period apprentices are required to attend classes at colleges of technical and further education at convenient centres to receive tuition in their trade calling. Technical education is provided by the Division of Technical and Further Education, Department of Education.

There is provision, under the *Industry and Commerce Training Act 1979-1981*, for persons who have gained suitable experience and knowledge prior to commencing an apprenticeship, to be indentured for less than the prescribed period. There are also provisions, under the Act, to reduce the period of apprenticeship when apprentices attain high standards of education and trade experience or an average of 75 per cent or more in all subjects at an annual examination during apprenticeship.

In 1972 the Block Release Training Scheme was introduced for all callings in the printing industry. Under this scheme apprentices receive instruction at colleges of technical and further education for continuous periods of up to seven weeks each year during the first three years of the apprenticeship. The scheme has been extended to apprentices in all apprenticeship trades except hairdressing and replaces correspondence tuition and single-day attendance at college in these trades.

At the end of December 1981 there were 9,443 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 5,231 attending classes at 10 centres outside Brisbane, and 563 taking correspondence courses. The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence. For 1980 the numbers were 8,723, 4,736, and 556, respectively. The proportion of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 97.6 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 89.0 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1981 examination.

APPRENTICES(a) BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Department of Employment and Labour Relations)

Trade	Intake of new apprentices during year						Indentures completed 1981-82	Number indentured at 30 June 1982
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82		
<i>Building trades</i>	1,183	683	753	1,374	1,736	1,521	1,135	5,116
Carpentry and joinery	560	324	395	650	867	746	559	2,553
Painting	94	68	76	160	161	139	107	483
Plumbing	273	195	175	253	342	313	260	1,048
Other building trades	256	96	107	311	366	323	209	1,032
<i>Electrical trades</i>	782	586	478	776	910	971	769	3,046
<i>Engineering</i>	1,910	1,337	1,654	2,259	2,639	2,540	1,773	8,833
Boilermaking	304	208	319	495	690	702	302	2,198
Fitting and turning	513	423	456	593	674	511	475	1,986
Motor mechanics	705	450	503	662	694	657	595	2,431
Other engineering	388	256	376	509	581	670	401	2,218
<i>Hairdressing: Gentlemen's</i> ..	16	14	16	23	12	14	17	46
<i>Ladies'</i>	396	336	446	575	601	646	371	1,841
<i>Other trades</i>	1,077	833	939	1,378	1,293	1,453	959	4,585
Total	5,364	3,789	4,286	6,385	7,191	7,145	5,024	23,467

(a) From 1979-80 includes probationers.

There are a number of apprentices, indentured under certain Federal awards, who do not come within the scope of the State apprenticeship training system. These apprentices, mainly in the graphic arts and meat industry trades, are comparatively few in number. During 1981-82 new indentures taken out under the relevant Federal awards numbered 184. Statistics of this group of apprentices are not included in the tables.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices employed and the numbers of apprentices who began and ceased during the year.

APPRENTICES(a), QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Department of Employment and Labour Relations)

Year	New apprentices	Apprenticeships completed	Apprenticeships cancelled	Apprenticeships lapsed	Apprentices employed at the end of year
1976-77	5,364	3,996	941	n.a.	20,280
1977-78	3,789	4,426	863	n.a.	18,780
1978-79	4,286	3,402	974	n.a.	18,690
1979-80	6,385	3,207	823	189	21,292
1980-81	7,191	4,814	1,314	355	22,373
1981-82	7,145	5,024	1,057	337	23,467

(a) Prior to 1979-80 relating only to indentured apprentices and excluding apprentices who were on probation and apprenticeships that had lapsed. From 1979-80 relating to the total number of apprentices employed. Consequently, from 1979-80 the number of apprenticeships lapsed has been shown and the number of apprentices employed includes apprentices who were on probation. At the end of 1981-82 there were 397 apprentices on probation.

Manpower Planning

A Manpower Planning Branch has been established in the Office of the Industry and Commerce Training Commission and its functions are: (a) to advise the Commission through the Commissioner on such matters as it thinks fit to ensure that, as far as practicable, there is in the State a sufficient number of qualified persons who are trained sufficiently to meet the present and the anticipated future needs of industry and commerce and of the State generally; (b) to conduct such surveys and undertake such investigations and inquiries as the Commission thinks necessary or as the Minister directs for the purpose of carrying out its functions; and (c) to submit reports of surveys conducted and investigations and inquiries undertaken and make recommendations for consideration by the Commission or, as the case may be, the Minister.

Pre-apprenticeship and Pre-vocational Training

The Pre-vocational Program and the Pre-apprenticeship Program are full-time training programs intended primarily for young school leavers as a transition from school to employment. The courses are designed to allow the student to develop immediately usable basic skills and technical knowledge. The Industry and Commerce Advisory Committee for the prescribed calling determines the period of time by which the period of apprenticeship may be reduced in the case of a person who successfully completes a Pre-vocational or a Pre-apprenticeship Program. An indenture, when entered into, shall take into account that period. Furthermore, exemption of part of the Technical Course of Instruction is granted to apprentices who successfully complete one of these programs.

Adult Trainees

The Industry and Commerce Training Commission may from time to time determine the number of persons to be trained as adult trainees in any apprenticeship calling or portion thereof, other than under an indenture of apprenticeship, and the number of adult trainees that an employer may employ.

Trainee Technicians

The Industry and Commerce Training Commission has authority under the Act to recommend to the Minister that provision be made for the training of trainee technicians in such industries where it is considered necessary.

Certificate of Recognition

The Industry and Commerce Training Commission has authority to issue an appropriate certificate in recognition of any work or training previously performed by a person if it is satisfied that the person has the necessary experience and expertise in an occupation.

6 LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES

The Commonwealth *Tradesmen's Rights Regulation Act* 1946, with its machinery of Central and, in the States, Local Trades Committees chaired by representatives of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations and with members drawn from employers' and employees' organisations, was originally enacted to safeguard the rights of tradesmen in the skilled metal and electrical trades. Later it was extended to cover admission to these trades of certain classes of ex-service personnel and migrants. Tradesmen's Certificates are granted as evidence of trade qualifications to those who meet the requirements of Local Trades Committees.

Before a recognised electrical tradesman can be employed on electrical operations in a State or Territory, however, in addition to the Certificate, he must be licensed by the State or Territory.

Separate committees represent the blacksmithing and boilermaking, electrical, engineering, sheet metal, and bootmaking trades, with secretarial assistance provided by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations.

OPERATIONS OF LOCAL TRADES COMMITTEES, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations)

Year	Applicants for certificates				Certificates granted			
	Migrants	Ex-servicemen	Other persons	Total	Migrants	Ex-servicemen	Other persons	Total
1977	416	101	173	690	294	78	95	467
1978	381	104	177	662	226	79	62	367
1979	367	109	180	656	193	86	68	347
1980	490	73	219	782	294	62	105	461
1980-81(a)	689	87	272	1,048	411	81	123	615
1981-82	866	113	247	1,226	496	103	124	723

(a) Recording period changed during 1981 to a financial year basis (previous periods are not available on the same basis).

7 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

Commonwealth Employment Service

The Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, through the Commonwealth Employment Service, provides facilities, free of charge, for employers requiring staff and persons seeking employment or vocational counselling. It maintains 43 Offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service throughout the State, and agencies of the Service are located in many of the larger towns where there is no full-time Office.

Facilities for young people seeking advice about occupations, apprenticeships (including the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme), and employment

assistance are available from the Commonwealth Employment Service. The Service also provides counselling and employment assistance for particular groups such as Aborigines, handicapped persons, and migrants.

8 EMPLOYMENT TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Because of changing demands for employment skills resulting from social, economic, and technological influences, it has become necessary for governments to provide training facilities and assistance for persons affected by such changes. In addition, manpower training policies have been adopted to provide special assistance for groups considered to be at a particular disadvantage in the labour force, to assist unemployed young people into the permanent labour force, and to foster greater mobility and flexibility in the labour market. A brief description of the manpower training programs offered by the Commonwealth and State governments is listed below.

Trade Training Programs

The Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) Scheme—This scheme provides employers with an incentive to increase the number of apprentices they employ and to improve the quality of training. The Scheme generally provides tax-exempt rebates for day release to approved technical education colleges and off-the-job training. Living-away-from-home allowances are available for apprentices.

The Group One Year Scheme—This is a special apprentice training scheme which provides training within Commonwealth and State authorities for first-year apprentices. Trainees are indentured to private employers but are trained at government establishments for their first year before returning to their employer for the remainder of their apprenticeship.

The Special Assistance Program—This Program provides assistance to employers who take on apprentices who are out of trade.

The Group Apprentice Support Program—This Program is a joint Commonwealth and State support scheme designed to assist employers and industry associations for costs associated with the employment of additional staff required to administer new or expanded group apprentice schemes.

Special Training Arrangements—Special programs, such as accelerated or mature-age training to meet skilled worker shortages, can attract subsidies over and above normal CRAFT rebates. These arrangements are subject to negotiation with State Governments and employer and union groups.

Skills Training Program

Skills in Demand—This is a manpower program to provide assistance to employers and employees to meet industry-wide shortages in key occupations where previously there has been a lack of suitable training. Priority is given to the training of unemployed people with a guarantee of employment for those trained. Assistance may be given in the form of a formal training allowance for unemployed persons registered with the CES to undertake approved training at educational institutions, or in the form of a subsidy for on-the-job training where this is considered the most appropriate way to develop the skill.

Industry Training Services—This is a scheme to aid and stimulate the development of training programs throughout all sections of industry. This Service supports the National Training Council and the training activities of more than 80 industry training committees.

Subsidies are paid for activities associated with the development of improved industry training within Australia.

Youth Training Program

The Youth Training Program assists young people to make the transition from school to stable employment. There are three main aspects to the program. These are the School to Work Transition Program, Assistance for Pre-apprentice Students, and the Work Experience Program.

School to Work Transition Program—People who are having serious difficulty in finding work can attend pre-apprenticeship, pre-vocational, and pre-employment training courses at TAFE colleges under the School to Work Transition Program. This Program also provides educational opportunities by funding projects such as link courses, alternative courses, and work experience programs in schools. Courses are also held for young persons experiencing literacy and numeracy problems.

Pre-apprenticeship Program—Under the Pre-apprenticeship Program, young people undertaking approved pre-apprenticeship or trade based pre-vocational courses may be eligible for an allowance of up to \$20.00 a week. These courses provide young people with practical skills which help them gain an apprenticeship and in many cases will reduce the length of apprenticeship.

Work Experience Program—The Work Experience Program or Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP) helps employers take on young people who have had difficulties finding stable employment. Employers are subsidised to bring the new employees up to a level where they are able to compete with others for jobs. Employers must provide the proper trainee supervision and pay the award or going rate.

Training for Special Groups

Aboriginals—The Training for Aboriginals Program (TAP) forms part of the range of employment and training programs under the National Employment Strategy for Aboriginals. One of the major aims of the program is to remove the substantial labour market disadvantage experienced by Aboriginals. Assistance is available in the form of a subsidy to employers who agree to provide on-the-job training for Aboriginal job seekers. Living-away-from-home allowances and formal training allowances are available for eligible people. The Government also provides promotional activities to boost employment opportunities for Aboriginals in private industry and skilled training and work experience for Aboriginals in a wide range of occupations in Commonwealth and State Government departments and authorities.

Disabled Persons—A wide range of services and training is provided for the physically and mentally disabled to assist them in finding employment. Formal training allowance and on-the-job training subsidy are available to the disabled. In addition they are eligible for tutorial assistance, local fares assistance, and grants for purchase of training aids. Assistance is available to employers for modification of the workplace to meet the needs of the disabled. Disabled persons are also assisted in finding employment through community based agencies. The agencies are paid a fee for service and the trainees receive the formal training allowance.

Employment Services

Relocation Assistance Scheme (RAS)—If a job cannot be filled locally this Scheme assists persons who are unemployed to move to the locality to take on that job. The scheme also assists persons who are already or are about to become unemployed and who are unlikely to obtain employment in their current locality.

Fares Assistance Scheme (FAS)—This Scheme pays the cost of public transport so unemployed persons can attend job interviews which have been arranged by the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Youth Affairs Assistance

Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS)—This Scheme provides funds for community groups offering assistance to young unemployed people. The scheme assists young people to maintain or develop job skills and to improve their employability.

Volunteer Youth Program—This Program provides opportunities for young people to assist in voluntary community activity. Unemployed participants retain eligibility for Unemployment Benefit.

Community Youth Special Projects—The Commonwealth Government gives support to special projects organised by community organisations to assist long-term unemployed young people by offering employment and training related activities.

Youth Employment Support Scheme (YESS)—This Scheme is administered by the Department of Children's Services and is open to all young people experiencing difficulties in finding or holding a job. Many of these young people are in the care of the Department of Children's Services and generally require individual attention. YESS administers a grants program to assist community organisations which provide voluntary assistance and encouragement to help young people find and retain jobs.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

The Labour Force (6201.3) (*quarterly*)

Central Office Publications

Labour Statistics (6101.0) (*annual*)

The Labour Force (6203.0) (*monthly*)

The Labour Force (6204.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS, *Employment and Manpower Services Guide*

Chapter 13

WAGES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents figures and comment in a generally descriptive sense on industrial arbitration and trade unions; basic, minimum, and total wage concepts and decisions; wage indexation; hours and working conditions; surveys of weekly earnings and hours; and workers' compensation insurance for industrial accidents.

2 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Federal and State industrial authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Federal tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Commonwealth Government or any of its authorities. The Federal tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction but Federal awards are more limited in their application in Queensland than in most other States. At the last survey in 1976 about 25 per cent of Queensland employees worked under Federal awards, 67 per cent under State, and 8 per cent were not under any award.

Federal Industrial Authorities

The Commonwealth Parliament is empowered, under Section 51 of the Constitution, to make laws with respect to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'.

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 provides the authority under which the Federal industrial tribunals operate. Under the Act the judicial functions are carried out by the Commonwealth Industrial Court while the conciliation and arbitration functions are carried out by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Commission is empowered to take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute by conciliation or, if necessary, arbitration. It may exercise its powers at its own discretion or on the application of a party. Commissioners may be assigned to deal with disputes relating to particular industries or to deal with a particular dispute. The Commission conducts hearings in all States.

State Industrial Authorities

The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and was the sole industrial tribunal in this State until 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) Current legislation, the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1961-1982 provides for an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, is preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court has, as President, a judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court consists of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of not more than six members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is constituted by not less than three members of the Commission. Any question before the Full Bench may be decided by a majority. The Commission may delegate to Industrial Magistrates, or to the Chief Industrial Inspector, the formulation of details regarding the application of its decisions. All Stipendiary Magistrates are deemed to be also Industrial Magistrates; and Clerks of the Court can be appointed to act as Industrial Magistrates.

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
(Source: Queensland Industrial Registrar's Office)

Nature of business	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Applications for						
New awards, variations, rescissions, interpretations (a)	484	505	441	621	851	781
Compulsory conferences and references to disputes	207	189	203	196	195	261
Exemptions from long service leave provisions	—	—	3	2	—	—
Injunctions and restraint orders	1	—	3	—	—	—
Miscellaneous, including deregistrations, apprentices, reinstatements, standdown orders, etc.	21	67	72	58	13	29
Appeals to Industrial Court from decisions of						
Industrial Commission	8	5	6	8	3	8
Industrial Registrar	5	—	2	2	—	—
Industrial Magistrates under						
Workers' Compensation Acts	3	4	4	7	5	7
Other acts (b)	14	15	25	14	8	6
Chief Gas Examiner and Referee	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Electricity Commission	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	744	785	759	908	1,075	1,092

(a) Including general rulings and orders on trading hours. Minors Acts.

(b) Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and

Unions Registered in Queensland

In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employers and employees must be registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1982*.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Industrial Registrar's Office)

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Australian Sugar Producers' Association	4,807	4,874	5,025	4,878	5,102	5,106
Graziers' Association of Central and Northern Queensland	1,383	1,225	1,177	1,095	1,073	752
Graziers' Assn of South Eastern Queensland	1,330	1,170	1,141	1,320	1,170	1,040
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association	1,857	1,940	2,024	2,160	2,317	2,475
Queensland Cane Growers' Association	6,613	6,557	6,479	6,384	6,296	6,241
Queensland Confederation of Industry	1,995	2,277	2,280	2,301	2,257	2,376
Queensland Motor Industry Association	1,850	1,862	1,646	1,752	1,432	1,561
Queensland Retail Traders and Shopkeepers Association (Union of Employers)	2,774	3,022	2,683	2,641	2,327	2,395
United Graziers' Association of Queensland	4,560	3,415	3,450	3,654	3,167	3,007
Other Unions	10,396	9,900	10,167	10,272	10,557	11,901
Total (a)	37,565	36,242	36,072	36,457	35,698	36,854

(a) Employers' unions numbered 43 in 1976, 41 in 1977, 39 in 1978, 39 in 1979, 37 in 1980, and 39 in 1981.

Most unions of employees are registered with the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Industrial Registrar's Office)

Name of union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Amalgamated Metal Workers' and Shipwrights' (Q.)	21,687	20,777	21,828	21,320	21,856	21,660
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and Bricklayers (Q.)	6,871	7,078	5,869	5,693	5,432	5,445
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, and Draughtsmen of Australia (Q.)	1,763	1,680	1,638	1,636	1,692	1,826
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	11,631	10,543	13,447	12,796	12,096	10,564
Australian Bank Employees' (Q.)	7,613	7,730	7,949	8,244	8,787	9,564
Australian Building Construction Employees and Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,005	1,660	1,569	1,599	2,161	3,002
Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Engineers (Q.)	2,320	2,450	2,451	2,550	2,618	2,640
Australian Railways (Q.)	7,320	8,117	8,322	8,210	8,424	9,060
Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	900	900	840	840	840	840
Australian Workers' (Q.)	52,797	50,838	49,124	47,367	48,536	49,217
Bacon Factories'	1,805	1,807	1,600	1,739	1,913	1,625
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	2,025	2,140	2,167	2,209	1,936	2,047
Electrical Trades (Q.)	9,915	9,846	9,714	9,654	9,943	10,545
Federated Clerks' (C. and S.Q.)	21,124	20,731	19,055	19,457	20,059	20,062
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,586	4,317	4,195	4,182	4,003	4,019
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.)	9,353	9,012	9,454	9,282	9,625	9,278
Federated Furnishing Trade Society (Q.)	1,000	820	815	800	850	830
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	4,596	4,539	4,859	4,704	5,886	7,115
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	11,666	11,000	13,300	10,000	13,400	14,452
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ^(a)	19,049	18,255	18,296	18,211	18,700	21,217
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.)	10,300	11,106	11,050	8,749	9,109	9,708
Hospital Employees'	2,597	2,379	2,362	2,418	2,438	2,545
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	5,600	5,714	5,870	6,300	6,088	6,450
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	3,400	3,587	3,332	3,712	3,536	3,098
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,946	2,215	2,283	2,302	2,523	2,715
Printing and Kindred Industries (Q.)	5,505	4,796	4,993	4,938	4,907	5,261
Professional Engineers of Australia (Q.)	1,647	1,711	1,697	1,711	1,733	1,781
Musicians of Australia (Brisbane)	1,185	1,036	1,015	1,114	1,025	1,298
Queensland Colliery	2,465	2,422	2,434	2,569	2,716	3,016
Queensland Police	3,534	3,753	3,958	4,044	4,256	4,337
Queensland Professional Officers'	8,671	9,284	9,428	10,252	10,340	10,905
Queensland Railway Maintenance	2,439	2,517	2,613	2,610	2,570	2,517
Queensland Railway Station Officers'	1,106	1,076	1,021	956	1,007	963
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,427	2,720	2,499	2,462	1,650	1,706
Queensland Shop Assistants'	15,381	14,157	15,220	17,344	21,593	24,803
Queensland State Service	17,733	17,777	18,368	18,840	19,313	19,575
Queensland Teachers'	18,649	19,281	20,552	22,143	20,579	20,828
Qld Association of Teachers in Independent Schools	1,843	2,026	2,369	2,529	2,740	2,913
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,154	1,123	1,106	1,161	1,248	1,307
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	8,341	10,926	10,772	12,112	12,848	11,535
Transport Workers' (Q.)	18,831	18,454	17,304	16,678	16,287	16,419
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	4,127	3,579	3,368	3,569	3,550	3,801
Other unions	9,544	9,581	9,403	10,040	10,566	11,524
Total (b)	348,451	345,460	349,509	349,046	361,379	374,013

(a) Federated Miscellaneous Workers', Foodstuffs and Allied Industries, and the Leather and Allied Trades Unions amalgamated in 1977. Figures prior to 1977 are totals for these three unions. (b) Unions numbered 75 in 1976, 74 in 1977, 73 in 1978, 75 in 1979, 73 in 1980, and 74 in 1981.

The next table shows further details of trade union (employee) membership in Queensland. The figures include, in addition to membership of unions registered in Queensland, members

covered by Federal industrial arbitration legislation and other members of unions as defined in the ABS publication *Trade Union Statistics* (Catalogue No. 6323.0), and are therefore in excess of the numbers shown in the previous table.

EMPLOYEE (TRADE) UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

31 December	Separate unions	Membership			Proportion of civilian employees (a)		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	No.	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
1976	138	r 270.3	r 117.5	387.7	59	48	55
1977	137	r 268.6	r 119.8	r 388.4	59	49	55
1978	138	r 265.3	r 118.3	r 383.6	58	r 48	54
1979	139	r 268.6	r 125.2	r 393.8	57	48	54
1980	137	r 276.0	r 132.1	r 408.1	57	47	54
1981	138	285.6	135.4	421.0	58	47	54

(a) Until 1979 based on estimates from Civilian Employees series and from 1980 based on Labour Force estimates.

Industrial Disputes

The next two tables refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more. Workers involved indirectly are those who were out of work because of stoppages at their places of employment, but who themselves were not parties to the disputes.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND

Year	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
1976	319	314.0	3.7	317.7	426.0	13,451
1977	278	108.5	9.5	118.0	240.8	8,870
1978	231	190.9	4.9	195.8	360.3	14,601
1979	194	252.2	3.1	255.3	467.9	17,688
1980	253	134.1	2.1	136.2	618.7	32,393
1981	334	109.3	4.3	113.6	465.8	27,490

The next table shows industrial disputes according to main industry groups.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1981

Industry group	Disputes	Workers involved			Working days lost	Total estimated loss of wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$'000
Agriculture	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	59	19.1	0.6	19.7	111.4	8,479
Other mining	23	4.1	1.3	5.4	36.3	1,857
Metal products, machinery, and equipment	43	12.6	0.1	12.7	76.5	4,030
Food, beverages, and tobacco	25	11.8	0.8	12.6	54.2	3,028
Other manufacturing	14	3.7	0.2	3.9	12.3	646
Construction	40	20.5	0.1	20.7	76.7	4,663
Railway and air transport	33	5.1	—	5.1	3.9	186
Other transport, storage, and communication	21	9.3	—	9.3	29.4	1,394
Stevedoring services	13	1.5	1.1	2.6	4.8	259
Other industries (a)	62	21.6	—	21.7	60.3	2,947
Total	334	109.3	4.3	113.6	465.8	27,490

(a) Including finance and property, wholesale and retail trade, public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services, and amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.

3 WAGES

Commonwealth Basic Wage

The Commonwealth basic wage was abolished by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 5 June 1967 when the concept of a 'total' wage was adopted. For a detailed account of the basic wage see the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

State Basic Wage

A State basic wage, to which margins are added for particular work or skill, was first declared in 1921. Subsequent variations to the wage have been applied to all State awards. The function of fixing the wage is the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Commission may vary the wage after a general hearing of the applications of interested parties. For details of the basic wage and judgments of the Court and the Commission see the 1974 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Particulars of the State weekly basic wage for Brisbane in operation at ten-yearly intervals from 1921 to 1971 and each year since 1976 as well as the more recent basic wage declarations are shown in the next table. Details of the indexes of the basic wage rates operating at 31 December 1925, 1930, 1935 and each year since 1940 are shown in the Appendix.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE
(Source: Queensland Industrial Registrar's Office)
(\$)

Operating at 30 June	Males	Females	Date of operation	Males	Females
1921	8.50	4.30	22 August 1977	74.20	59.70
1931	7.70	3.95	12 December 1977	75.30	60.60
1941	8.90	4.80	27 February 1978	76.40	61.50
1951	16.60	11.00	12 June 1978	77.40	62.30
1961	28.40	21.30	11 December 1978	80.50	64.80
1971	38.85	29.75	27 June 1979	83.10	66.90
1976	61.70	48.10	7 January 1980	86.80	69.90
1977	72.70	58.50	14 July 1980	90.40	72.80
1978	77.40	62.30	12 January 1981	93.70	75.50
1979	83.10	66.90	11 May 1981	97.10	78.20
1980	86.80	69.90	30 November 1981	103.40	83.30
1981	97.10	78.20	21 June 1982	112.40	92.30
1982	112.40	92.30	20 December 1982	121.90	101.80

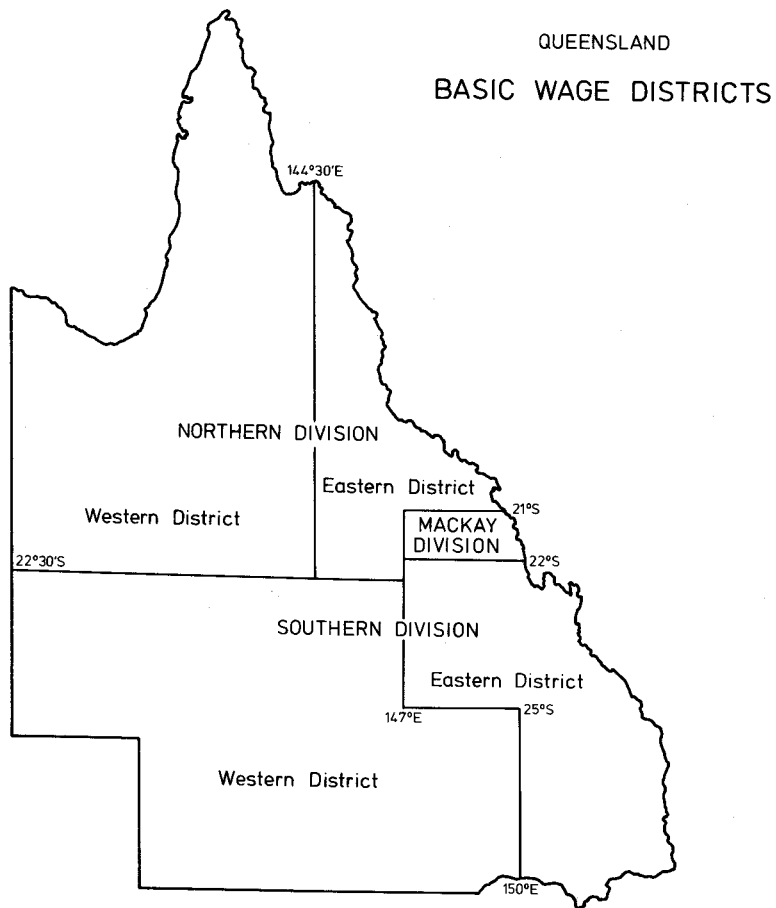
The basic wage as fixed, and shown in the preceding table, is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map on the next page, partly on account of higher 'costs of living' in those districts.

The amounts, which are termed parities or allowances, for each district are: South-Western District, \$1.05 per week; Mackay, \$0.90; North-Eastern, \$1.05; North-Western, \$3.25.

Equal Pay for Male and Female Workers

Section 12 of the Queensland *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1961-1982 empowers the Commission to make a State award, without limiting the generality of its powers, with reference to a calling or callings whereby the same wage shall be paid to persons of either sex performing the same work, or work of a like nature and of equal value, or producing the same return of profit to their employer.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 19 June 1969 declared that it was prepared to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work by introducing into



Federal awards and determinations the principle contained in State acts on equal pay. It also decided that no increases should be granted to adult females without an examination of the work done and that implementation of equal pay should be spread over a period.

Total Wages in Federal Awards

In June 1967, a 'total' wage concept for each award was adopted in lieu of the concept of a basic wage plus a specific margin. Since then, uniform increases have been awarded at intervals to each 'total' adult male and female award wage.

Wage Indexation

On 30 April 1975 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission handed down a National Wage Case decision which adjusted all Federal awards by an amount equal to the percentage movement in the March quarter 1975 Consumer Price Index. Over the next six years the Commission handed down a further 17 decisions based on various guidelines or principles adopted by the Commission. Of the 18 decisions handed down, 6 adjusted awards to

the full movement of the Consumer Price Index and the other 12 decisions gave either partial percentage or plateau increases.

In a review of the Wage Indexation system in July 1981, the Commission considered that the commitment of the participants to the system was not strong enough to sustain the requirements for its continued operation and decided to abandon the indexation system. In May 1982, the Commission rejected applications by trade unions for a 'catch up' based on community standards, a mid-term adjustment, and a future return to a centralised wage fixing system.

In Queensland, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, during the period of wage indexation, adjusted awards in line with Federal decisions. Since the abandonment of wage indexation, the State Commission has increased all State awards by amounts equivalent to the percentage movement in the Consumer Price Index applied to the State guaranteed minimum wage.

Minimum Wage Rates

All adult workers under Federal and State awards are guaranteed a minimum weekly wage. For information on the introduction of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males, and the subsequent extension of the principle to adult females, see the 1977 issue of the *Year Book*.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT MALES
(Source: Queensland Industrial Registrar's Office)
(\$)

Date of operation (a)	Amount	Date of operation (a)	Amount
<i>Federal awards, Brisbane</i>		<i>Queensland State awards</i>	
18 February 1978	111.70	27 February 1978	114.40
7 June 1978	113.20	12 June 1978	115.90
12 December 1978	117.70	11 December 1978	120.50
27 June 1979	121.50	27 June 1979	124.40
4 January 1980	127.00	7 January 1980	130.00
14 July 1980	132.30	14 July 1980	135.50
9 January 1981	137.20	12 January 1981	140.50
7 May 1981	142.10	11 May 1981	145.60
		30 November 1981	151.90
		21 June 1982	160.90
		20 December 1982	170.40

(a) Rates operative from beginning of first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

Award Rates of Pay Indexes

A new series of award rates of pay indexes, with a base year of 1976, was introduced in September 1982. The previous series was based on the occupation structure existing in 1954 and included only those awards relating solely or principally to wage earners. Consequently, it did not include most salary earners.

The new series has a wider coverage of award designations in keeping with the current occupation structure in which salary earners constitute a significant proportion of total employees. For a fuller description of the indexes, reference should be made to the ABS publication *Award Rates of Pay Indexes* (Catalogue No. 6312.0).

The next table shows indexes of award rates of pay, applicable to adult males and adult females, within specific groups of industries.

AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS (b), QUEENSLAND
(Base of Each Index: June 1976 = 100.0)

Industry group	At 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
ADULT MALES						
Mining	109.7	116.3	124.2	132.7	153.3	173.0
Manufacturing	110.8	117.9	127.8	138.2	158.9	182.3
Electricity, gas, and water	110.2	117.2	125.7	132.1	150.5	176.2
Construction	110.4	117.8	126.8	135.0	152.2	181.2
Wholesale trade	110.7	117.9	128.3	137.0	157.2	181.9
Retail trade	110.9	118.1	127.2	135.3	156.1	178.7
Transport and storage	109.4	116.6	125.4	134.9	152.1	175.0
Communication	109.6	116.5	127.1	137.4	157.1	179.3
Finance, property and business services	114.8	122.0	130.9	142.0	158.9	179.5
Public administration and defence	109.2	116.1	124.6	132.6	149.2	175.7
Community services	110.5	118.0	126.8	136.9	155.7	176.7
Recreation, personal and other services	110.9	118.0	126.7	136.6	154.7	176.2
All industries	110.5	117.7	126.9	136.2	155.1	179.0
ADULT FEMALES						
Manufacturing	111.1	118.2	127.2	134.1	157.6	179.6
Wholesale trade	114.4	121.8	133.0	139.0	164.4	185.5
Retail trade	110.7	117.9	126.0	132.2	155.1	174.7
Communication	109.3	116.2	124.7	135.1	151.3	169.6
Finance, property and business services	110.1	117.2	125.3	134.0	155.4	173.1
Public administration and defence	110.1	117.4	126.1	135.1	152.8	178.5
Community services	109.7	116.6	125.3	136.7	154.8	177.3
All industries	110.6	117.7	126.5	135.3	155.7	176.5

(a) Weighted average minimum rate payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) for wage and salary earners.

(b) Excluding the permanent defence forces and employees in agriculture, services to agriculture, and in private households.

Wage Rates and Average Weekly Earnings

Estimates of average weekly earnings are obtained from surveys of weekly earnings conducted each quarter since September 1981. Prior to September 1981, quarterly information on average earnings was obtained from employment and wages data recorded on monthly payroll tax returns.

The following table shows the comparison of the movement in indexes of guaranteed minimum wage, award rates of pay, and average weekly earnings for Queensland.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS INDEXES, QUEENSLAND
(Base of Each Index: June 1976 = 100.0)

At 30 June	Adult males		All males average weekly earnings (c)
	Guaranteed minimum wage (a)	Award rates of pay (b)(c)	
1977	112.9	110.5	109.4
1978	120.2	117.7	120.4
1979	129.0	126.9	128.6
1980	134.9	136.2	139.6
1981	151.0	155.1	162.0
1982	166.9	179.0	191.5

(a) State awards in South-Eastern Division.

(b) Weighted average minimum rate payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) for wage and salary earners.

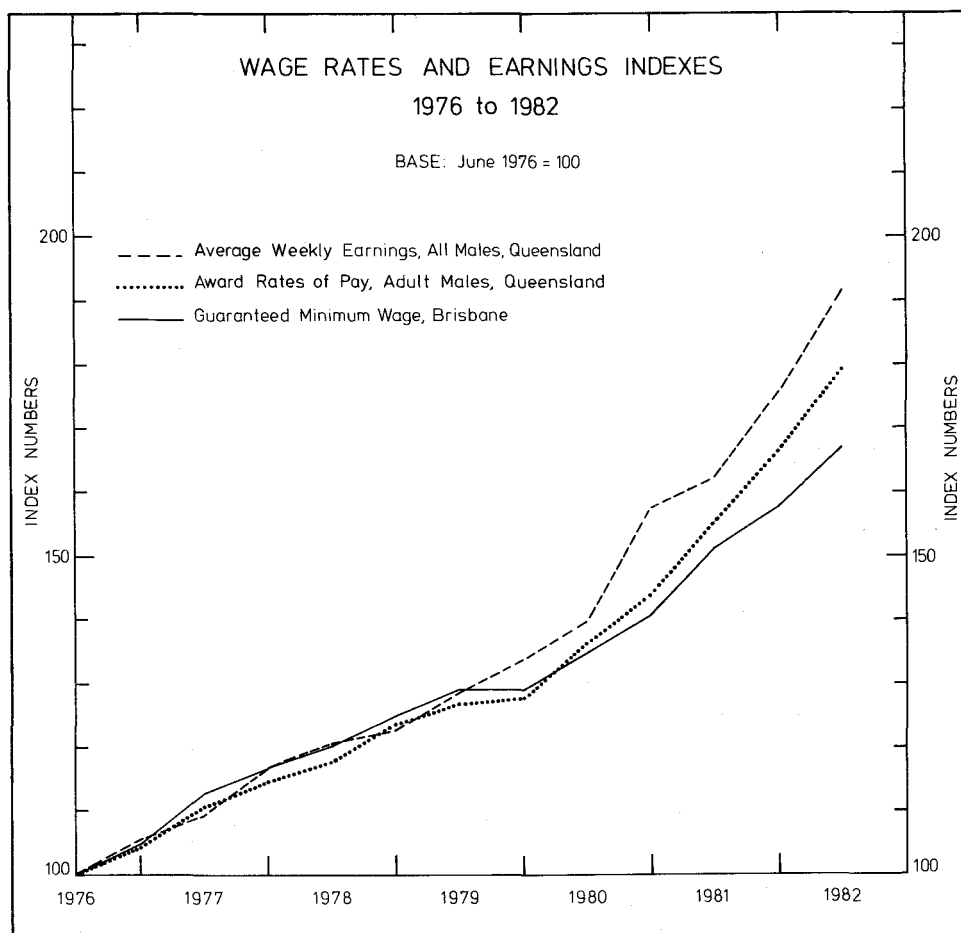
(c) Excluding the permanent defence forces and employees in agriculture, services to agriculture, and in private households.

Movements since 1976 in the guaranteed minimum wage, award rates of pay, and average weekly earnings indexes are presented below in diagrammatic form. For each series, actual money rates have been converted to index numbers on the common base of June 1976 = 100.

4 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the *Factories and Shops Act* 1960–1982 and other legislation, as well as awards and agreements of the State and Federal industrial authorities. Such legislation and awards include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in all occupations and in all forms of industry.

Industrial awards and agreements include, in addition to wage rates, provisions for such matters as hours of work, sick leave, annual leave, long service leave, overtime, special allowances or rates for certain conditions of work (e.g. for dangerous or specially dirty work, working in confined spaces, etc.), rest pauses, meal hours, etc.



Hours

A standard working week is prescribed in all awards and overtime rates are usually required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the

'spread' of hours where broken time is worked and outside of which extra payments are required. In some cases also, penalty rates are prescribed for work at week-ends or on public holidays even though the standard working hours have not been exceeded.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any State or Federal award are 40 per week. An exception is made for employees in agriculture, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, and certain other employees for whom a working week may be determined by the Arbitration Commission. The number of hours prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States.

Leave

Paid annual, long service, and sick leave are prescribed under awards of the Federal and State industrial authorities. In those cases where such leave is not prescribed, because employees are paid on an hourly basis or where work is of a seasonal or intermittent nature, compensating loadings are usually added to wage rates.

Annual Leave

For all State and most Federal awards, continuous shift workers are entitled to five weeks' and other workers to four weeks' annual leave with either a 17½ per cent loading on annual leave pay to be calculated at an award rate, or annual leave pay at an over-award rate, whichever is the greater.

Long Service Leave

Under State legislation workers are entitled to 13 weeks' leave after a period of 15 years' continuous service with the one employer. *Pro rata* leave is granted after 10 years' but less than 15 years' continuous service, providing employment is terminated for reasons other than serious misconduct. The legislation includes provision also for seasonal workers in sugar mills and meatworks, and extends also to persons in respect of whose employment no industrial award or agreement is in force. Certain awards of the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission provide for entitlement based on continuity of service within the one industry, such as local government, fire brigade, and ambulance employees, instead of continuity of service with the one employer.

Employers may be exempted from long service leave provisions by the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission if the terms of employment provide an entitlement to their employees which is not less favourable than those provided by legislation.

Workers employed under awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have similar entitlements to those provided under State legislation. *Pro rata* rights apply after 10 years' service.

Sick Leave

These entitlements vary, the minimum being eight working days per completed year. In some cases, sick leave is non-cumulative; in some cases it is cumulative for a restricted number of years; in other cases it is cumulative for an unrestricted period. For a period of employment of less than one year, *pro rata* leave is applied.

Holidays

Persons working on authorised public holidays and on any additional holidays proclaimed on a State-wide basis or applicable to a specified locality, generally receive penalty rates under their awards. In some awards, however, no penalty rates apply but the award provides for some benefit in lieu of penalty rates.

5 SURVEYS OF EARNINGS AND HOURS OF EMPLOYEES

October Surveys

Sample surveys in respect of most employers subject to pay-roll tax are conducted as at the last pay period in October. The object of the surveys is to obtain data for the calculation of average weekly earnings and hours worked, and information on overtime etc., for adult and junior workers of both sexes.

All wage and salary earners are represented, except for defence personnel, employees in agriculture and private domestic service, waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to pay-roll tax.

Comparison from year to year is affected by sampling variability and also by the employers' varying interpretations of the definitions as regards the allocation of employees between the classes 'managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff' and 'all other full-time employees'.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS: FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	October					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>Average weekly ordinary time earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	135.90	156.60	169.10	180.40	194.50	222.60
Other manufacturing	138.20	156.50	174.20	182.90	198.30	222.00
Total manufacturing	137.30	156.50	172.30	182.00	196.80	222.30
Non-manufacturing	148.00	174.80	189.20	206.60	219.80	247.50
All industry groups	145.30	170.10	184.50	200.20	213.90	241.30
Junior males	82.80	96.50	104.90	113.80	118.90	134.90
Adult females	125.20	148.80	165.20	174.30	190.60	214.50
Junior females	78.60	91.60	102.60	106.80	118.90	130.60
<i>Average weekly overtime earnings</i>						
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	13.80	18.20	13.80	17.50	20.50	24.50
Other manufacturing	23.50	23.90	25.50	21.20	29.40	35.30
Total manufacturing	19.70	21.70	21.20	19.80	25.90	30.90
Non-manufacturing	12.10	13.50	15.40	17.80	18.40	24.20
All industry groups	14.00	15.60	17.00	18.30	20.30	25.90
Junior males	3.60	4.30	4.80	5.70	7.20	8.50
Adult females	2.40	2.50	2.70	2.40	3.50	4.30
Junior females	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	2.60	(a)
<i>Average weekly total earnings</i>						
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	149.60	174.80	182.90	197.90	215.00	247.10
Other manufacturing	161.60	180.40	199.70	204.10	227.80	257.30
Total manufacturing	156.90	178.20	193.60	201.80	222.70	253.10
Non-manufacturing	160.10	188.30	204.60	224.70	238.20	271.70
All industry groups	159.30	185.70	201.50	218.80	234.20	267.20
Junior males	86.30	100.80	109.70	119.50	126.00	143.40
Adult females	127.60	151.30	167.90	176.80	194.00	218.80
Junior females	79.60	92.60	103.60	107.70	121.50	134.00
<i>Average weekly total hours paid for</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	39.7	40.8	40.2	40.4	40.8	40.6
Other manufacturing	42.0	42.0	41.6	40.6	41.5	42.1
Total manufacturing	41.1	41.5	41.1	40.5	41.2	41.5
Non-manufacturing	39.7	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.9	40.4
All industry groups	40.1	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.7
Junior males	39.3	39.6	39.8	39.8	39.9	40.1
Adult females	38.4	38.4	38.4	37.9	38.3	38.1
Junior females	38.7	38.7	38.9	38.7	39.1	38.8

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS: FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND—continued**

Particulars	October					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<i>Average weekly overtime hours paid for</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adult males						
Metal products, machinery, and equipment ..	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.6
Other manufacturing	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.5	3.6
Total manufacturing	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.2
Non-manufacturing	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4
All industry groups	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6
Junior males	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4
Adult females	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Junior females	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	(a)	(a)
<i>Average total hourly earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult males						
Manufacturing	3.82	4.29	4.71	4.98	5.41	6.10
Non-manufacturing	4.03	4.72	5.12	5.59	5.97	6.73
All industry groups	3.97	4.61	5.00	5.43	5.81	6.57
Junior males	2.20	2.55	2.76	3.00	3.16	3.58
Adult females	3.32	3.94	4.37	4.66	5.07	5.74
Junior females	2.06	2.39	2.66	2.78	3.11	3.45

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

The next table shows the average weekly earnings for male managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff in private employment.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: FULL-TIME MALE MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF, PRIVATE
EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(\$)**

Particulars	October					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Manufacturing groups	247.40	281.10	311.20	305.30	346.70	408.70
Non-manufacturing groups	252.70	279.60	307.40	326.60	358.80	401.10
All groups	251.40	280.00	308.40	320.00	355.60	402.90

May Surveys

Surveys of this kind were introduced to meet the growing demand for a wider range of statistics relating to the distribution and composition of earnings and hours of employees. The survey also provides information relating to the incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Separate stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax, non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax, and Local Government Authorities are used, while Commonwealth and State Government bodies are fully enumerated. The majority of employers selected are requested to supply relevant details on separate questionnaires for only a sample of their employees.

All wage and salary earners are represented except for members of the defence forces, employees in agriculture and private domestic service, waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to pay-roll tax.

Because of differences in scope and definition, the results of the May Surveys are not directly comparable with those of other surveys and series such as the October Survey of Earnings and Hours of Employees, and the quarterly series of Average Weekly Earnings. In the October Surveys for instance, adults include persons under 21 years of age paid at adult rates while in the May Survey such persons are included with others under 21 years of age.

The following table shows the composition of average weekly earnings and average weekly hours paid for, for full-time non-managerial employees in Queensland.

COMPOSITION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR:
FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1981

Particulars	Males		Females	
	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours
Persons aged 21 years and over	\$	No.	\$	No.
Average weekly earnings and hours	295.20	41.1	237.50	38.4
Ordinary time				
Award or agreed base rate of pay	251.50	38.5	226.20	38.0
Payment by measured result and other pay	16.10		6.80	
Overtime	27.60		4.50	
Persons aged under 21 years				
Average weekly earnings and hours	165.70	39.7	147.80	39.5
Ordinary time				
Award or agreed base rate of pay	142.20	38.3	143.20	38.9
Payment by measured result and other pay	12.80		1.10	
Overtime	10.70		3.50	

The next table shows the distribution of weekly earnings for full-time adult (persons aged 21 years and over) non-managerial employees paid for a full week.

FULL-TIME ADULT (a) NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES PAID FOR A FULL WEEK:
WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1981

Weekly earnings groups	Males		Females	
	Per cent of employees	Cumulative proportion of total	Per cent of employees	Cumulative proportion of total
\$	%	%	%	%
Under 160	1.9	1.9	5.0	5.0
160 and under 170	1.8	3.7		10.9
170 and under 180		6.9		17.6
180 and under 190	3.8	10.7	8.8	26.4
190 and under 200	5.8	16.5	11.4	37.8
200 and under 210	5.5	22.0	9.0	46.8
210 and under 220	6.0	28.0	14.2	61.0
220 and under 230	5.1	33.1		72.4
230 and under 240	11.6	44.7		80.2
240 and under 260	9.4	54.1	7.8	86.7
260 and under 280	8.8	62.9	13.4	..
280 and under 300	15.2	78.1		..
300 and under 350	9.3	87.4		..
350 and under 400	12.5	..		
400 and over				
Total	100.0	..	100.0	..

(a) Aged 21 years and over.

6 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Safety

Most of the legislation regarding industrial safety is administered by the Department of Employment and Labour Relations, although other departments hold responsibilities in certain areas. The safety regulations relating to the safety of shops, factories, and offices are not contained by any universal industrial legislation but are covered by a number of Acts, the principal Acts being the *Factories and Shops Act* 1960–1982 and the *Inspection of Machinery Act* 1951–1982. Safety regulations for other industries are mentioned in the respective sections of the *Year Book*.

Industrial Accidents

Detailed information on industrial accidents in Queensland, on a date of occurrence basis, has been compiled since 1972. Statistics relate to compensative accidents covered by the *Workers' Compensation Act 1916-1982* and are restricted to fatal injuries, permanent disabilities, and those accidents causing an absence from work of one shift or more. Accidents involving medical expenses only are not recorded. Statistics do not include all self-employed persons who are not obliged to insure.

Details of the total number of work injuries and occupational diseases showing the number of fatal, permanent, and temporary disabilities, as well as injuries sustained on journeys to or from work or in recess periods are given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fatal work injuries	45	3	48	48	3	51	65	4	69
Fatal diseases	32	—	32	39	2	41	32	—	32
Permanently disabling work injuries	522	35	557	543	38	581	520	48	568
Permanently disabling diseases	167	1	168	152	—	152	186	1	187
Temporarily disabling work injuries	52,111	6,450	58,561	50,083	6,526	56,609	55,543	7,229	62,772
Temporarily disabling diseases	1,014	310	1,324	850	275	1,125	834	236	1,070
Injuries sustained on journey to or from work	1,365	449	1,814	1,621	525	2,146	1,954	708	2,662
Injuries incurred during recess periods	98	28	126	94	34	128	132	40	172

Industrial accidents giving the extent of disability and the number of days lost are shown in the next table. The information relates to work injuries only, i.e. accidents occurring in a person's hours of work, excluding occupational diseases.

WORK INJURIES BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Industry group	All injuries	Extent of disability			Days lost, temporary disability
		Fatal	Permanent	Temporary	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	2,639	11	38	2,590	100,031
Mining (including quarrying)	2,602	7	17	2,578	53,831
Meat products manufacturing	9,493	1	82	9,410	240,736
Other food, beverages, and tobacco manufacturing	2,524	4	24	2,496	51,811
Wood, wood products, and furniture manufacturing	2,250	..	49	2,201	46,663
Fabricated metal products manufacturing	3,196	..	33	3,163	52,095
Transport equipment manufacturing	2,939	1	25	2,913	54,841
Construction	10,495	16	89	10,390	274,054
Wholesale and retail	7,911	9	52	7,850	161,907
Transport and storage	4,039	10	34	3,995	113,679
Other industries	15,321	10	125	15,186	347,412
Total	63,409	69	568	62,772	1,497,060

Workers' Compensation Insurance

In Queensland workers' compensation insurance is, by law, confined solely to the Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland which commenced operation on 1 July 1978. Prior to that date workers' compensation insurance was the responsibility of the State Government Insurance Office.

Under the *Workers' Compensation Act 1916-1982* all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the Police Force and the Commonwealth Government Public Service (separately provided for under other legislation), are entitled to compensation for personal injury arising out of or in the course of employment. The term personal injury also refers to a

disease which is contracted, aggravated, or accelerated in the course of employment, whether at or away from the place of employment, to which the employment was a contributing factor.

Under the Act the amount of money payable for a fatal injury of a breadwinner is \$40,640, plus the sum of \$740 in respect of each year or part of a year comprising the period commencing on the date of death of the worker and terminating on the date on which a dependent child attains the age of 16 years or, in the case of a dependent student, 21 years, but in no case shall the amount paid in respect of each dependant exceed \$3,010. For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$40,640. The weekly rate of compensation payable for workers under any award or industrial agreement for the first 26 weeks of injury is the award or agreed rate. After 26 weeks the rate is the guaranteed minimum wage plus dependant allowances.

The next table gives details of operations under the Act for the last six years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION, QUEENSLAND
(Source: The Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland)

Particulars		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Intimated claims	No.	80,844	79,317	81,525	86,398	91,301	100,128
Claims (a)	\$	52,229,540	59,061,319	75,373,416	79,484,893	94,340,452	129,886,707
Premiums (b)	\$	68,731,326	74,860,376	67,176,510	81,738,536	95,934,617	123,730,588

(a) Payments during the year adjusted for estimated outstanding claims at beginning and end of year. which amounted to \$41,911,918 in 1981-82.

(b) After distribution of bonuses

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Industrial Accidents (6301.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Labour Statistics (6101.0) (*annual*)

Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0) (*quarterly*)

Earnings and Hours of Employees (6304.0) (*annual*)

Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition (6306.0) (*annual*)

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) (6310.0) (*annual*)

Award Rates of Pay Indexes (6312.0) (*monthly*)

Industrial Disputes (6322.0) (*quarterly*)

Trade Union Statistics (6323.0) (*annual*)

Chapter 14

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives available statistics on the transport industry followed by a summary of postal, telecommunication, radio, and television service statistics.

As an integrated census of the transport industry has not yet been carried out, the statistics available for most sections of the industry are not comprehensive. The chapter provides, however, details of sea transport and ports, broad statistics on railways, roads, road transport (limited mainly to the number of motor vehicles on the register and numbers of new motor vehicles registered in Queensland), road traffic accident statistics, and some statistics on air services.

Until a major collection of the transport industry is conducted (the first major collection within the integrated economic framework is planned for 1983-84), the only comprehensive statistics of employment in the industry are available from the Census of Population and Housing. The most recent figures, from the Population Census at 30 June 1981, show 58,000 persons engaged in the transport and storage industry (or 6.1 per cent of the total employed persons). Of these, 21,700 were engaged in road transport, 21,300 in rail transport, 5,200 in water transport, 5,600 in air transport, and the remaining 4,200 in storage and other forms of transport. In addition to persons directly employed in the industry there are those in the wholesale and retail trade employed in selling motor vehicles, accessories, petrol, and oils, as well as those engaged in the manufacture, assembly, or repair of rail and road vehicles, aircraft, or ships.

2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Sea transport is of importance to Queensland because of the trade through the ports which principally export minerals, meat, sugar, and grain from the adjacent regions and import petroleum, iron and steel, and fertilisers in return.

Principal Ports

The Port of Brisbane is one of Queensland's major ports, having two large oil refineries with berths for large tankers, and the largest commercial dry dock in Australia, Cairncross, taking ships up to 85,000 deadweight tons. Facilities to handle containerised cargo and bulk sugar, minerals, etc. are also provided.

Following the decision to develop a deeper and more modern port at Fisherman Islands at the mouth of the Brisbane River, the Port of Brisbane Authority was set up in 1976 for the

management and control of the new port. The new wharf and container facilities, with a loading capacity of 3m tonnes a year were officially opened in November 1981.

The Port of Brisbane Authority has almost finalised construction of the facilities for the second Container Terminal at Fisherman Islands. Construction of the Transitional Coal Wharf, together with the Barge Unloading Facility, proceeded during the year. This complex was in operation towards the end of 1982. Dredging and reclamation work continues to reclaim lands which will in future be leased to port-related industries in the area.

The river port of Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan. Bundaberg has a deep-water port and a bulk sugar and molasses terminal. Urangan and Bundaberg have bulk oil storage installations.

Gladstone is the Queensland port which handled the largest volume of cargo during 1981-82. Exports of 12.2m tonnes (including 9.2m tonnes of coal and 2.1m tonnes of alumina) and imports of 6.9m tonnes (including 5.8m tonnes of bauxite ore) made a total of 19.1m tonnes of cargo handled through the port in 1981-82. The proposed development of new central Queensland coalfields has created a need for even more modern facilities than exist at present to handle larger quantities of coal. In May 1980 the Clinton coal loading facility was opened, Stage 1 of which, costing \$28m, is handling coal from the Gregory and Blackwater Mines. A contract worth about \$4m has been let for the construction of Stockpile No. 6 at the facility which will give it a total storage capacity of 1.8m tonnes of coal. As well as coal and bauxite ore, the port is equipped to handle grain, oil, etc. in bulk.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the port for Rockhampton, which is 64 kilometres distant. It is a bulk oil storage terminal as well as a container terminal. The chief exports are bulk salt and bulk tallow. Meat, which was formerly the main export item, is now mainly shipped through the larger container ports of Brisbane and Sydney.

Mackay, an artificial deep-water port, has bulk sugar handling installations, bulk oil storage facilities, and a containerised general cargo terminal. Total storage capacity of the bulk sugar terminal is 727,000 tonnes, making it the largest in the world. In 1982 work was completed on the new grain export terminal consisting of four 2,700 tonne silos, rail and road receiving facilities, road outlet facility, amenities building, rail loop, and grain drier. Total estimated expenditure for the project was \$5.4m. The new Erakala-Mackay Harbour rail link, built by Queensland Railways at a cost of \$9.7m, was opened in September 1981. This connection forms part of a heavy transport corridor located so as to skirt the city and overcome the traffic and environmental problems associated with long trains transporting materials to and from the port.

Just south of Mackay lies the port of Hay Point. The handling of coal since 1971 from the Goonyella, Peak Downs, and Saraji fields through Hay Point has increased to such an extent that it has become the leading Queensland port in terms of volume of cargo exported with 15.2 tonnes during 1981-82. In June 1980 the State Government gave approval for the calling of tenders for the construction of the first stage of coal export facilities at Hay Point, which will duplicate the existing facilities. The second terminal, to be known as the Dalrymple Bay Terminal, will have a Stage 1 capacity of 15m tonnes a year. Completion of Stage 1 is scheduled for July 1983, with an estimated final cost of \$227m. Stage 2 of the terminal will be constructed when required to give throughput capacity up to a maximum of 30m tonnes a year.

Bowen, on the shores of Port Denison, is another port principally engaged in exporting coal to Japan.

At 30 June 1982, \$41m had been spent on the construction of the Abbot Point Coal Facility (north of Bowen) which will export the coal from the Newlands and Collinsville mines. Stage 1 of the facility, which will have a throughput capacity of 6.5m tonnes a year and will cost approximately \$175m, is scheduled to be operational in early 1984. Additional stages of the facility will increase the capacity to 10m, then 24m tonnes a year when required.

Townsville is a major Queensland port situated on Cleveland Bay. Ten berths suitable for overseas ships are provided inside two breakwaters. All berths are accessible by road and three are fully integrated with the State railway system. Specialised bulk handling installations are available for sugar, zinc concentrates, and oil; and a roll-on-roll-off wharf terminal has been constructed for container and vehicular cargo. A diverse range of cargoes is handled and exports include sugar, lead, refined copper, molasses, and meat.

The ports of Lucinda north of Townsville, and Innisfail (Mourilyan) are equipped with bulk sugar handling plants. The port of Lucinda has been upgraded by the completion of a new wharf extending 5.8 km offshore and an additional bulk sugar storage shed, at a total cost of \$51.3m.

Cairns, on Trinity Bay, has bulk sugar handling facilities and a containerised general cargo terminal. In the area of Smith's Creek, works were carried out to include construction of a commercial fisherman's base, further reclamation including roads, drainage, etc., and construction of two roll-on-roll-off container handling facilities.

Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, is the port for locally-mined bauxite. Cargo handled during 1981-82 totalled 10.3m tonnes. Smaller ports include Thursday Island, the Gulf ports of Normanton, Burketown, and Karumba, and Cooktown, Quintell Beach (formerly Portland Roads), and Cape Flattery on the north-east coast.

The State Government subsidises a general cargo shipping service between ports in the Gulf of Carpentaria and on the east coast.

Port Control

The ports of Bowen, Bundaberg, Cairns, Gladstone, Mackay, Rockhampton, and Townsville are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, excluding the Port of Brisbane (administered by the Port of Brisbane Authority), are controlled by the Harbours Corporation, Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other seven ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

The Gold Coast Waterways Authority was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1979. The Authority has the powers and functions of a Harbour Board and has assumed control of the harbour functions in the Gold Coast Waterways, previously controlled by the Port of Brisbane Authority and the Harbours Corporation of Queensland. The Authority's first task was to take over existing planning for the trained river entrance of the Nerang River, and to present a strategic plan for long-term development of the Southport Spit and the adjacent Broadwater to provide increased small craft facilities.

Port of Brisbane Finances

The volume of trade through the Port of Brisbane was 12,548,818 revenue tonnes for the 1981-82 financial year. This represented an increase of 10.8 per cent on that of the previous year. Revenue collected from harbour dues, the Authority's main source of income, was \$10,861,303. Total income for the period was \$24,264,649, while expenditure amounted to \$21,790,363, resulting in a net profit from operations of \$2,474,286. General development costs for establishing the new port at Fisherman Islands were \$8,372,958.

The total number of private vessels to make use of the Cairncross Dockyard decreased from 28 in 1980-81 to 14 in 1981-82. Income from dockyard activities amounted to \$6,153,011, while expenditure totalled \$7,032,679.

Small Boat Facilities

The Department of Harbours and Marine is responsible for the development of small craft facilities and has established a fund for this purpose. During 1981-82 expenditure from this fund on such works as maintenance and construction of boat harbours, jetties, boat ramps, lights, beacons, etc. amounted to \$1,450,805.

unset behind the Singing Ship
aints the sky a strange colour,
Churchill Lookout, Emu Point.

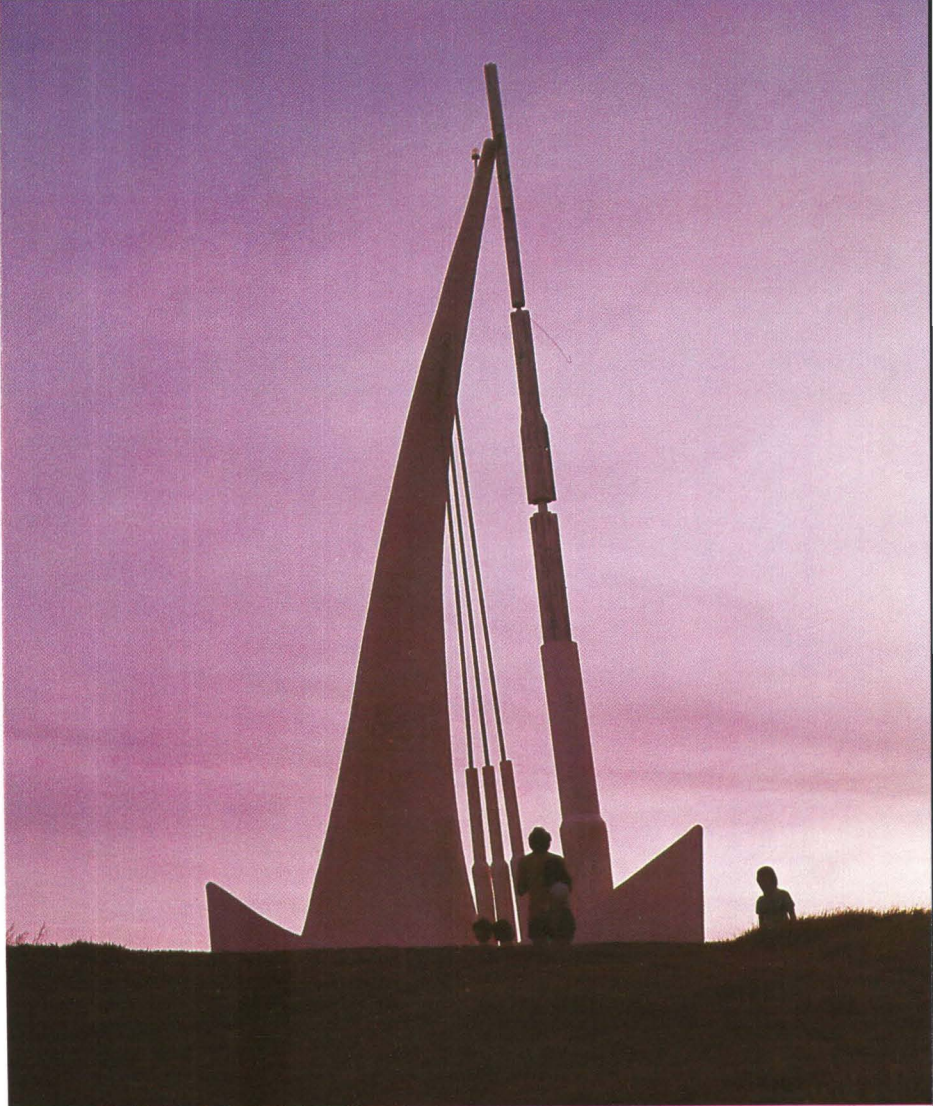
TOURISM—Chapter 24

Photo: Sharyn K. Marken

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Chapter 16

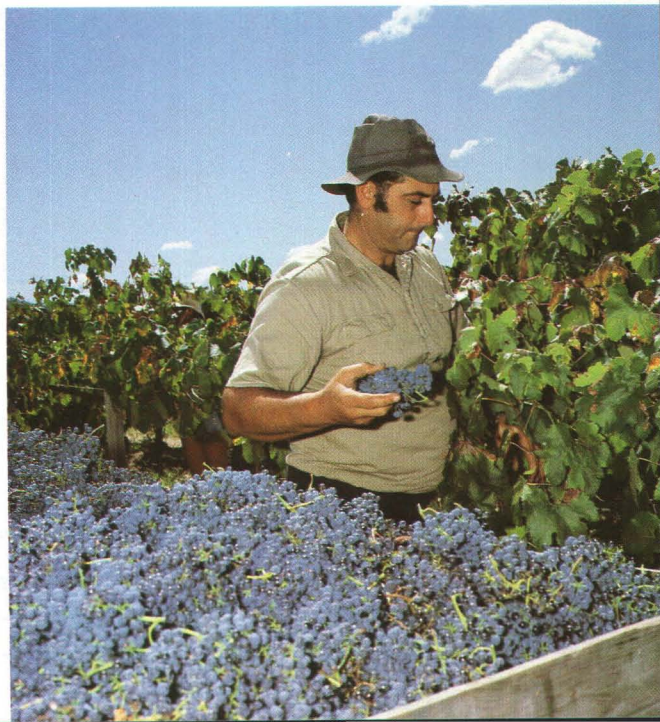
Photos: State Public Relations Bureau



Harvesting brussels sprouts, Stanthorpe area



Harvesting grapes, Stanthorpe area





Cargo Discharged and Shipped

The next table shows overseas cargo movements at Queensland ports.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: OVERSEAS CARGO, 1980-81

Port	Cargo loaded		Cargo discharged	
	revenue tonnes '000	gross wt tonnes '000	revenue tonnes '000	gross wt tonnes '000
Brisbane	1,514	1,460	2,007	1,516
Bundaberg	284	284	—	—
Gladstone	10,124	10,124	698	697
Rockhampton	24	22	18	18
Hay Point	14,964	14,964	—	—
Mackay	629	629	82	82
Bowen	308	308	—	—
Townsville	931	931	651	596
Lucinda	333	333	—	—
Innisfail (Mourilyan)	429	429	—	—
Cairns	454	452	30	29
Cape Flattery	274	274	—	—
Weipa	3,978	3,978	48	47
Karumba	—	—	30	30
Thursday Island	89	89	2	2
Total	34,336	34,279	3,567	3,019

Cargo statistics as shown in the tables are recorded in both 'revenue' tonnes and in 'gross weight' tonnes.

- (i) A revenue tonne is the unit of quantity used predominantly in the shipping industry. It is the basis on which freight is charged and is obtained by adding mass (tonnes weight) and volume (cubic metres) units.
- (ii) Gross weight is the total weight of cargo, excluding the weight of containers, irrespective of the basis on which freight is charged.

The next table shows cargo loaded for overseas from Queensland and cargo from overseas discharged at Queensland ports by broad trade area groups.

SHIPPING CARGO: DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED OVERSEAS BY
MAJOR TRADE AREAS, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Cargo	North America (a)	South America	Europe, U.S.S.R.	Africa	Asia	Other (b)	Total
Loaded							
Revenue tonnes '000	2,637	182	7,605	22	23,722	166	34,336
Gross weight tonnes '000	2,632	181	7,600	21	23,700	143	34,279
Discharged							
Revenue tonnes '000	759	5	91	33	2,456	223	3,567
Gross weight tonnes '000	632	4	64	31	2,069	218	3,019

(a) Including Hawaii.

(b) Including Papua New Guinea, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, and Antarctica.

3 RAILWAYS

For a detailed account of the early history of the Queensland railways, the reader is referred to the 1970 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Queensland's first railway line was opened in 1865. It extended for 35 kilometres from Ipswich to Bigge's Camp (now known as Grandchester). From its start the railway was a government-owned 1,067 millimetre gauge system and has remained so ever since.

The opening of the Ipswich-Bigge's Camp section touched off what has been described as an epidemic of railway fever throughout the Colony and four more sections of line between Ipswich and Toowoomba had been constructed by the end of 1867.

The first section of what was then known as the Great Northern Railway, between Rockhampton and Westwood, a distance of 53 kilometres, was completed in 1867. The Ipswich-Brisbane section was opened as far as Oxley Point in February 1875 and the first passenger train left Brisbane for Ipswich in June that year. The first section of the line west from Townsville, 137 kilometres to Charters Towers, was opened in 1882.

In 1921, the planned North-South rail link was opened as far as Mackay and in 1924 work was completed on the system between Cairns and Brisbane to provide Australia's longest unbroken railway at that time.

Work on the Queensland section of the interstate uniform 1,435 millimetre gauge line from South Brisbane was commenced in 1926. The South Brisbane to Kyogle (N.S.W.) link was opened in 1930.

At 30 June 1982, the Queensland Railways system consisted of 9,969 kilometres of line, of which 9,858 kilometres were 1,067 millimetre gauge and 111 kilometres were 1,435 millimetre gauge.

Railway Planning and Development

The design phase of the Queensland Railway's first formal Corporate Plan was completed in December 1981 and submitted to Cabinet in March 1982.

During 1982, rail development projects relating to coal haulage continued to be the dominant area for assessment. Projects worked on included those concerned with the Yarrabee, Boundary Hill, Collinsville, German Creek, Curragh, Laleham, Blair Athol, Oaky Creek, Riverside, Newlands, West Moreton and Rylance, Macalister, Theodore, and Baralaba coalfields.

The consultancy commission, established in June 1980 to authorise the preliminary design for electrification of the section from Brisbane to Gladstone and detailed design of the section from Gladstone to Blackwater, completed the design phase in December 1981. The main line electrification project can now be activated immediately authorisation is given to proceed and funding is allocated.

Brisbane Suburban System

In the Brisbane area, major improvements are in progress or are planned for the suburban system. The first of these to be completed was the cross-river rail link between South Brisbane and Roma Street Stations which was opened on 18 November 1978.

Electrification of the Brisbane Suburban System is proceeding, with the expenditure of \$52.9m in 1981-82 bringing the total expenditure to June on all electrification projects to \$192.4m. Electric services commenced on the Darra-Ferny Grove section (Stage 1) in November 1979, on the Darra-Ipswich section (Stage 2) in September 1980, and on the Roma Street-Kingston and Mayne-Shorncliffe sections (Stage 3) in September 1982. Electrification of the Exhibition line has been completed and electrified services were operated to the 1982 Brisbane Exhibition. Stage 4 of the electrification program, the Lota and Petrie lines, is expected to be completed during 1983.

Parliamentary approval was given on 1 April 1980 to the relevant documents for the extension of the Brisbane Suburban Rail system from Petrie to Kippa Ring, on the Redcliffe Peninsula, and from Lota to Thorneside. The proposed new lines will be 12 kilometres and 2.2 kilometres, respectively, in length. It is estimated the Kippa Ring extension will cost \$17m and

the Thorneside extension \$3m. A contract for the earthworks and bridge works on the Lota-Thorneside extension was awarded in June 1981 and work is in progress.

Rolling Stock

The fleet of locomotives in service at 30 June 1982, totalled 573; an increase of 14 when compared with the number in the previous year. A contract has been let for the supply of a further 53 locomotives. Wagons on the books of the Department at the end of the financial year totalled 24,120, an increase of 373 over the total of the previous year. Wagons of various types, principally bulk coal wagons, numbering 1,558 are on order.

Deliveries of 27 three-car electric multiple units had been made, and these units placed in service at the end of the financial year. A further 33 units are on order.

The order for five first-class and five economy class sitting cars has been completed, and these units are in operation on Sunlander trains. Progressive deliveries of 10 single sleeping berth compartment roomette cars will be made during 1982-83.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK
(Source: Queensland Railway Department)

At 30 June	Diesel locomotives				Cars	Rail motors, trailers, etc.	Brake vans	Wagons
	Electric	Hydraulic	Mechanical	Total				
1977	429	73	13	515	935	69	156	23,150
1978	446	73	4	523	922	68	155	23,137
1979	455	73	4	532	939	68	171	22,957
1980	474	73	4	551	955	68	173	23,413
1981	482	73	4	559	962	68	186	23,747
1982	496	73	4	573	(a) 987	68	192	24,120

(a) Including electric multiple units totalling 81 cars (27 × 3).

Summary of Operations

The following details of traffic include the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway. The Queensland section of the Uniform Gauge Railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railways Commissioner.

Coaching traffic, which includes passenger, parcel, mail, and miscellaneous traffic, provided 5.4 per cent of the total earnings in 1981-82. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 4.4 per cent.

Average earnings per passenger train-kilometre in 1981-82 were \$2.98 for suburban services and \$2.42 for country services. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 62 per cent of metropolitan travellers and 39 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers in 1981-82.

Overall passenger patronage again showed an increase; an improvement of 7.4 per cent over that in 1980-81. Patronage on the suburban system is continually monitored and a general increase has been registered, with the greatest improvement occurring on the electrified section from Ipswich to Ferny Grove.

Goods traffic provided 92 per cent of the total earnings in 1981-82.

Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 1,067 millimetre gauge lines has risen from 317 tonnes in 1953-54 to 1,095 tonnes in 1981-82.

Railings of livestock during 1981-82 increased by 36,237 tonnes when compared with the previous year with a consequent increase in revenue of \$3,737,121. Wool carried in 1981-82 was 25,118 tonnes which was 4,194 tonnes greater than in the previous year.

Coal and coke carried in 1981-82 totalled 30,066,544 tonnes which was 324,187 tonnes more than in 1980-81.

The next table shows details of the earnings, working expenses, and traffic operations of the Queensland railways, including the operations of the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
(Source: Queensland Railway Department)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Lines open km	9,796	9,787	9,789	9,904	9,932	9,969
Traffic train-kilometres '000 km	30,206	30,199	32,100	32,589	31,282	32,696
Train-kilometres per kilometre open km	3,084	3,086	3,279	3,291	3,150	3,280
Total earnings \$'000	262,561	273,551	310,418	352,700	416,796	520,265
Earnings per train-kilometre \$	8.69	9.06	9.67	10.82	13.32	15.91
Total working expenses (a) \$'000	299,868	337,762	365,070	422,503	486,126	588,051
Expenses per train-kilometre \$	9.93	11.18	11.37	12.96	15.54	17.99
Net revenue \$'000	-37,307	-64,211	-54,652	-69,803	-69,331	-67,786
Working expenses as % of earnings %	114.2	123.5	117.6	119.8	116.6	113.0
<i>Coaching traffic</i>						
Train-kilometres '000 km	7,381	7,261	7,632	8,203	8,262	8,498
Country '000 km	4,061	3,956	3,939	4,087	4,097	4,260
Suburban (b) '000 km	3,320	3,305	3,693	4,116	4,165	4,238
Passengers carried '000	31,054	29,231	27,275	29,482	31,873	34,237
Country '000	1,758	1,705	1,425	1,476	1,544	1,645
Suburban (b) '000	29,296	27,526	25,850	28,006	30,330	32,592
Earnings collected \$'000	16,936	16,979	18,562	21,237	24,292	27,855
Passengers \$'000	12,568	12,639	13,807	15,977	18,595	22,947
Country \$'000	5,962	6,069	6,444	7,498	8,514	10,298
Suburban (b) \$'000	6,607	6,570	7,364	8,479	10,080	12,649
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	4,368	4,340	4,755	5,260	5,697	4,908
<i>Goods traffic (c)</i>						
Train-kilometres '000 km	22,825	22,938	24,469	24,386	23,020	24,198
Freight carried '000 tonnes	34,237	34,155	36,542	38,440	41,504	43,659
Minerals (including coal) '000 tonnes	26,013	27,011	28,300	30,077	34,098	34,807
Agricultural produce '000 tonnes	3,986	3,019	3,580	3,849	3,113	4,092
Other goods '000 tonnes	3,476	3,203	3,449	3,670	3,674	4,106
Livestock '000 tonnes	761	921	1,212	844	619	655
Earnings collected \$'000	239,945	249,690	284,699	324,170	383,695	481,193
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	132,712	144,801	153,051	190,382	257,828	324,317
Agricultural produce \$'000	29,836	24,923	34,435	38,752	28,668	40,529
Other goods \$'000	61,149	59,150	66,661	73,898	81,381	96,792
Livestock \$'000	16,248	20,816	30,551	21,139	15,818	19,555
Average length of haul (d) km	304	302	296	295	286	298
Average gross load of goods trains (d) .. tonnes	932	936	935	974	1,054	1,095
Rents, refreshment rooms, etc. \$'000	5,679	6,881	7,157	7,293	8,809	11,217

(a) Excluding, from 1978-79, interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. (b) Metropolitan District only. (c) Excluding departmental traffic. (d) Excluding the Normanton Railway; and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

Divisional Operations

The Queensland railway system is divided into the four Divisions of South Eastern, South Western, Central, and Northern for administrative purposes. Details of divisional operations are given in the next table. Figures for the South Brisbane-Border (Uniform Gauge) Railway are included with those for the South Eastern Division.

During 1981-82 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$29,628,972. Of this, \$13,845,670 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remainder, \$10,373,151 or 65.7 per cent was expended in the South Eastern Division, \$702,635 (4.5 per cent) in the South Western Division, \$3,940,968 (25.0 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$766,548 (4.9 per cent) in the Northern Division.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1981-82
(Source: Queensland Railway Department)

Particulars	South Eastern Division (a)	South Western Division	Central Division	Northern Division	Total
Lines open km	1,539	2,182	3,206	3,042	9,969
Traffic train-kilometres .. '000 km	11,839	3,042	10,905	6,910	32,696
Train-kilometres per kilometre open km	7,693	1,394	3,401	2,272	3,280
Total earnings allotted \$'000	76,463	22,724	318,119	102,959	520,265
Earnings per train-kilometre \$	6.46	7.47	29.17	14.90	15.91
Total working expenses \$'000	(b) 204,234	59,730	196,052	128,035	588,051
Expenses per train-kilometre \$	17.25	19.64	17.98	18.53	17.99
Net revenue \$'000	-127,771	-37,006	122,067	-25,076	-67,786
Working expenses as % of earnings %	267.10	262.85	61.63	124.36	113.03
<i>Coaching traffic (c)</i>					
Passengers carried '000	33,780	38	86	332	34,237
Earnings collected \$'000	21,882	728	2,015	3,230	27,855
Passengers \$'000	18,418	444	1,397	2,687	22,947
Parcels, mails, etc. \$'000	3,464	284	618	542	4,909
<i>Goods traffic (c)</i>					
Freight carried '000 tonnes	3,868	1,452	31,663	6,676	43,659
Minerals (including coal) '000 tonnes	353	7	29,562	4,885	34,807
Agricultural produce '000 tonnes	284	1,247	1,401	1,160	4,092
Other goods '000 tonnes	3,208	75	459	364	4,106
Livestock '000 tonnes	22	124	242	268	655
Earnings collected \$'000	78,070	20,872	287,641	94,610	481,193
Minerals (including coal) \$'000	6,307	82	256,106	61,822	324,317
Agricultural produce \$'000	3,567	15,031	12,188	9,744	40,529
Other goods \$'000	67,604	2,440	12,116	14,631	96,792
Livestock \$'000	593	3,318	7,231	8,414	19,555
Rents, refreshment rooms, etc. .. \$'000	8,561	339	1,473	843	11,217

(a) Including Uniform Gauge (1,435 mm) Railway details.

(b) Excluding interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway.

(c) Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated. Departmental traffic is excluded.

Private Railways

At 30 June 1982, there was 6 kilometres of private railway open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. This line, the same gauge as the State railway system (1,067 millimetres), is operated by Bowen Consolidated Mines.

In addition there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills to carry sugar cane to the mills, but these were not open to public traffic.

4 URBAN PASSENGER SERVICES**Brisbane**

Public transport in Brisbane is provided by the Brisbane City Council, private bus operators, and, as covered in Section 3 of this chapter, the government railways. In 1969 the Brisbane City Council replaced the tramway and trolley bus system with a motor bus service. At 30 June 1982 the City Council operated 552 motor buses over 648 route kilometres, with a staff of 1,483 persons. The City Council motor buses carried 42,524,818 passengers in 1981-82.

Other Cities

In other cities and towns of Queensland passenger transport services are provided by motor buses operated either privately or as municipal services. The private bus industry in Queensland continues to receive financial assistance (\$2,732,166 in 1981-82) from the State Government under the *Urban Passenger Service Proprietors Assistance Act 1975-1978*.

Metropolitan Transit Authority

The Metropolitan Transit Authority was established by the *Metropolitan Transit Authority Act 1976-1979*. The Authority took over and continued the work of The Metropolitan Transit Project Board.

The function of the Authority is to provide a properly integrated and efficient system of public passenger transport for the City of Brisbane and adjacent areas and to that end the Authority is to formulate appropriate programs for submission to the Minister, and subject to approval by the Governor in Council is to implement approved programs, co-ordinate and assist public passenger transport services by approved means, enter into agreements directed to the improvement or expansion of public passenger transport services, and, if so approved, take over and operate such services.

The Authority has been given a comprehensive list of powers to enable it to discharge its function. These include the power to operate, by itself or in conjunction with another person, a public passenger transport service by land, water, or air, including a service by air-cushion vehicle.

A Planning Advisory Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Authority (or acting executive member), a person nominated by or on behalf of the Commonwealth, the Commissioner for Transport, the Commissioner for Railways, and the Commissioner for Main Roads was established to advise the Authority.

The major planning and research activity undertaken by the Authority in 1981-82 was the on-going production of a five-year Development Plan. The Plan will provide for the upgrading and improved integration of public transport. The Enoggera Bus-Rail Interchange was officially opened in April 1981 and provides a modern facility for bus-train and bus-bus passengers travelling between the city and suburbs in the Ferny Grove corridor. During 1982, new bus-bus interchanges were constructed at Wynnum and Capalaba.

New facilities for ferry terminals were provided during the year at Hawthorne and Bulimba.

During 1981-82 the Authority spent \$54.4m on capital works and \$0.2m on planning and research projects, making a total expenditure of \$54.6m.

5 ROADS

Road Lengths and Surface Types

Queensland roads, classified according to the nature of their construction and grouped by types of Local Authority Areas in which they are situated, are shown in the next table.

ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1981
(kilometres)

Local Authority	Surface type			Total formed roads	Unformed roads	All roads
	Sealed	Formed and surfaced	Formed only			
Brisbane	4,083	369	---	4,452	181	4,633
Other cities	4,963	199	845	6,007	620	6,627
Towns	463	99	57	619	340	959
Shires	38,053	33,814	55,460	127,327	21,435	148,762
Total	47,562	34,481	56,362	138,405	22,576	160,981

Finance for Roads

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the

expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State and Commonwealth Governments from government funds.

Since 1923 Commonwealth Government funds have been made available to the States for roads, firstly by the provision of a fixed annual amount, then from 1931 on a basis associated with the yield from the tax on petrol, and from 1959 by way of basic grants plus additional amounts on a \$1 for \$1 basis subject to certain conditions.

Funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for 1981-82 were mainly by way of grants under the *Roads Grants Act* 1981 and the *Transport Planning and Research (Financial Assistance) Act* 1977.

The amount of \$139,361,000 received by Queensland during 1981-82 as contribution in respect of the basic grant and additional grants was credited to the following funds: Main Roads Fund, \$115,268,247; and Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Road Fund, \$24,092,753.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$246.8m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1980-81, while Local Authorities spent a further \$147.6m, making a total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$394.4m.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees and contributions from the Commonwealth Government. Receipts and expenditure are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Main Roads Department)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
RECEIPTS						
Motor vehicle registration fees	54,326	58,830	73,852	77,169	83,007	131,757
State Government loan	14,250	12,180	6,985	17,640	21,210	13,140
State Government grant	350	350	525	410	450	505
Roads—Contribution to Maintenance Act	5,329	5,435	5,494	1,426	173	69
National Roads Act, Roads Grants Act	78,906	85,254	91,743	99,655	107,858	115,268
Commonwealth Aid L.A.A. Roads Fund	11,794	14,746	15,204	15,292	19,906	24,093
Other grants	3,293	3,816	3,730	3,158	2,264	1,126
Maintenance repayments account Local Authority Roads	1,242	599	591	689	632	900
Hire, rent, sale of plant						
Hire of plant	7,865	9,077	9,541	10,288	11,134	12,970
Plans, survey charges, and sale of plant	7,197	8,880	10,520	11,279	14,082	14,731
Other receipts Main Road, Traffic Engineering Trust, and Gateway Bridge Trust Funds	2,654	3,047	3,399	3,859	8,800	8,681
Total receipts	187,206	202,215	221,584	240,864	269,517	323,241
EXPENDITURE						
Permanent road works and surveys						
Construction: Declared roads	107,678	113,074	121,003	135,194	137,875	170,509
Other roads	254	391	444	409	442	473
Traffic engineering	891	1,382	1,224	1,610	2,258	2,520
Commonwealth Aid, L.A.A. roads	11,794	14,746	15,204	15,292	19,906	24,093
Roads maintenance account, payments to Local Authorities	1,980	1,901	1,866	1,311	50	270
Maintenance of roads	34,535	35,535	44,033	46,583	58,561	75,826
Plant, machinery, and buildings	9,230	8,730	9,614	10,662	11,688	13,386
Loans—interest and redemption	808	2,185	2,777	3,170	4,962	6,810
Administrative costs (a)	22,319	23,898	24,415	26,322	32,222	34,226
Less Administrative recoveries	-238	-300	-293	-541	-610	-337
Total expenditure	189,251	201,542	220,287	240,012	267,354	327,775

(a) Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction.

Brisbane Transportation Study

Work on Brisbane's Transportation Study plan which recommended four five-year roadway construction stages has been progressing since 1967-68. The design of major roadworks is being carried out by the Main Roads and Co-ordinator-General's Departments, and construction is being financed through the Main Roads Fund. Expenditure during 1981-82 was \$8.4m, bringing the total to 30 June 1982 to \$131.4m. The Brisbane City Council is also responsible for the construction of some of the roadworks included in the plan recommendations.

Gazetted Roads

The Main Roads Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under the *Main Roads Act* 1920-1979. These are classified as State Highways, Developmental, Main, and Secondary Roads, Urban Arterial Roads, and Urban Sub-arterial Roads. The network of State Highways and Development Roads is illustrated in the map facing page 225.

QUEENSLAND ROADS AT 30 JUNE (a)
(Source: Queensland Main Roads Department)
(kilometres)

Type of road	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Main Roads Department, Gazetted Roads						
State Highways	10,138	10,354	10,348	10,342	10,363	10,348
Developmental	7,603	8,028	8,025	8,025	8,036	8,036
Main	8,130	8,558	8,613	8,612	8,606	8,606
Secondary	13,774	13,029	13,019	13,018	13,023	13,020
Other	135	152	152	152	151	(b) 149
Total Gazetted Roads	39,780	40,121	40,157	40,149	40,179	40,159
All formed roads	134,175	133,295	134,586	137,785	138,405	<i>n.y.a.</i>

(a) Figures from 1979 were provided by the Grants Commission and those for previous years by Local Authorities.
kilometres of Urban Arterial Road and 83 kilometres of Urban Sub-arterial Road.

(b) Including 66

The surfaces of the 40,159 kilometres of roads gazetted at 30 June 1982 were as follows: bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 25,036 kilometres; gravelled pavement, 3,103 kilometres; formed only, 9,886 kilometres; and unformed, 2,134 kilometres. The actual length of bitumen surfaced roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1982, including upgrading the surfaces, was 2,219 kilometres.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates applied at 30 June 1982.

	<i>For permanent works</i>	<i>For maintenance</i>
State Highways and Urban Arterials	Nil	Nil
Developmental Roads	Nil	Nil
Main Roads	10 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	Nil
Urban Sub-arterials	10 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	Nil
Secondary Roads	15 per cent of capital cost with interest, repayable over 30 years	10 per cent

The Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, and they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including design, construction, and maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In providing for the future development of State Highways, the need for limited access highways has been recognised. This involves the control of roadside development to ensure that a high traffic flow is maintained. Limited access has been applied to several sections of the State Highways.

The Commissioner of Main Roads, as the traffic engineering authority, advises the Minister on traffic engineering matters, and is responsible for uniformity in signs, standards, and methods. Local Authorities are responsible for implementing traffic engineering measures, except on roads declared under the Main Roads Act.

The laboratories of the Main Roads Department carry out tests on materials such as soils, gravels, stone, aggregates for bitumen and for concrete work, bitumen emulsion, and paints, and the universities, the Government Analyst, and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

6 ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

From July 1976 the following revised classification has been used for new motor vehicle registration statistics: (i) the adoption of the principle of accepting vehicle-type data as recorded by the registration authority; (ii) the allocation of commercial vehicles to the categories 'utilities', 'panel vans', or 'rigid trucks' solely on the basis of recorded body type; under the previous classification system, these commercial vehicles were classified as 'light commercial type' (if having less than 1 tonne carrying capacity) or as 'rigid trucks' (if having a carrying capacity of 1 tonne or more); and (iii) the inclusion in 'trucks' of ambulances, hearses, and mobile caravans.

From October 1976 a change occurred in the registration system in Queensland, whereby all commercial vehicles registered with a gross vehicle mass of 4 tonnes or less are recorded as either utilities or panel vans.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of vehicle	1977	1978	1979 (b)	1980	1981	1982
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Cars and station wagons	751.5	794.7	855.0	884.0	946.1	(c) 997.7
Buses	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.7
Trucks	54.8	56.8	59.5	61.1	65.6	69.7
Utilities and panel vans	181.1	196.6	215.3	225.0	246.6	266.9
Motor cycles	76.0	77.0	78.6	81.4	91.3	98.4
All motor vehicles	1,067.2	1,129.6	1,213.4	1,256.9	1,355.6	1,439.5
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue collected (d)	83,870,746	88,176,585	106,602,769	108,434,475	117,607,667	173,728,045

(a) Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. (b) Census figures at 30 September. (c) Including 2,224 licensed as taxicabs. (d) During year ended 30 June.

At 30 June 1981 the numbers of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) per 1,000 population in the various Australian States and Territories were as follows: New South Wales, 480; Victoria, 499; Queensland, 539; South Australia, 522; Western Australia, 570; Tasmania, 543;

Northern Territory, 408; and Australian Capital Territory, 465. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1976, the number for Queensland was 450.

During 1981–82, new vehicles registered in Queensland were as follows: cars, 61,676; station wagons, 19,564; utilities, 17,932; panel vans, 9,158; rigid trucks, 4,220; articulated trucks, 670; other truck types, 279; motor cycles, 15,324; and buses, 885.

The registrations of new motor vehicles in the six years to 1981–82 have been as follows: 1976–77, 101,446; 1977–78, 92,678; 1978–79, 100,038; 1979–80, 107,595; 1980–81, 120,919; and 1981–82, 129,708.

Registration of Motor Vehicles

All motor vehicles (including motor cycles) used on public roads must be registered with the Commissioner of Main Roads. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes in carrying out any passenger service under licence or permit must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport under the *State Transport Act* 1960–1981. In addition, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire must be licensed.

Fees Payable

Following increases in the scale of motor vehicle fees and other charges, annual registration fees now payable are: passenger cars and their derivatives, e.g. station wagons and commercial type motor vehicles such as utilities, panel vans, and rigid trucks, not exceeding 4 tonnes gross vehicle mass, range from \$54 to \$186, depending on the number of cylinders; rigid trucks and cab and chassis intended for use as rigid trucks, \$122, plus \$45 per tonne or part thereof by which the gross vehicle mass exceeds 4 tonnes; trailer and caravan trailer, gross vehicle mass not exceeding 1.02 tonnes, \$21, exceeding 1.02 tonnes, \$40; motorised caravan and omnibus, \$137, plus \$30 per tonne or part thereof by which the gross vehicle mass exceeds 4 tonnes; prime movers, \$167, plus \$30 per tonne or part thereof by which the gross vehicle mass exceeds 7 tonnes; mobile machinery and equipment up to 1 tonne gross vehicle mass, \$37, plus \$13 per tonne or part thereof by which the gross vehicle mass exceeds 1 tonne; vehicles with a load capacity over 4.1 tonnes, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, \$20; and motor cycles, \$21.

The owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must pay a nominal defendant fee of \$3 and a driving fee of \$10 a year. Of the driving fee, \$8 is paid into Consolidated Revenue while the remainder is allocated to the Traffic Engineering Trust Fund for the purpose of improving traffic conditions. No such fees are payable in respect of a tractor or trailer.

Fees for drivers' licences are charged at the rate of \$2 a year and are issued for periods ranging from one to five years.

Stamp duty calculated at the rate of \$2 per \$100 or part thereof of the market value of the motor vehicle, is payable on the registration and/or transfer of registration of any motor vehicle.

Drivers

Under the provisions of the *Traffic Act* 1949–1982, every driver of a motor vehicle must obtain a driver's licence. A person learning to drive is required to obtain a learner's permit and, after qualifying, is issued with a provisional licence which is valid for one year. A provisional licensee is normally issued with an ordinary licence after this period.

Drivers are subject to a demerit points system. On accumulating nine points in the immediately preceding period of two years, drivers may be called upon to show cause why their licence should not be suspended or cancelled. Provisional licences are automatically cancelled if four demerit points are accumulated by the holders, who then cannot be issued with a further

licence for a period of at least three months. After this period has expired and the necessary qualifying tests are passed again, they will be issued with another provisional licence.

Where a court orders that any person be disqualified absolutely or for a specified period from holding or obtaining a driver's licence, every subsisting licence held by that person is automatically cancelled. At the end of the disqualification period and before any further driver's licence is issued, that person is required to undertake and pass the prescribed tests, and any licence issued must be a provisional licence.

The *Motor Vehicles Insurance Act 1936-1979* requires owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). The owners of all vehicles are required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of \$3 a year per vehicle to provide insurance cover for persons who are injured in accidents involving unidentified or unregistered vehicles.

Licensing of Road Transport

The regulation of the public transport of passengers and goods is a function of the Commissioner for Transport.

On 1 December 1978, new legislation abolishing the use of permits for a specific journey for licensed carriers of goods came into force. A licence for passenger carriage is still necessary. The fee payable is an amount fixed by the Commissioner or an amount based on the percentage of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service or a rate per passenger-kilometre; the maximum payable is 0.33 cents per passenger-kilometre.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1982, there were 23,910 such vehicles licensed.

7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Summary for Six Years

The next table gives a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the six years to 1981-82.

Traffic accidents included in the following tables are those which are reported as required by law to the Police, and comprise accidents which resulted in death or injury to persons or in property damage above a statutory amount. The requirement with respect to property damage was raised from \$300 to \$1,000 on 1 October 1978. Injury statistics are of persons requiring medical or hospital treatment.

When casualties are related to the number of motor vehicles on the register and to the population of the State, both death and injury rates have shown a downward trend in recent years.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Motor vehicles (a)	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 1,000 vehicles (a)		Per 10,000 population	
				Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
1976-77	1,054,480	587	9,940	0.6	9.4	2.8	46.8
1977-78	1,098,412	560	10,444	0.5	9.5	2.6	48.5
1978-79	1,156,513	641	10,605	0.6	9.2	2.9	48.7
1979-80	1,220,142	605	10,037	0.5	8.2	2.7	44.7
1980-81	1,306,248	559	9,951	0.4	7.6	2.4	43.0
1981-82	1,397,544	609	9,970	0.4	7.1	2.6	41.8

(a) Average number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

Types of Road Users Killed or Injured

The next table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those involving casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured by type of road user.

In 1981-82 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 54 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 325 of all other types of motor vehicles.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Accidents reported		Casualties									
	Total	Casualty (a)	Pedestrians		Motor drivers		Motor cyclists		Pedal cyclists		Others (b)	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
1976-77	24,303	7,609	96	752	210	3,629	82	1,683	17	369	182	3,507
1977-78	26,613	7,968	79	720	220	3,993	87	1,709	27	373	147	3,649
1978-79	(c) 18,726	7,866	103	737	249	4,029	81	1,566	13	415	195	3,858
1979-80	17,396	7,688	91	705	244	3,863	93	1,495	9	421	168	3,553
1980-81	16,485	7,724	75	756	215	3,775	90	1,581	17	485	162	3,354
1981-82	16,759	7,795	67	760	245	3,769	92	1,651	22	468	183	3,322

(a) Accidents involving death or injury.

(b) Passengers in vehicles etc.

(c) The limit of property damage, above which the reporting of a road traffic accident is required, was raised from \$300 to \$1,000 on 1 October 1978.

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured

The next table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to type of road user. For persons aged 17 to 20 years, the casualty rate per 10,000 persons was more than three times the average.

Persons under 17 years comprised 37.7 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 17.4 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 53.1 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 82.4 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; persons from 7 to 16 years, 64.1 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties; and persons 7 to 29 years, 64.8 per cent of all passenger casualties.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82

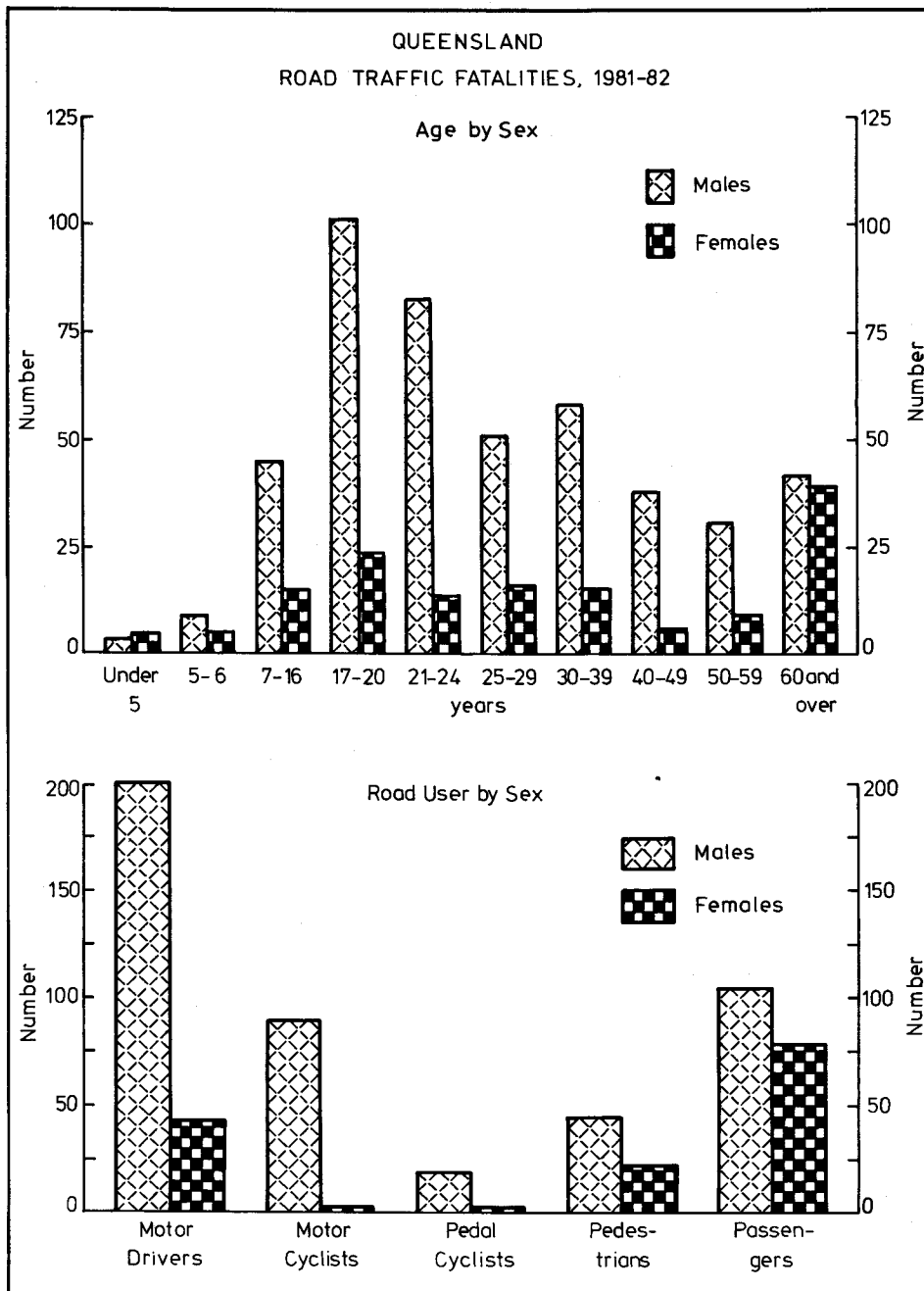
Age group	Pedestrians	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers	Others (a)	Total	Rate per 10,000 persons
Under 5	52	—	—	—	217	—	269	14.2
5-6	44	—	—	20	65	—	129	16.2
7-16	216	29	53	314	653	3	1,268	29.2
17-20	72	966	668	49	885	2	2,642	151.7
21-24	66	631	497	25	458	—	1,677	100.0
25-29	55	534	272	15	268	1	1,145	59.0
30-39	52	789	157	15	259	2	1,274	36.6
40-49	49	399	50	12	183	—	693	28.7
50-59	74	307	27	9	168	—	585	25.6
60 and over	144	339	15	30	312	1	841	25.6
Not stated	3	20	4	1	28	—	56	..
Total	827	4,014	1,743	490	3,496	9	10,579	44.3

(a) Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Day and Time of Occurrence

In 1981-82 the greatest number of accidents occurred on Fridays which had 2,965, followed by Saturdays, 2,891, and Thursdays, 2,386.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents, 17.5 per cent of the total, happened between 4 and 6 p.m., and the next greatest, 12.9 per cent, between 6 and 8 p.m.



Types of Accidents

The next table shows the total accidents reported, the number of persons killed or injured, and types of vehicles involved, for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the whole State.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82

Type of accident	Accidents reported		Persons killed		Persons injured	
	Total	Casualty (a)	Brisbane Stat. Divn	Total Queensland	Brisbane Stat. Divn	Total Queensland
Pedestrian and						
Car	579	571	22	47	333	557
Van or utility	95	95	4	12	44	90
Truck etc.	29	28	1	3	18	27
Motor cycle	38	38	—	2	26	50
Pedal cycle	6	6	—	—	3	6
Bus	11	11	3	3	8	9
Other	1	1	—	—	—	1
Car and						
Car	5,493	1,576	20	90	1,173	2,495
Van or utility	1,722	503	5	34	276	778
Truck etc.	825	301	11	56	156	394
Motor cycle	1,057	932	9	33	489	1,010
Pedal cycle	336	321	5	13	133	321
Bus	108	21	—	—	21	31
Other	241	79	—	5	18	89
Van or utility and						
Van or utility	175	69	2	3	31	102
Truck etc.	166	75	1	22	22	90
Motor cycle	175	157	7	17	61	156
Pedal cycle	52	52	2	2	16	51
Bus	19	6	—	—	2	7
Other	62	22	—	2	2	28
Truck etc. and						
Truck etc.	88	32	—	4	10	36
Motor cycle	45	44	1	7	25	46
Pedal cycle	21	20	3	4	8	16
Bus	8	2	—	—	2	2
Other	47	18	—	2	2	20
Motor cycle and						
Motor cycle	33	33	1	7	8	52
Pedal cycle	17	16	—	2	6	21
Bus	13	13	—	3	6	11
Other	78	73	—	3	17	79
Pedal cycle and						
Pedal cycle	3	3	—	—	—	6
Bus	3	3	—	—	1	3
Other	2	2	—	—	1	2
Bus and						
Bus	2	1	—	—	1	1
Other	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other vehicle and						
Other	2	1	—	1	—	—
Moving vehicle and obstruction (b)						
Car	740	211	2	7	128	263
Van or utility	141	35	—	1	11	44
Truck etc.	80	14	—	—	8	18
Motor cycle	68	60	3	8	19	62
Pedal cycle	11	9	—	—	4	9
Bus	4	1	—	—	—	1
Other	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other types (sole vehicle etc.)						
Car	2,726	1,386	29	133	505	1,860
Van or utility	559	328	1	40	56	412
Truck etc.	346	123	1	13	21	136
Motor cycle	448	433	8	26	149	472
Pedal cycle	50	50	1	1	17	50
Bus	22	14	—	1	7	51
Other	8	6	—	2	1	5
Total	16,759	7,795	142	609	3,845	9,970

(a) Accidents involving death or injury.

(b) Including stationary vehicle.

Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates

The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups for each type of road user.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASUALTIES (a), QUEENSLAND

Year	Percentage of casualties in age group											All ages		
	Under 5	5-6	7-16	17-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Not stated			
PEDESTRIANS														
1976-77	8.1	8.3	21.1	8.6	3.8	4.4	6.1	8.6	r 9.5	19.6	1.9	100.0
1977-78	8.8	8.1	23.0	8.6	4.5	3.4	9.0	6.5	8.9	17.4	1.8	100.0
1978-79	7.0	7.1	23.1	7.7	5.1	4.2	6.1	6.3	10.4	21.8	1.2	100.0
1979-80	5.4	7.4	22.1	9.9	4.7	4.1	7.3	6.8	9.9	21.6	0.8	100.0
1980-81	7.0	r 5.6	24.4	7.9	4.6	5.8	6.4	7.6	10.6	19.4	0.7	100.0
1981-82	6.3	5.3	26.1	8.7	8.0	6.7	6.3	5.9	8.9	17.4	0.4	100.0
MOTOR DRIVERS														
1976-77	—	—	0.5	23.8	16.5	13.4	16.1	11.4	8.6	7.9	1.8	100.0
1977-78	—	—	0.5	26.2	16.6	11.7	17.3	9.2	8.2	8.1	2.2	100.0
1978-79	—	—	0.3	24.8	16.8	12.8	16.6	10.9	8.5	8.0	1.3	100.0
1979-80	—	—	0.7	24.5	16.8	13.8	17.2	10.4	8.4	7.6	0.6	100.0
1980-81	—	—	0.7	24.2	15.8	13.4	17.6	9.9	7.6	10.1	0.7	100.0
1981-82	—	—	0.7	24.1	15.7	13.3	19.7	9.9	7.7	8.4	0.5	100.0
MOTOR CYCLISTS														
1976-77	—	—	2.8	48.3	23.6	10.8	7.9	2.8	1.4	0.5	1.9	100.0
1977-78	—	—	2.7	45.4	24.1	11.4	8.0	4.0	1.2	0.5	2.7	100.0
1978-79	—	—	2.9	43.1	26.2	13.5	7.2	3.9	1.8	0.7	0.7	100.0
1979-80	—	—	2.7	36.5	30.2	14.8	9.6	3.5	2.0	0.6	0.1	100.0
1980-81	—	—	1.7	35.9	26.9	15.8	11.3	4.4	2.5	1.0	0.5	100.0
1981-82	—	—	3.0	38.3	28.5	15.6	9.0	2.9	1.6	0.9	0.2	100.0
PEDAL CYCLISTS														
1976-77	—	3.4	67.9	7.5	2.8	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.8	9.1	r 0.3	100.0
1977-78	—	4.0	66.7	7.5	4.0	2.3	2.8	2.3	r 4.7	5.2	0.5	100.0
1978-79	—	r 1.8	69.4	8.9	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.6	3.0	4.7	0.7	100.0
1979-80	—	3.3	64.6	9.8	5.1	2.8	4.0	1.6	2.1	6.5	0.2	100.0
1980-81	—	2.0	67.3	r 8.9	4.2	5.0	3.6	2.0	2.4	4.4	0.2	100.0
1981-82	—	4.1	64.1	10.0	5.1	3.1	3.1	2.4	1.8	6.1	0.2	100.0
OTHERS (b)														
1976-77	6.8	r 2.4	19.9	25.2	11.3	6.7	6.3	5.6	5.8	8.1	1.9	100.0
1977-78	5.9	2.7	21.1	25.4	11.5	6.4	6.2	5.2	4.9	7.3	3.4	100.0
1978-79	6.2	2.6	20.4	24.9	10.5	7.4	7.0	5.3	5.2	9.0	1.5	100.0
1979-80	5.7	r 2.5	20.1	24.9	12.5	7.9	8.3	4.9	5.2	7.2	0.8	100.0
1980-81	6.2	2.0	20.0	22.8	12.4	7.0	7.2	5.9	5.9	9.6	1.0	100.0
1981-82	6.2	1.9	18.7	25.3	13.1	7.7	7.4	5.2	4.8	8.9	0.8	100.0
ALL PERSONS														
1976-77	3.0	1.7	11.8	r 26.6	14.3	9.4	10.0	7.4	6.3	7.7	1.8	100.0
1977-78	2.7	1.7	12.0	27.1	14.7	8.9	10.8	6.5	5.9	7.1	2.6	100.0
1978-79	2.8	1.6	12.3	r 25.6	14.5	9.9	10.5	7.2	6.2	8.2	1.2	100.0
1979-80	2.4	r 1.6	12.0	24.7	15.9	10.7	11.7	6.8	6.2	7.4	0.6	100.0
1980-81	2.6	1.2	12.4	23.6	15.0	10.6	11.6	7.1	6.2	9.0	0.7	100.0
1981-82	2.5	1.2	12.0	25.0	15.9	10.8	12.0	6.6	5.5	8.0	0.5	100.0

(a) Persons killed or injured.

(b) Passengers in vehicles etc.

8 AIR TRANSPORT

For the history of air transport, the reader is referred to the 1977 *Year Book*.

A network of intrastate services connect major Queensland towns and link them with the southern capitals and with Papua New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call on the regular passenger schedules of the international services of Qantas and other airlines.

Airline companies also provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland.

The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1981 was 1,370 (1,231 in 1980). This total included 812 (714 in 1980) for private use. Under the provisions of the *State Transport Act* 1960–1981, licences are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State.

The costs of operation and maintenance in 1981–82 for the two major airports in the State, Brisbane and Townsville, were Brisbane, \$13,198,000, which includes \$4,757,000 for navigation aids and \$4,775,000 for air traffic control operation, and Townsville, \$3,277,000, including \$1,274,000 for navigation aids and \$1,511,000 for air traffic control operation.

The volume of business in passengers and freight and the number of aircraft movements at the principal airports in Queensland in 1981–82 are shown in the next table.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT, AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS (a), 1981–82

Airport	Passengers (b)	Freight	Aircraft (c) movements
	No.	tonnes	No.
Brisbane	3,180,373	36,703	40,548
Bundaberg	26,813	116	2,783
Cairns	457,308	4,420	9,397
Coolangatta	648,384	1,373	9,057
Gladstone	71,380	148	3,484
Hayman Island	26,630	7	1,939
Mackay	159,718	1,198	4,714
Maroochydore	43,513	35	1,458
Maryborough	12,352	95	2,325
Mount Isa	105,067	1,302	3,058
Proserpine	124,687	423	3,466
Rockhampton	183,881	1,545	7,537
Thursday Island	10,433	96	500
Townsville	411,501	5,028	13,131
Weipa	21,228	615	905

(a) Airports handling fewer than 5,000 passengers are not included.

(b) Including 451,114 passengers on international services at Brisbane, Cairns, and Townsville.

(c) Including 4,754 international movements at Brisbane, Cairns, and Townsville.

9 POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In July 1975 two statutory corporations, the Australian Postal Commission (Australia Post) and the Australian Telecommunications Commission (Telecom Australia), were established. Together these provide the forms of communications previously under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General's Department. These services include ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, telex services, and wireless telegraphy, and radio stations and television stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Telecom Australia in conjunction with the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) provides the radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries, with ships at sea, and to and between the external territories of Australia.

Post Offices

Details of official and non-official post offices in Queensland at 30 June for the last six years are given in the next table.

Non-official post offices are conducted by persons who are not members of the Commonwealth Public Service and who receive an allowance based on business transacted. In many instances, this type of office is conducted in conjunction with some other business activity.

POST OFFICES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE
(Source: Australia Post)

Post offices	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Official	218	224	225	222	219	217
Non-official	699	639	597	577	562	544
Total	917	863	822	799	781	761

Post Office Business

The postal order and money order operations of the post offices in Queensland are shown in the next table.

POSTAL AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Australia Post)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Postal orders						
Issued						
Number	1,186,251	(a) 359,948	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Value \$	5,586,053	1,784,602				
Commission \$	424,058	130,038				
Paid						
Number	931,769	(a) 355,705	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Value \$	4,425,108	1,772,003				
Money orders						
Issued						
Number	652,419	1,166,599	1,637,491	1,806,709	1,923,803	1,877,201
Value \$	40,845,995	53,701,012	74,227,123	90,199,894	104,362,297	119,965,032
Commission \$	736,007	857,260	999,186	1,146,967	1,383,258	1,804,740
Paid						
Number	546,237	1,157,160	1,458,812	1,573,803	1,664,396	1,192,828
Value \$	40,600,583	52,203,341	71,001,967	87,881,410	101,630,511	119,448,976

(a) Postal and money orders were replaced on 21 November 1977 by a single postal money order service.

Postal business in Queensland is shown in the next table. The figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND
(Source: Australia Post)
(000)

Year	Letters and postcards	Newspapers etc.	Registered articles (a)	Parcels (b)	Telegrams and cablegrams
1976-77	249,763	26,711	665	2,507	2,271
1977-78	273,826	29,423	640	3,218	1,853
1978-79	288,651	33,498	589	3,074	1,453
1979-80	r 295,349	r 35,301	r 630	r 3,516	1,143
1980-81	307,270	41,888	616	4,139	1,044
1981-82	330,037	42,399	598	4,436	959

(a) Other than registered parcels.

(b) Including registered parcels.

Telegram and Telephone Services

The business activity of the telegram, teleprinter, and telephone services in Queensland are shown in the next table.

The revenue collected by the Telegraph Branch of Telecom in Queensland in 1981-82 was \$14,126,253. Revenue includes, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services. The revenue of the Telephone Branch for 1981-82 in Queensland was \$431,644,625.

Telex subscribers are provided with a teleprinter in their own premises and may be connected with other subscribers in Australia and in a number of overseas countries. The number of telex subscribers in Queensland increased from 2,869 in 1976-77 to 6,166 in 1981-82 and the number of calls from 5,177,000 to 8,092,000.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Telecom Australia)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Telegrams						
Sent within Australia						
Number	2,090,643	1,689,257	1,300,713	1,002,494	915,113	828,655
Value \$	4,273,554	3,903,880	4,018,447	3,963,507	3,758,663	3,515,298
Sent overseas						
Number	180,076	163,465	151,974	140,560	129,118	130,077
Value \$	372,558	399,860	420,382	416,493	462,836	494,222
Telex (a) services						
Subscribers No.	2,869	3,347	3,906	4,599	5,399	6,166
Calls No.	5,177,000	5,455,000	6,044,000	6,790,000	7,518,000	8,092,000
Telephones						
New services No.	53,134	61,167	70,515	80,841	94,969	94,821
Telephone services (b) .. No.	496,259	530,594	575,701	625,217	689,971	750,917
Instruments connected (b) .. No.	688,024	735,262	797,906	861,909	950,443	1,047,193
Instruments per 100 population (b) No.	32.4	34.0	36.4	38.5	41.2	43.3
Services with access to S.T.D.(c) No.	457,983	500,961	548,027	600,859	667,420	743,074
Trunk calls dialled by subscribers %	74.3	77.5	80.1	85.6	88.1	90.4
Revenue \$'000	214,935	236,576	265,522	314,802	366,846	431,645

(a) See text preceding table.
dialling.

(b) At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately.

(c) Subscriber trunk

10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Radiocommunications

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of radiocommunication stations are authorised for operation by Telecom Australia.

NUMBER OF RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE
(Source: Commonwealth Department of Communications)

Type of station	1981	1982	Type of station	1981	1982
Aeronautical	91	74	Harbour mobile	4,537	5,318
Aircraft	741	791	Interior paging	150	167
Amateur	1,976	2,228	Land mobile	35,178	41,549
Base	5,116	5,842	Land mobile paging receiver ..	55	124
CBRS	9,857	11,218	Limited coast	96	93
Coast	5	4	Marine rescue	130	170
Disaster	—	13	Mobile outpost	740	804
Experimental	118	132	Radiodetermination	15	11
Fixed	657	1,274	Radio-linked microphone ..	181	239
Fixed aeronautical (private) ..	10	5	Ship	3,596	4,513
Fixed outpost	700	420	Special	19	—
Fixed receiving	129	135			
Handphone	238	659			
			Total	64,335	75,783

Broadcasting and Television

Broadcasting and television services are controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal under the direction of the Minister for Communications. The services comprise commercial broadcasting and television services, and television repeater stations operated by private enterprise in remote communities. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios, and programs which are transmitted by equipment that is maintained and operated by Telecom Australia. The Commission receives its income from an annual government grant.

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated by licensed private operators who derive their income from advertisements.

At 30 June 1982 four public broadcasting stations, 4ZZZ, 4MBS, 4DDDB, and 4EB were operating in Queensland. A public broadcasting licence is granted for a special purpose which is specified in the licence. The stations' costs are provided by members' subscriptions and grants from bodies such as the Australia Council and the Utah Foundation. In the case of 4ZZZ grants were also made by the student bodies of the University of Queensland, Griffith University, and the Queensland Institute of Technology.

BROADCASTING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1982
(Source: Australian Broadcasting Tribunal)

Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week	Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week	Type and location	Call sign	Hours of service per week
<i>National</i>			<i>National—contd</i>			<i>Commercial—contd</i>		
Medium frequency			High frequency— <i>contd</i>			Medium frequency— <i>contd</i>		
Brisbane	4QG	132½	Brisbane	VLQ	132½	Emerald	4HI	133
Brisbane	4QR	"	Frequency modulation			Innisfail-Tully	4KZ	132
Atherton	4AT	"	Brisbane	4ABC	168	Longreach	4LG	126
Gympie	4GM	"	Rockhampton	4ABC	168	Mount Isa	4LM	140
Hughenden	4HU	"	Townsville	4ABC	168	Maryborough	4MB	121½
Julia Creek	4JK	"	<i>Commercial</i>			Mackay	4MK	132
Mount Isa	4MI	"	Medium frequency			Nambour	4NA	132
Mossman	4MS	"	Brisbane	4BC	168	Rockhampton	4RO	168
Mackay	4QA	"	Brisbane	4BH	168	Kingaroy	4SB	118
Maryborough	4QB	"	Brisbane	4BK	168	Townsville	4TO	168
Emerald	4QD	"	Brisbane	4IP	168	Charleville	4VL	118½
Longreach	4QL	"	Brisbane	4KQ	168	Warwick	4WK	133
Townsville	4QN	"	Oakey	4AK	168	Roma	4ZR	123
Eidsvold	4QO	"	Atherton-Mareeba	4AM	148	Frequency modulation		
Toowoomba	4QS	"	Ayr	4AY	168	Brisbane	4MMM	168
St George	4QW	"	Bundaberg	4BU	120½	<i>Public Broadcasting</i>		
Cairns	4QY	"	Cairns	4CA	168	Medium frequency		
Rockhampton	4RK	"	Gladstone	4CD	168	Brisbane	4EB	128
Southport	4SO	"	Charters Towers	4GC	168	Frequency modulation		
Thursday Island	4TI	"	Gold Coast	4GG	168	Brisbane	4MBS	126
Weipa	4WP	"	Toowoomba	4GR	168	Brisbane	4ZZZ	168
High frequency			Gympie	4GY	168	Toowoomba	4DDDB	97
Brisbane	VLM	"						

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland in 1959. The following table shows the number of television stations in operation.

TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1982
(Source: Australian Broadcasting Tribunal)

Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service per week	Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service per week
<i>National</i>			<i>National—continued</i>		
Brisbane	ABQ-2	87	Cunnamulla	ABCAQ-10	87
Augathella	ABAAQ-11	"	Charleville	ABCEQ-9	"
Alpha	ABAAQ-8	"	Cloncurry (a)	ABCLQ-7	"
Barcaldine	ABBQ-10	"	Clermont	ABCTQ-10	"
Blackall	ABBLQ-9	"	Dirranbandi	ABDIQ-7	"

TELEVISION STATIONS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1982—*continued*

Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service per week	Area	Call sign and channel	Hours of service per week
<i>National</i>			<i>National—continued</i>		
Darling Downs	ABDQ-3	87	Southern Downs	ABSQ-1	87
Emerald	ABEQ-11	"	Townsville	ABTQ-3	"
Goondiwindi	ABGQ-6	"	Winton	ABWNQ-8	"
Hughenden (a)	ABHQ-9	"	Wide Bay	ABWQ-6	"
Mount Isa	ABIQ-6	"	<i>Commercial</i>		
Julia Creek (a)	ABJQ-10	"	Brisbane	BTQ-7	108
Longreach	ABLQ-6	"	"	QTQ-9	168
Mackay	ABMQ-4	"	"	TVQ-0	115½
Mary Kathleen (a)	ABMKQ-9	"	Darling Downs	DDQ-10	76½
Mitchell	ABMLQ-6	"	Cairns	FNQ-10	81½
Morven	ABMNQ-7	"	Mount Isa	ITQ-8	53½
Miles	ABMSQ-9	"	Mackay	MVQ-6	79
Cairns	ABNQ-9	"	Rockhampton	RTQ-7	81
Roma	ABRAQ-7	"	Southern Downs	SDQ-4	76½
Rockhampton	ABRQ-3	"	Wide Bay	SEQ-8	89½
Richmond (a)	ABRDQ-6	"	Townsville	TNQ-7	81½
Springsure	ABSEQ-9	"			
St George	ABSGQ-8	"			

(a) Microwave repeater stations.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Transport (9101.3) (*annual*)

Motor Vehicle Registrations (9301.3) (*monthly*)

Motor Vehicle Census (9302.3) (*irregular*)

Road Traffic Accident Statistics in Local Authority Areas (9402.3) (*quarterly*)

Road Traffic Accidents (Detailed Analysis) (9403.3) (*quarterly*)

Road Traffic Accidents (9404.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Shipping and Cargo (9211.0) (*annual*)

Rail Transport (9213.0) (*annual*)

Motor Vehicle Registrations (9303.0) (*monthly*)

Motor Vehicle Registrations (9304.0) (*annual*)

Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities (9401.0) (*monthly*)

Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (9403.0) (*quarterly*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Department of Harbours and Marine and individual Harbour Boards, the Port of Brisbane Authority, the Commissioner for Railways, the Metropolitan Transit Authority, the Main Roads Department, the Commissioner for Transport, the Australian Postal Commission, Australian Telecommunications Commission, and the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

Chapter 15

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

1 HOUSING CENSUS

Information on existing housing is obtained from the householders' schedules collected at each Census of Population and Housing. Results of the 1981 Census, details from the 1976 Census, and some comparisons with previous Censuses are shown in this section.

Some of the results of the 1976 Census were derived from a 50 per cent sample of schedules and are therefore subject to sampling error. For further detail refer to Explanatory Notes, page xvi in the 1982 issue of the *Year Book*.

Particulars of full-blood Aborigines and dwellings occupied solely by them were excluded from published Census results prior to 1971. However, 1966 Census data in this section have been revised to include such particulars. Persons having diplomatic immunity and dwellings occupied by such persons have been excluded from all Censuses.

Definitions of terms used in this section may be found in the 1975 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Dwellings at Censuses from 1921

The next table shows the numbers of occupied and unoccupied dwellings recorded in Queensland, according to the definitions and classifications adopted, at each Census from 1921 to 1981.

DWELLINGS AT CENSUSES, QUEENSLAND

Census date	Occupied dwellings				Unoccupied dwellings
	Private		Non-private	Total	
	Number	Average number of inmates			
1921	153,313	4.40	6,826	160,139	6,747
1933	210,427	4.14	5,695	216,122	9,311
1947	267,466	3.83	4,579	272,045	9,647
1954	332,883	3.63	6,445	339,328	21,473
1961	392,059	3.60	6,174	398,233	33,969
1966 (a)	443,225	3.52	7,084	450,309	41,818
1971	512,600	3.34	4,645	517,245	(b) 51,077
1976	598,140	3.18	4,286	602,426	62,686
1981	698,232	3.05	5,732	703,964	83,366

(a) Including particulars of dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.

(b) Unoccupied private dwellings only. From the 1971 Census, unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated.

Particulars of dwellings in the various States and Territories for the 1976 and 1981 Censuses are shown in the next table.

DWELLINGS, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Census 1976		Census 1981	
	Occupied	Unoccupied (a)	Occupied	Unoccupied (a)
New South Wales	1,499,001	152,960	1,662,758	153,251
Victoria	1,126,304	119,592	1,238,945	124,522
Queensland	602,426	62,686	698,232	83,366
South Australia	392,253	39,768	432,136	42,407
Western Australia	339,105	34,064	403,600	42,100
Tasmania	122,573	15,786	135,598	17,765
Northern Territory	23,270	2,292	29,049	2,368
Australian Capital Territory	57,132	4,052	68,591	3,963
Australia	4,162,064	431,200	4,668,909	469,742

(a) Unoccupied private dwellings only. Unoccupied non-private dwellings were not enumerated.

Occupied Dwellings

Details of occupied dwellings at the 1976 and 1981 Censuses are shown in the next table. As the categories of dwellings were revised for the 1981 Census, comparable statistics were not available separately for each category of the 1976 Census. For the first time in Queensland, the taking of the 1981 Census coincided with the school semester vacation. As a result, significant numbers of persons were absent from their usual place of residence on Census night and this is reflected in the level of occupancy of private dwellings. Urban Brisbane is defined in Chapter 4 and urban centres in Chapter 6.

The number of occupied private dwellings increased by 16.7 per cent between the 1976 and 1981 Censuses. The number of occupied non-private dwellings increased by 33.7 per cent.

The definitions of the categories of private dwellings used in the following tables are:

House—separate house, semi-detached house, and row/terrace house

Medium density—flats, home units, etc. up to and including three storeys

High density—flats, home units, etc. over three storeys

Mobile—caravans (excluding caravan parks), house boats, etc.

Other—improvised home, house or flat attached to shop, office, etc. and not stated.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS: URBAN AND RURAL, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1976	Census 1981			
		Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Private dwellings					
House	(a)	263,014	217,634	114,263	594,911
Medium density		37,002	36,906	1,586	75,494
High density		3,314	2,896	31	6,241
Mobile		296	978	3,831	5,105
Other		4,456	6,786	5,239	16,481
Total		598,140	308,082	124,950	698,232
Non-private dwellings		4,286	n.a.	n.a.	5,732
Total occupied dwellings		602,426	n.a.	n.a.	703,964

(a) The class of dwelling classification used in the 1981 Census is not comparable with that used in previous Censuses. For definition of terms see introduction.

The next table shows the number of persons enumerated in each class of dwelling at the 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

NUMBER OF INMATES BY CLASS OF DWELLING, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1976	Census 1981			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Persons enumerated in					
Private dwellings					
House	(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,904,268
Medium density					151,581
High density					12,389
Mobile					13,206
Other					48,967
Total	1,904,542	904,512	794,551	431,348	2,130,411
Non-private dwellings	129,323	38,290	78,419	40,997	157,706
Total in occupied dwellings	2,033,864	942,802	872,970	472,345	2,288,117
Persons enumerated elsewhere					
Campers-out, migratory	3,332	37	573	3,919	(b) 7,006
Total population	2,037,196	942,839	873,543	476,264	(b) 2,295,123

(a) The class of dwelling classification used in the 1981 Census is not comparable with that used in previous Censuses. For definition of terms see page 246. (b) Including 2,477 persons not allocated to an area.

At the 1981 Census 92.8 per cent of the enumerated population was in private dwellings, 6.9 per cent in non-private dwellings, and 0.3 per cent in transit or camping out. Corresponding percentages at the 1976 Census were 93.5, 6.3, and 0.2.

Unoccupied Private Dwellings

For private dwellings not occupied on the night of the Census, collectors were required to determine as many particulars as possible and to enter on the Census schedule the reason why the dwelling was unoccupied.

UNOCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY CLASS, QUEENSLAND

Class of dwelling	Census 1976	Census 1981			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
House	(a)	17,425	24,246	19,128	60,799
Medium density		4,378	9,027	451	13,856
High density		674	2,032	4	2,710
Mobile and other		1,269	2,286	2,446	6,001
Total	62,686	23,746	37,591	22,029	83,366

(a) The class of dwelling classification used in the 1981 Census is not comparable with that used in previous Censuses. For definition of terms see page 246.

Unoccupied private dwellings comprised 10.6 per cent of all dwellings and was an increase of 33.0 per cent on the number recorded at the 1976 Census.

The next table shows the number of unoccupied private dwellings, and the reason for being unoccupied, at the 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

UNOCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY REASON FOR BEING UNOCCUPIED, QUEENSLAND

Reason for being unoccupied	Census 1976	Census 1981			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
For sale or renting	11,072	3,961	6,691	1,831	12,483
New, awaiting occupancy	3,318	867	1,877	920	3,664
Vacant for repair etc.	2,018	996	926	774	2,696
Holiday home	12,142	270	7,755	5,439	13,464
Condemned for demolition	1,732	329	539	571	1,439
Resident temporarily absent	19,924	17,323	19,803	12,494	49,620
Other and not stated	12,480				
Total	62,686	23,746	37,591	22,029	83,366

Occupied Private Dwellings

Details of the number of rooms in occupied private dwellings are shown in the next table. The number of rooms includes kitchen and enclosed sleep-out, but excludes toilet, pantry, laundry, or store room. A combined lounge-dining room was counted as one room.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, QUEENSLAND

Number of rooms per dwelling	Census 1976	Census 1981		
	Total	House	Other	Total
1	2,058	661	3,758	4,419
2	8,946	2,422	6,276	8,698
3	24,688	9,882	19,174	29,056
4	75,036	53,822	45,421	99,243
5	175,770	185,371	12,862	198,233
6	151,638	169,790	5,154	174,944
7	80,880	92,872	2,189	95,061
8 or more	63,288	74,787	2,118	76,905
Not stated	15,836	5,304	6,369	11,673
Total occupied private dwellings ..	598,140	594,911	103,321	698,232

(a) For definition of terms see page 246.

The next table shows the nature of occupancy of occupied private dwellings at the 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, QUEENSLAND

Nature of occupancy	Census 1976	Census 1981			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Owner, purchaser by instalments	397,336	217,239	167,386	85,237	469,862
Tenant of Housing Commission	16,788	11,684	5,503	737	17,924
Other tenant	126,904	64,297	71,734	18,369	154,400
Other methods of occupancy and not stated	57,112	14,862	20,577	20,607	56,046
Total occupied private dwellings ..	598,140	308,082	265,200	124,950	698,232

The next table shows the number of registered motor vehicles which were garaged or parked at occupied private dwellings at the 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY MOTOR VEHICLES AT DWELLING, QUEENSLAND

Motor vehicles at dwelling	Census 1976	Census 1981			
	Total	Urban		Rural	Total
		Brisbane	Other		
Nil	85,634	47,405	31,990	7,903	87,298
1	276,328	132,074	121,792	44,889	298,755
2 or more	213,106	120,847	102,229	67,745	290,821
Not stated	23,072	7,756	9,189	4,413	21,358
Total occupied private dwellings ..	598,140	308,082	265,200	124,950	698,232

2 CONSTRUCTION

Supervision and Control of Building

Under the *Building Act* 1975–1981, prescribed standard building by-laws for Local Authorities in respect of the erection of buildings and other structures apply uniformly throughout the State.

The *Building Act* deals with almost every facet of building: site requirements, building height restrictions, structural provisions, room sizes and heights, light and ventilation, damp-proofing, fire resisting materials, etc. The provisions relating to all types of building are included in a general form in the schedule to the Act. In addition, Appendix 4 to the Act which came into force on 1 July 1982, contains design and construction details for conventional single family dwellings and outbuildings. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that adequate standards of building are maintained with regard to quality, safety, and the health of occupants. Before building operations are commenced, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted to the appropriate Local Authority for approval. The Crown is also bound by the provisions of the Act.

Architects

All persons calling themselves architects have to be registered with the Board of Architects of Queensland, a body operating under the *Architects Act* 1962–1971. At 30 June 1982, there were 1,308 architects registered with the Board, of whom 1,010 had registered business addresses in Queensland and 298 had registered business addresses interstate or overseas. Any group or association of persons practising architecture as a body corporate must obtain the approval of the Board as an architectural company.

Registration of Builders

The *Builders' Registration and Home-owners' Protection Act* 1979–1982 requires all builders undertaking building activity of any consequence in Queensland to be registered with the Builders' Registration Board of Queensland. A builder may register under the Act as a general builder, as a house builder, or as both. The Act is intended to regulate the building industry and to protect the public against faulty workmanship and unscrupulous practices. Home-owners' protection is safeguarded by an insurance fund financed by registered house builders. An owner-builder may still construct a single dwelling house for his own use without being registered, provided he fulfils certain conditions prescribed by the Board.

Safety in Building Construction

Safety in building construction is covered by the *Construction Safety Act 1971-1982* which contains provisions relating to the safety and welfare of persons engaged in construction work and other work associated therewith, and of members of the public in respect of danger from such work. The Act is administered by the Department of Employment and Labour Relations.

Building Statistics

These statistics deal only with the construction of building structures. Construction, other than building, such as roads, bridges, dams, etc., is discussed under a separate heading later in this chapter.

The values shown for building statistics represent the estimated completion cost of new buildings and large alterations and additions to existing buildings. While the statistics provide an indication of trends in the building industry in the long term, it should be remembered that the value criteria used as a cut-off for inclusion of building jobs have been varied periodically to be consistent with the general escalation in building costs.

From 1974-75 the scope of the building collections covers all new dwellings (houses and other dwellings), new other buildings valued at \$10,000 and over, and alterations and additions (both to dwellings and other buildings) valued at \$10,000 and over.

Building Approvals

Statistics of building approvals are compiled from (i) permits issued by Local Authorities and (ii) contract work let and day-labour work approved by the Commonwealth and State Governments, Semi-governmental Authorities, and Local Authorities. Some approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. Figures for commencements (see appropriate tables) will therefore generally be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the extent of the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

SUMMARY OF BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND

Class of building		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
New houses	No.	20,560	19,884	20,896	22,861	25,774	23,689
	\$m	520.2	516.7	568.7	688.9	900.0	980.3
New other dwellings	No.	5,113	5,117	7,385	8,407	13,252	14,434
	\$m	92.8	104.9	192.7	224.9	470.1	655.0
Total new dwellings	No.	25,673	25,001	28,281	31,268	39,026	38,123
	\$m	613.0	621.6	761.4	913.8	1,370.0	1,635.3
Alterations and additions to dwellings	\$m	16.5	17.4	17.6	24.9	32.4	46.3
Hotels etc.	\$m	10.8	13.8	17.4	40.9	61.0	137.0
Shops	\$m	59.1	75.5	84.1	83.6	72.6	123.8
Factories	\$m	47.8	50.0	59.1	243.6	102.4	154.0
Offices	\$m	38.7	26.7	50.7	34.3	63.0	180.9
Other business premises	\$m	31.8	33.3	35.0	43.7	65.7	82.3
Education	\$m	63.2	73.4	65.0	59.5	54.5	73.3
Religious	\$m	4.2	4.0	3.9	5.3	5.8	5.0
Health	\$m	14.8	103.9	18.7	27.8	28.9	33.8
Entertainment, recreation	\$m	16.5	22.2	49.9	53.0	36.4	35.5
Miscellaneous	\$m	37.4	24.0	57.1	53.7	57.5	84.1
Total other building	\$m	324.3	426.8	440.9	645.3	547.7	909.8
Total	\$m	953.9	1,065.8	1,219.9	1,584.0	1,950.2	2,591.5

The next table shows the number of houses approved according to the material of external walls. Where more than one type of material is used, the house is shown according to the predominant material used.

TYPES OF HOUSES APPROVED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Full brick (a)	Brick-veneer (a)	Timber	Fibrous-cement	Other	Total
HOUSES APPROVED (No.)						
1976-77	2,505	10,885	2,022	4,743	405	20,560
1977-78	3,458	9,448	1,767	5,013	198	19,884
1978-79	3,828	10,995	1,532	4,349	192	20,896
1979-80	3,677	13,199	1,130	4,572	283	22,861
1980-81	3,446	16,028	1,101	4,724	475	25,774
1981-82	2,578	15,046	1,032	4,510	523	23,689
PROPORTION OF HOUSES APPROVED (%)						
1976-77	12.2	52.9	9.8	23.1	2.0	100.0
1977-78	17.4	47.5	8.9	25.2	1.0	100.0
1978-79	18.3	52.6	7.3	20.8	1.0	100.0
1979-80	16.1	57.7	4.9	20.0	1.3	100.0
1980-81	13.4	62.2	4.3	18.3	1.8	100.0
1981-82	10.9	63.5	4.4	19.0	2.2	100.0

(a) Including clay and concrete brick, masonry block, stone, and concrete.

Building Activity Survey

To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intentions to build (approvals), regular statistical collections have been undertaken to provide details of actual activity.

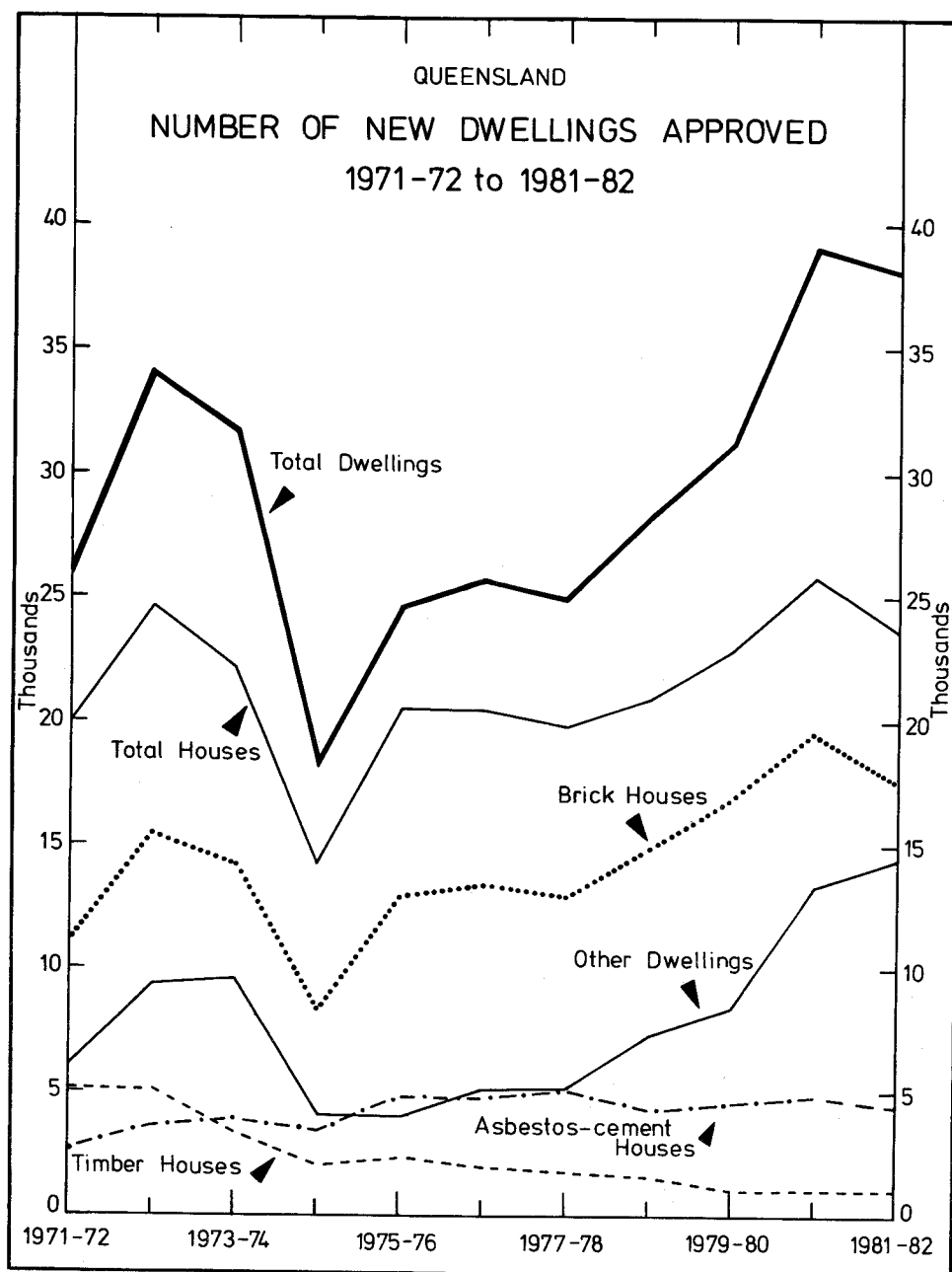
Up to 1979-80 statistics of building operations were compiled from returns obtained by a quarterly census of (i) private contractors, (ii) owner-builders, and (iii) Commonwealth, State, Local, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

From the September quarter 1980 a new Building Activity Survey has been conducted on a sample basis for new house construction and alterations and additions to houses valued at \$10,000 or more. The population from which the sample is selected is all work included in the Building Approvals series. The sample survey provides information on private sector house building activity at the Australian and State levels only, and it is not possible to classify data by as many variables as previously, e.g. by materials of outer walls and roof, by type of builder, etc. The collection methodology for other dwellings and other building, i.e. complete enumeration, remains virtually unchanged.

Dwellings are classified as either 'houses' or 'other dwellings'. 'Other dwellings' relate to self-contained dwelling units described as flats, home units, semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, etc.

Private or public ownership. A building is classified as 'private' or 'public' according to ownership at date of approval. 'Public' includes buildings erected for Commonwealth, State, Local, and Semi-governmental Authorities whether these buildings are for their own use or for rental or sale after completion.

Contractor-built houses are those erected under contract, or in anticipation of sale or rental. *Houses built by other than contract builders* are those erected by an owner (other than a recognised building contractor) or under his direction, without the services of a single contractor responsible for the whole job. Houses built by businesses (other than recognised building contractors) are also included in this category.



Up to the June quarter 1981 a building was regarded as having been 'commenced' when expenditure on building work was first reported by the builder. From the September quarter 1981 a commencement has been recorded if the value of work done to the end of a quarter (a) exceeds \$2,000 for house jobs, (b) exceeds \$5,000 for other dwelling and other building jobs or (c) the relevant approving authority reports a job as commenced. A job is regarded as 'completed' when it is reported as such or has been substantially completed and occupied and as 'under construction' at the end of a period if it has been commenced but has not been completed, and work on it has not been abandoned.

Class of building. A building is classified according to the function it is intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group as a whole.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of land and landscaping. Values for work approved, commenced, and under construction are the estimated values of the building jobs when completed. *Value of work completed* represents the actual value of the whole job when completed, including any site preparation costs. *Value of building work done* represents the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period.

SUMMARY OF BUILDING STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Year	New dwellings		Shops	Factories	Offices	Educational	Other (a)	Total (b)
	Houses	Other						
APPROVED								
1976-77 ..	520.2	92.8	59.1	47.8	38.7	63.2	115.6	953.9
1977-78 ..	516.7	104.9	75.5	50.0	26.7	73.4	201.2	1,065.8
1978-79 ..	568.7	192.7	84.1	59.1	50.7	65.0	181.9	1,219.9
1979-80 ..	688.9	224.9	83.6	243.6	34.3	59.5	224.4	1,584.0
1980-81 ..	900.0	470.1	72.6	102.4	63.0	54.5	255.2	1,950.2
1981-82 ..	980.3	655.0	123.8	154.0	180.9	73.3	377.8	2,591.5
COMMENCED								
1976-77 ..	474.3	92.4	41.3	54.3	33.6	60.1	143.2	914.2
1977-78 ..	519.0	114.3	65.6	46.0	49.6	74.1	199.5	1,089.8
1978-79 ..	574.0	169.2	108.6	50.4	44.4	76.4	233.5	1,276.9
1979-80 ..	717.3	248.6	86.4	285.3	54.9	63.1	229.7	1,708.8
1980-81 ..	866.4	490.3	83.6	89.8	59.2	65.5	284.6	1,970.8
1981-82 ..	1,000.1	730.3	148.1	115.0	146.2	72.3	360.6	2,614.5
COMPLETED								
1976-77 ..	475.9	102.8	31.8	39.9	73.1	48.1	178.8	965.6
1977-78 ..	521.4	103.5	81.0	47.7	88.0	78.7	233.3	1,175.3
1978-79 ..	560.0	143.7	84.5	40.2	71.7	69.9	183.2	1,172.1
1979-80 ..	706.9	191.7	92.6	65.4	44.3	76.0	251.7	1,450.4
1980-81 ..	775.5	263.0	90.8	83.4	56.5	57.2	209.0	1,566.4
1981-82 ..	996.5	547.1	105.9	128.7	79.1	68.2	383.4	2,348.2
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR								
1976-77 ..	141.6	50.3	48.3	31.5	89.3	56.0	225.7	644.5
1977-78 ..	146.6	65.9	33.4	30.5	54.5	51.3	193.2	577.3
1978-79 ..	167.5	94.0	61.7	38.8	32.8	58.3	254.0	710.5
1979-80 ..	188.6	154.0	47.9	257.7	45.7	45.1	229.1	973.5
1980-81 ..	309.9	420.5	52.0	279.8	53.2	55.4	355.0	1,534.7
1981-82 ..	314.2	566.5	91.8	264.6	122.0	58.5	313.2	1,741.8
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
1976-77 ..	480.3	102.6	49.4	43.4	72.2	62.0	210.0	1,034.9
1977-78 ..	524.2	106.4	67.6	51.4	65.3	72.7	178.8	1,088.2
1978-79 ..	570.4	151.4	96.7	47.4	52.1	69.8	196.9	1,204.5
1979-80 ..	717.6	223.1	103.1	73.0	54.5	73.9	266.2	1,534.4
1980-81 ..	840.0	375.6	86.1	175.4	57.1	59.1	286.9	1,911.6
1981-82 ..	1,006.0	636.4	126.3	194.3	93.0	71.8	356.9	2,525.8

(a) Including hotels etc., other business premises, religious, health, entertainment and recreation, and miscellaneous building.

(b) Including alterations and additions to dwellings, not shown separately.

The total value of building work done has increased by 144 per cent over the six years to 1981-82. Because of increases in building costs over the period, however, the variation in real activity would be considerably less than is indicated by the changes in money values.

The next table shows the number of dwellings commenced and completed by class of ownership.

NUMBERS OF NEW DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Private ownership			Public ownership (a)		Total		
	Contractor-built houses	Other houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	All dwellings
COMMENCED								
1976-77 ..	15,059	2,412	4,750	1,302	164	18,773	4,914	23,687
1977-78 ..	14,881	2,675	4,590	1,466	200	19,022	4,790	23,812
1978-79 ..	16,093	2,931	5,432	459	455	19,483	5,887	25,370
1979-80 ..	18,430	3,690	7,348	347	390	22,467	7,738	30,205
1980-81 ..	18,550	4,760	11,028	514	438	23,820	11,466	35,280
1981-82 ..	18,220	4,490	12,511	522	457	23,240	12,968	36,210
COMPLETED								
1976-77 ..	15,709	2,090	4,840	1,276	121	19,075	4,961	24,036
1977-78 ..	14,807	2,586	4,573	1,787	188	19,180	4,761	23,941
1978-79 ..	15,548	2,804	4,838	830	326	19,182	5,164	24,346
1979-80 ..	18,485	3,598	6,371	401	328	22,484	6,699	29,183
1980-81 ..	17,610	4,150	7,299	409	490	22,170	7,789	29,960
1981-82 ..	18,680	4,860	11,446	532	436	24,070	11,882	35,950

(a) Commonwealth, State, Local, and Semi-governmental Authorities.

Dwelling Commencements

In order to provide a finer level of geographic disaggregation than the State level, an additional series of 'New Dwellings Commenced' has been compiled since 1 July 1980 from reports provided principally by local and other government authorities. As there are differences in data sources, collection methodologies, and the timing of notification of these commencements from those jobs reported in the Building Activity survey, care should be exercised in comparing the data between the series.

Details of the number of new dwellings commenced during 1981-82 in each Statistical Division and Brisbane City, together with those commenced in Statistical Districts, are shown in the next table.

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS COMMENCED, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82

Statistical Division or District	New dwellings			Statistical Division or District	New dwellings		
	Houses	Other	Total		Houses	Other	Total
Brisbane Statistical Division	9,532	2,066	11,598	Far North Statistical Division ..	1,359	734	2,093
<i>Brisbane City</i>	3,307	1,409	4,716	North-West Statistical Division ..	39	17	56
<i>Rest of Brisbane Statistical Division</i>	6,225	657	6,882	Queensland	23,112	12,962	36,074
Moreton Statistical Division	5,718	8,014	13,732				
Wide Bay-Burnett Statistical Division	1,369	405	1,774	Gold Coast Statistical District (a) ..	2,076	5,513	7,589
Darling Downs Statistical Division ..	964	419	1,383	Sunshine Coast Statistical District ..	1,453	2,077	3,530
South-West Statistical Division	62	22	84	Bundaberg Statistical District ..	244	118	362
Fitzroy Statistical Division	1,580	464	2,044	Rockhampton Statistical District ..	323	148	471
Central-West Statistical Division	9	10	19	Mackay Statistical District	412	191	603
Mackay Statistical Division	1,140	452	1,592	Townsville Statistical District ..	870	250	1,120
Northern Statistical Division	1,340	359	1,699	Cairns Statistical District	628	607	1,235

(a) Part in Queensland only.

Construction (Other Than Building) Statistics

Collection of statistics covering the construction of roadways, bridges, dams, electricity generation and transmission lines, marine installations, railways, etc. commenced on a regular basis in Australia in 1973. The statistics relate to work by private contractors on construction prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more, inclusive of all associated sub-contract work performed for the prime contractor. Alterations and additions undertaken as prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more are included in the statistics. Repairs and maintenance contracts, construction undertaken by government authorities involving their own work forces, and construction on their own account by enterprises in the private sector, are excluded.

The series gives details of construction (other than building) activity in terms of prime contracts only. Prime contracts are defined as contracts where the contractor is legally liable to the owner of the project. Prime contracts are classified by *type of construction* according to the end use of the project being constructed, e.g. if a prime contract for earthworks relates to road construction, it will be classified to *road work*. Where a contract covers more than one type of construction, e.g. a contract for road and bridge work, the contract is classified to the component with the greatest value.

For a more detailed account of the coverage and definitions used in construction (other than building) statistics see page 539 of the 1977 *Year Book*.

In relation to Australia for the year 1981-82, Queensland's proportion of total work commenced was 18 per cent, total work completed, 23 per cent, and work done during year, 23 per cent.

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING) STATISTICS, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Year	Road work	Bridges	Dams	Hydraulic reticulation	Electricity generation and transmission	Marine work	Heavy industrial facilities	Other (a)	Total
COMMENCED									
1976-77 ..	37.5	15.2	6.5	22.6	10.4	40.2	37.7	13.8	183.9
1977-78 ..	36.7	11.8	30.6	22.3	90.9	20.2	117.5	35.1	365.1
1978-79 ..	29.6	14.3	18.8	15.8	22.7	18.3	70.4	31.4	221.7
1979-80 ..	74.0	11.2	8.8	14.6	41.4	19.8	80.7	64.5	315.0
1980-81 ..	84.8	71.9	68.9	12.2	217.9	127.0	192.1	116.5	891.3
1981-82 ..	137.3	18.5	40.2	11.2	58.4	46.9	143.6	132.2	588.3
COMPLETED									
1976-77 ..	54.6	10.8	31.5	30.7	17.5	15.7	31.0	7.8	199.6
1977-78 ..	47.1	12.4	16.4	35.0	24.5	10.7	26.2	14.3	186.7
1978-79 ..	21.7	26.7	21.3	25.3	47.9	35.2	58.4	34.8	271.3
1979-80 ..	49.2	29.1	26.3	11.3	141.0	14.9	146.1	51.0	469.0
1980-81 ..	96.2	19.8	14.4	18.5	34.4	19.9	66.2	51.1	320.6
1981-82 ..	102.2	11.8	17.3	13.9	116.0	18.3	129.8	92.4	501.8
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR									
1976-77 ..	35.6	31.5	8.1	42.1	294.0	37.6	38.6	12.0	499.4
1977-78 ..	24.5	37.4	29.2	23.3	302.7	47.2	122.6	40.9	627.8
1978-79 ..	27.8	19.5	36.8	13.8	297.4	35.8	159.9	43.9	634.9
1979-80 ..	51.3	16.0	11.0	14.6	179.5	26.3	103.6	95.2	497.6
1980-81 ..	43.8	70.1	67.0	9.4	445.6	136.8	255.6	165.8	1,194.0
1981-82 ..	89.7	77.5	120.7	6.7	437.8	189.1	286.8	220.7	1,428.9
WORK DONE DURING YEAR									
1976-77 ..	40.4	15.8	10.6	28.1	53.3	24.4	33.8	11.3	217.7
1977-78 ..	37.8	19.2	19.5	23.7	49.9	26.1	60.7	29.0	266.0
1978-79 ..	23.9	18.6	32.9	22.5	94.2	27.5	94.1	33.5	347.2
1979-80 ..	59.0	19.3	12.2	15.0	55.4	15.7	76.3	84.8	337.7
1980-81 ..	95.6	18.9	19.2	14.2	95.3	23.7	125.4	82.1	474.4
1981-82 ..	136.9	26.2	63.9	13.7	123.0	107.6	174.4	149.2	795.0
WORK YET TO BE DONE AT END OF YEAR									
1976-77 ..	14.9	14.6	2.7	13.8	134.5	23.5	19.9	6.3	230.1
1977-78 ..	12.7	12.4	18.6	10.8	128.0	17.8	71.7	19.3	291.2
1978-79 ..	14.3	6.2	13.8	5.1	78.5	13.0	72.0	23.4	226.5
1979-80 ..	28.1	4.5	4.6	5.4	52.0	14.2	71.4	40.0	220.2
1980-81 ..	20.9	59.6	55.8	4.0	256.8	120.9	160.5	88.1	766.6
1981-82 ..	32.2	52.5	62.9	1.8	242.2	76.7	147.5	85.5	701.4

(a) Comprises railways, aerodromes, oil and gas production and distribution facilities, telecommunications, and miscellaneous.

3 FINANCE FOR HOUSING

The majority of dwellings built or purchased each year for owner occupation are financed in part with funds borrowed, usually on the security of the property involved.

From October 1975, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has collected comparable details from significant lenders providing secured housing finance for owner occupation. Descriptions of the scope, coverage, and definitions used in the compilation of these statistics appear in the July 1981 issue of the ABS bulletin *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation* (Catalogue No. 5609.0).

The following table gives details of loans approved by significant lenders for the construction and purchase of dwellings in Queensland.

HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND					
Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans approved					
Savings banks	280,508	294,688	310,321	336,481	365,846
Trading banks	82,342	109,498	120,381	148,181	159,225
Building societies					
Permanent	149,769	315,818	343,596	334,139	315,663
Terminating	12,413	6,203	4,725	4,172	1,275
Finance companies	76,300	79,142	77,738	133,779	117,210
Government	52,222	50,754	72,384	76,580	94,070
Other	10,718	12,773	14,716	24,345	19,972
Total	664,272	868,876	943,861	1,057,677	1,073,261
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Purpose of loan					
Construction of dwellings	7,217	8,774	9,048	9,073	8,819
Purchase of newly-erected dwellings ..	6,355	6,464	6,422	6,128	5,053
Purchase of established dwellings ..	20,886	25,096	26,466	28,799	26,950
Total	34,458	40,334	41,936	44,000	40,822

Private Finance for Housing

Savings banks lend funds for housing to both individuals and to building societies and also provide finance for alterations and additions to existing dwellings.

SAVINGS BANKS HOUSING FINANCE, QUEENSLAND						
Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Loans to individuals						
Loans approved						
Dwellings not previously occupied (a) No.	5,503	6,041	6,095	5,971	5,860	5,592
\$'000	92,269	112,679	124,786	126,868	128,885	134,680
Dwellings previously occupied (a) .. No.	8,038	9,636	9,079	9,359	10,060	9,894
\$'000	123,927	167,829	169,902	183,453	207,596	231,166
Alterations and additions \$'000	5,453	6,220	5,944	4,603	3,808	3,240
Total \$'000	221,649	286,728	300,632	314,924	340,289	369,086
Undrawn commitments at 30 June .. \$'000	35,824	45,623	54,688	50,478	68,589	65,498
Balances outstanding at 30 June (b) .. \$'000	797,730	955,986	1,090,681	1,231,437	1,343,501	1,536,386
Loans to building societies						
Balances outstanding at 30 June \$'000	15,155	14,702	14,643	14,116	12,992	12,151

(a) Second mortgage financing is excluded from the number of dwelling units but included in the value of loans approved. interest debited to loan accounts.

(b) Including

The trading banks make advances for housing, dependent on the credit status of the borrower. Figures for loans approved for owner occupation are included in the table, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation.

Under the *Building Societies Act 1886-1976*, any 25 or more persons may form a building society, either terminating or permanent, with the object of assisting its members or others to acquire freehold or leasehold property.

Details of the financial operations of permanent building societies are shown in the next table. Permanent building societies raise funds primarily from the small investor who takes shares or makes interest-bearing deposits. Funds are lent to the general public for building or buying dwellings secured by first mortgage.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES (a), QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Loans approved for							
Dwellings not previously occupied	No.	2,534	1,910	3,753	3,565	3,186	1,729
	\$'000	59,976	50,753	107,833	112,897	108,565	104,243
Dwellings previously occupied	No.	5,590	4,350	8,433	8,717	7,942	6,267
	\$'000	117,292	99,016	207,985	230,699	225,574	211,420
Other(b)	\$'000	4,969	6,788	19,179	28,053	29,379	22,332
Total	\$'000	182,237	156,557	334,997	371,649	363,518	337,995
Loans advanced on mortgage	\$'000	165,972	151,944	298,366	362,334	354,856	327,621
Balances at 30 June							
Loans approved but not advanced	\$'000	16,719	14,451	39,722	35,626	r 26,989	22,255
Principal owing on mortgages	\$'000	744,409	788,275	960,124	1,162,418	r 1,282,931	1,371,061
Paid-up share capital of societies	\$'000	r 832,353	828,221	967,408	991,874	1,103,410	1,107,016
Unsecured borrowings by societies	\$'000	24,837	41,480	121,805	337,328	354,938	443,797
Secured borrowings by societies	\$'000	19,562	38,150	14,420	9,347	9,828	6,706

(a) Societies whose rules do not specify that they are to terminate on a specific date or event.

(b) Including loans to religious and educational bodies for institutional housing and loans for alterations and additions.

Under the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958-1974*, 12 or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members, subject to eligibility under a means test, for the erection of new dwellings or the purchase of dwellings up to 30 years old, or for the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. These societies finance their advances to members through Government advances and loans from other sources such as banks and insurance companies. Most of the latter are guaranteed by the State Government. Figures for housing loans approved by co-operative housing societies and other terminating societies are included in the table, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation.

Finance companies also provide housing loans. In general, the companies provide loans to their customers if their credit worthiness falls within the standard determined by the individual companies. The total amount financed for housing in Queensland during 1981-82 was \$633.8m, and the balance outstanding at 30 June 1982 was \$1,286.5m. These figures include loans other than those for owner occupation and therefore cannot be compared with the approved loans figure contained in the table, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation.

Life insurance companies make housing loans which are normally collaterally secured by a life insurance policy. Figures for housing loans approved for owner occupation are included in 'other' in the table, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation. Total housing loans advanced (including loans other than for owner occupation) amounted to \$13.5m in 1981-82.

Other private sources of housing finance include credit unions, superannuation and other trust funds, private investment companies, mortgage management companies, friendly societies, and solicitors' trust funds.

Government Finance for Housing

Government finance for housing is provided through the Queensland Housing Commission which was established under *The State Housing Act of 1945*. Loans and grants from the Commonwealth and State Governments and recycling funds within the Commission are its major source of finance. The Commission shares payments from the Commonwealth Government with certain approved housing institutions, mainly co-operative housing societies.

The Commonwealth Government also conducts a Defence Service Homes scheme for the housing of eligible ex-servicemen, and a scheme for the insurance of housing loans, and operates a Home Deposit Assistance Scheme.

The Queensland Housing Commission is empowered to build and let houses and flats, sell houses, and acquire and develop land, in addition to administering and acting as the construction authority for the various Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

Under the *State Housing Act 1945-1981* an eligible person may obtain a loan (maximum \$30,000) from the Queensland Housing Commission for the erection or purchase of a dwelling. Interest on loans is chargeable at 8 per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. The maximum value of a house and land package eligible for Commission finance is \$40,000. Other schemes in operation are Housing for Employees, Purchase Housing, and Freeway Rehousing.

Under the *Housing Assistance Act 1981* a five-year Housing Agreement was executed with the States and the Northern Territory covering the period 1981-82 to 1985-86. The Commonwealth is to provide base financial assistance amounting to \$200m in each year of the Agreement and may provide additional financial assistance each year depending on budgetary and other circumstances. In 1981-82 an amount of \$262.2m was provided of which Queensland received loans of \$14.1m and grants totalling \$19.4m.

Loans are repayable over 53 years at a concessional fixed rate of interest of 4.5 per cent a year. Of the \$19.4m in grants provided to Queensland in 1981-82, \$5.0m was for pensioner housing, \$6.6m for Aborigines in need of rental housing assistance, \$4.8m for other persons eligible for rental housing assistance, \$2.5m for rental losses in terms of the 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, and \$0.4m for other housing assistance. Details of previous Agreements are provided in earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

Since 1956-57 the Commonwealth Government has made loans available to the States to be devoted to the erection of dwellings for serving members of the Defence Forces. The present arrangements are embodied in the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) which provided the States with \$3.0m in 1981-82, of which Queensland received \$1.5m.

The 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement specified that rental dwellings provided by the Queensland Housing Commission should be let at an economic rental and also specified provision for the granting of rebates for those tenants who did not have the capacity to pay. The Agreement provided for the Commonwealth Government to contribute 60 per cent of any loss incurred in a financial year by the State in connection with the administration of its housing projects. The Commonwealth paid \$2.5m in 1981-82 in respect of claims submitted for years 1973-74 to 1977-78.

The housing transactions administered by the Queensland Housing Commission are recorded in the Queensland Housing Commission Fund and the Home Purchase Assistance Account. The major transactions of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund during 1981-82 were: loan raisings, \$13.1m; rents, \$51.4m; redemption by borrowers, \$19.4m; interest received, \$15.1m; Commonwealth grants, \$10.5m; sales of properties, \$6.9m; erection of dwellings and land purchases, \$32.9m; interest paid, \$21.3m; advances to borrowers and purchasers, \$30.6m; and maintenance provision, \$16.9m. The major transactions of the Home Purchase Assistance

Account during 1981-82 were: loan raisings, \$14.1m; redemption by borrowers, \$10.0m; interest received, \$9.9m; loans to borrowers and societies, \$26.8m; and interest paid, \$6.5m.

Under the *Defence Service Homes Act* 1918 the Commonwealth Government provides assistance to applicants, mainly ex-servicemen and women, in acquiring a home. The maximum amount of loan which may be granted is \$25,000, with a repayment period of 32 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-servicemen, the period may be extended to a maximum of 50 years. The first \$12,000 is available to borrowers at an annual interest rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, the next \$3,000 at $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and the remaining \$10,000 at 10 per cent. During 1981-82, \$44.7m was provided to finance the acquisition and alteration of dwellings and land development in Queensland. The scheme is administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Home Deposit Assistance Scheme

The Home Deposit Assistance Scheme replaced the Home Savings Grant Scheme. The new scheme, administered by the Department of Social Security, provides assistance to eligible persons at the rate of \$1 for each \$1 saved for the purchase or construction of a first home. A maximum basic grant of \$2,500 is payable in respect of savings held in an acceptable form for the two years prior to the contract date. In addition to the basic grant, the scheme provides for a bonus of \$500 for families with one dependant child and \$1,000 for families with two or more dependant children.

During 1981-82, 12,571 applications for grants amounting to \$16.6m were approved in Queensland.

Housing Loans Insurance Scheme

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation (H.L.I.C.) functions under the Commonwealth Government *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965 to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation commenced operation in Queensland in 1966.

The introduction of a Mortgage Interest Insurance Plan during 1975-76 protects lenders against default and subsequent loss where the mortgaged property has been damaged by flood, fire, or other physical phenomenon. The Mortgage Interest Insurance Plan does not protect the lender against loss through default due to other circumstances and is available only for low ratio loans of 75 per cent or less of valuation. No separate details of this limited cover insurance, low ratio loan, and the new programs introduced in 1977-78 are available for Queensland.

During 1977-78 the Corporation's activities were extended to cover loans for the purchase of vacant land, rental housing, and land development. The changed legislation also removed the statutory limitations on the amount and terms of an insurable loan. Insurance of home ownership loans above 75 per cent of valuation, however, remains the major activity of the Corporation. There were 4,189 of these loans insured in Queensland in 1981-82 for a total value of \$150.8m.

Several private insurers have entered the mortgage insurance field since the H.L.I.C. commenced in 1965. The establishment of the industry on a firm basis resulted in the Commonwealth Government announcing in July 1979 that it intended to sell the assets and business of the H.L.I.C. to the private sector. As part of its Review of Commonwealth Functions in April 1981, the Government confirmed that it proposed to proceed with the sale of H.L.I.C. to the private sector, subject to the understanding that the purchaser maintains the level of services presently provided. There have been no further developments on the sale of the H.L.I.C.

In addition, the State Government offers indemnities against loss to co-operative housing societies who receive their funds from private lending institutions.

Housing Costs

There are some statistics available which indicate trends in the costs of housing and house building. For details of costs of building see Section 2 of this Chapter.

The Consumer Price Index measures price movements, in the six State capital cities, Canberra, and in Darwin, of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the aggregate expenditure of wage-earner households. Housing is one of the eight main groups comprising the index, and is comprised of the costs of home ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents. The costs of home ownership cover house price, repairs and maintenance, and local government rates and charges but do not include the cost of land or interest charges on house purchase. Details of the housing group for Brisbane are shown in Chapter 21, Prices, Section 2.

The yearly average of the housing group index for Brisbane rose from 100.0 for the year ended 30 June 1981 (the current base year) to 113.0 for the year ended 30 June 1982, an increase of 13.0 per cent, compared with 11.1 per cent for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

The Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. A description of the composition of the index and details of the eleven group indexes and the combined all groups index for Brisbane are given in Chapter 21, Prices, Section 5. On the base 1966-67 = 100.0, the all groups index for Brisbane increased from 363.7 for the year ended 30 June 1981 to 407.2 for the year ended 30 June 1982. This represented an increase of 12.0 per cent compared with 9.9 per cent for the weighted average of the six State capital cities.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Census of Population and Housing (2405.3 and 2406.3) (*irregular*)

Building Approvals (8702.3) (*monthly*)

Building Activity (8704.3) (*quarterly*)

Number of New Dwellings Commenced (8708.3) (*quarterly*)

Building Approvals: Small Area Statistics (8709.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Census of Population and Housing, 1981

Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres (2403.0)

Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings (2437.0)

Cross-classified Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings (2446.0)

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (5609.0) (*monthly*)

Building Approvals (8702.0) (*monthly*)

Building Activity (8705.0) (*quarterly*)

Construction (Other Than Building) Operations (8708.0) (*quarterly*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Queensland Housing Commission

Chapter 16

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

1 GENERAL

Predominance of the agricultural and mining industries has been a feature of the economy of Queensland from the earliest days of settlement, and these industries have been major contributors to the State's income from exports. Despite the rapid development of manufacturing industry in recent years to a level approximating that of the agricultural industries, by far the greater part of exports from Queensland is still the product of the agricultural and mining industries.

This chapter deals with the activities of the agricultural industries. For details of the disposals of products of the agricultural industries see Chapter 20, Marketing. Details of mining, forestry, and fisheries are shown in Chapter 17, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries.

The estimated total value of agricultural commodity production reached a new peak of \$2,600.3m in 1981–82, an increase of \$188.9m on the 1980–81 total of \$2,411.4m, and an increase of \$247.7m over the previous record of \$2,352.6m in 1979–80. The main increases were: wheat, \$158.6m; livestock slaughterings and disposals, \$120.7m, mainly due to an increase of \$104.4m in cattle slaughterings and disposals; wool, \$33.2m; barley, \$32.6m; and dairying, \$25.3m. The most significant decreases were: sugar cane, \$194.5m and grain sorghum, \$25.6m.

The gross values of production in the main divisions of the agricultural industries in 1981–82 were: crops, \$1,460.5m; livestock disposals, \$832.4m; and livestock products, \$307.5m.

The main items of crop production usually are sugar cane, grain sorghum, wheat, other grain crops, hay, tobacco, peanuts, pineapples, apples, bananas, other fruits, potatoes, and tomatoes. In recent years sunflower, soybeans, and cotton have also become prominent.

2 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Economic Units

To provide economic and structural data in addition to commodity data, a new statistical framework was developed within the agricultural sector in 1974. While the agricultural holding is the basic unit used for the collection of commodity data, the new economic structure comprises a group-enterprise/establishment hierarchy conceptually similar to and compatible with that used in the compilation of manufacturing, mining, and other economic statistics. The basic statistical unit in this new framework is the establishment which generally coincides with the holding unit.

Detailed information on the development of the new statistical framework is given in the ABS publication *Agricultural Sector, Australia, Structure of Operating Units* (Catalogue No. 7102.0).

Industry Classification

Establishments are first broadly classified to industry such as 'Agriculture' in the case of rural activity, thence to industry group, and subsequently to industry class such as cereal grains,

meat cattle, sugar cane, etc. as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. The industry class is determined by applying the average unit value to the commodity data to derive an estimated 'value of agricultural operations' for each establishment. Establishments are then typed to the predominant activity according to the estimated value of operations (e.g. cereal grain, meat cattle, sugar cane).

It should be noted that there are differences in concept between estimated 'value of agricultural operations' mentioned in this Section and 'gross values' of production mentioned elsewhere in the *Year Book*.

Value of Operations

The numbers of agricultural establishments in Queensland classified by industry class and estimated value of operations, are shown in the following table.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS: NUMBER BY VALUE OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Industry class	Value of operations (\$'000)							Total
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100-199	200 and over	
1980-81								
Cereal grains and oilseeds	338	430	421	784	971	453	165	3,562
Sheep-cereal grains ..	5	19	26	55	101	58	15	279
Meat cattle-cereal grains	229	351	308	484	519	299	117	2,307
Sheep-meat cattle ..	49	75	86	153	358	297	67	1,085
Sheep	70	103	109	202	355	177	40	1,056
Meat cattle	3,327	1,915	1,028	1,148	1,256	845	484	10,003
Milk cattle	195	546	800	960	401	34	3	2,939
Pigs	108	124	101	164	253	110	49	909
Poultry	9	15	20	30	98	77	54	303
Fruit, including grapes ..	466	411	297	386	335	121	55	2,071
Potatoes	6	15	17	52	98	50	20	258
Other vegetables ..	186	202	139	174	218	117	70	1,106
Sugar cane	20	58	113	740	2,748	1,703	447	5,829
Peanuts	6	28	49	110	142	46	14	395
Tobacco	2	3	16	157	264	41	4	487
Other agriculture ..	480	300	164	223	188	121	108	1,584
Total	5,496	4,595	3,694	5,822	8,305	4,549	1,712	34,173
1981-82								
Cereal grains and oilseeds	266	345	360	700	1,117	626	318	3,732
Sheep-cereal grains ..	7	17	21	53	133	121	41	393
Meat cattle-cereal grains	217	338	294	427	565	323	166	2,330
Sheep-meat cattle ..	45	69	63	106	258	251	90	882
Sheep	48	101	99	175	363	283	82	1,151
Meat cattle	3,033	1,805	975	1,049	1,179	779	451	9,271
Milk cattle	102	309	482	1,051	758	98	4	2,804
Pigs	75	104	86	126	226	143	61	821
Poultry	10	11	17	38	101	65	55	297
Fruit, including grapes ..	395	450	310	382	337	126	74	2,074
Potatoes	5	12	12	20	92	64	39	244
Other vegetables ..	179	220	144	205	234	166	108	1,256
Sugar cane	16	40	68	503	2,574	1,955	614	5,770
Peanuts	9	30	24	90	177	114	38	482
Tobacco	2	3	10	72	307	58	6	458
Other agriculture ..	730	299	179	212	190	145	100	1,855
Total	5,139	4,153	3,144	5,209	8,611	5,317	2,247	33,820

3 AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Number and Size of Agricultural Holdings

The diverse agricultural industries of Queensland were carried on, during 1981-82, on 35,320 holdings, which had a total area of 157,117,000 hectares. The number of agricultural holdings is slightly more than the number of agricultural establishments reported in the preceding part of this chapter because there are small numbers of holdings where the non-farm business activity predominates and this precludes them from being industry classified as agricultural establishments. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions, classified according to area size at 31 March 1982, is shown in the next table.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BY AREA SIZE IN HECTARES, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1982

Statistical Division	Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-1,999	2,000-19,999	20,000 and over	Total
Moreton (a) ..	914	494	1,325	1,377	1,187	897	368	68	—	6,630
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	112	131	677	1,046	1,294	1,401	1,022	447	5	6,135
Darling Downs ..	159	167	496	786	1,416	2,275	1,899	1,006	16	8,220
South-West ..	12	3	8	13	25	80	353	1,064	368	1,926
Fitzroy ..	40	43	118	167	296	595	806	1,014	98	3,177
Central-West ..	—	1	1	—	2	7	18	483	279	791
Mackay ..	15	6	211	522	530	391	177	334	82	2,268
Northern ..	51	66	484	617	358	198	112	209	166	2,261
Far North ..	65	68	799	1,124	693	312	71	78	160	3,370
North-West ..	5	—	—	—	—	1	10	263	263	542
Total Queensland	1,373	979	4,119	5,652	5,801	6,157	4,836	4,966	1,437	35,320

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Of the 1,373 holdings under 10 hectares, 897 were under 5 hectares and of these 568 were in Brisbane and Moreton Divisions. The grouping 20,000 hectares and over included 473 holdings of 50,000 hectares and more, the majority of which were situated in the Divisions of North-West (114), Far North (105), Central-West (95), and South-West (83).

The average sizes of holdings in Divisions were: Brisbane and Moreton (177 hectares), Wide Bay-Burnett (650), Darling Downs (964), Mackay (2,816), Fitzroy (3,406), Northern (4,196), and Far North (6,313). Average sizes in the western pastoral divisions were South-West (15,997 hectares), Central-West (43,584), and North-West (56,788).

Growers of Crops

The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during the year under review.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82

Statistical Division	Sugar cane	Wheat	Maize	Grain sorghum	Tobacco	Pineapples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton (a) ..	245	301	175	370	39	325	206	369	235
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	1,254	425	602	912	32	174	32	28	102
Darling Downs ..	—	3,140	380	2,395	21	—	—	27	194
South-West ..	—	423	1	110	—	—	—	1	1
Fitzroy ..	—	633	22	934	—	84	10	6	37
Central-West ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mackay ..	1,529	39	—	117	—	5	4	2	6
Northern ..	1,356	1	21	38	1	12	4	13	105
Far North ..	1,460	2	191	12	382	19	135	60	25
North-West ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Total Queensland	5,844	4,964	1,392	4,888	475	620	392	507	705

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Holdings Carrying Livestock

The numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock are shown in the next table. Those carrying both cattle for meat production and cattle for milk production are included in both meat and milk cattle counts, while the counts of milk cattle holdings exclude those carrying house cows only.

HOLDINGS CARRYING LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1982

Statistical Division	Milk cattle	Meat cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Moreton (a)	1,070	3,494	50	568
Wide Bay-Burnett	657	4,037	59	716
Darling Downs	914	5,656	1,389	1,095
South-West	8	1,647	1,115	76
Fitzroy	106	2,576	46	217
Central-West	5	682	603	11
Mackay	51	1,110	3	36
Northern	6	729	4	51
Far North	280	950	3	69
North-West	—	508	187	11
Total Queensland	3,097	21,389	3,459	2,850

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sizes of Flocks and Herds

The sizes of sheep flocks and cattle and pig herds on agricultural holdings appear in the next table.

FLOCKS AND HERDS BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1982

Size of flock or herd	Milk cattle herds	Meat cattle herds	Sheep flocks	Pig herds
Under 20	98	2,696	159	919
20 to 49	405	3,135	172	595
50 to 99	1,096	3,956	172	420
100 to 199	1,213	3,673	173	349
200 to 499	281	3,808	267	356
500 to 999	4	1,992	292	127
1,000 to 1,999	—	1,278	448	58
2,000 to 4,999	—	651	872	20
5,000 to 9,999	—	126	647	3
10,000 and over	—	74	257	3
Total	3,097	21,389	3,459	2,850

4 CROPS

Area and Production of Crops

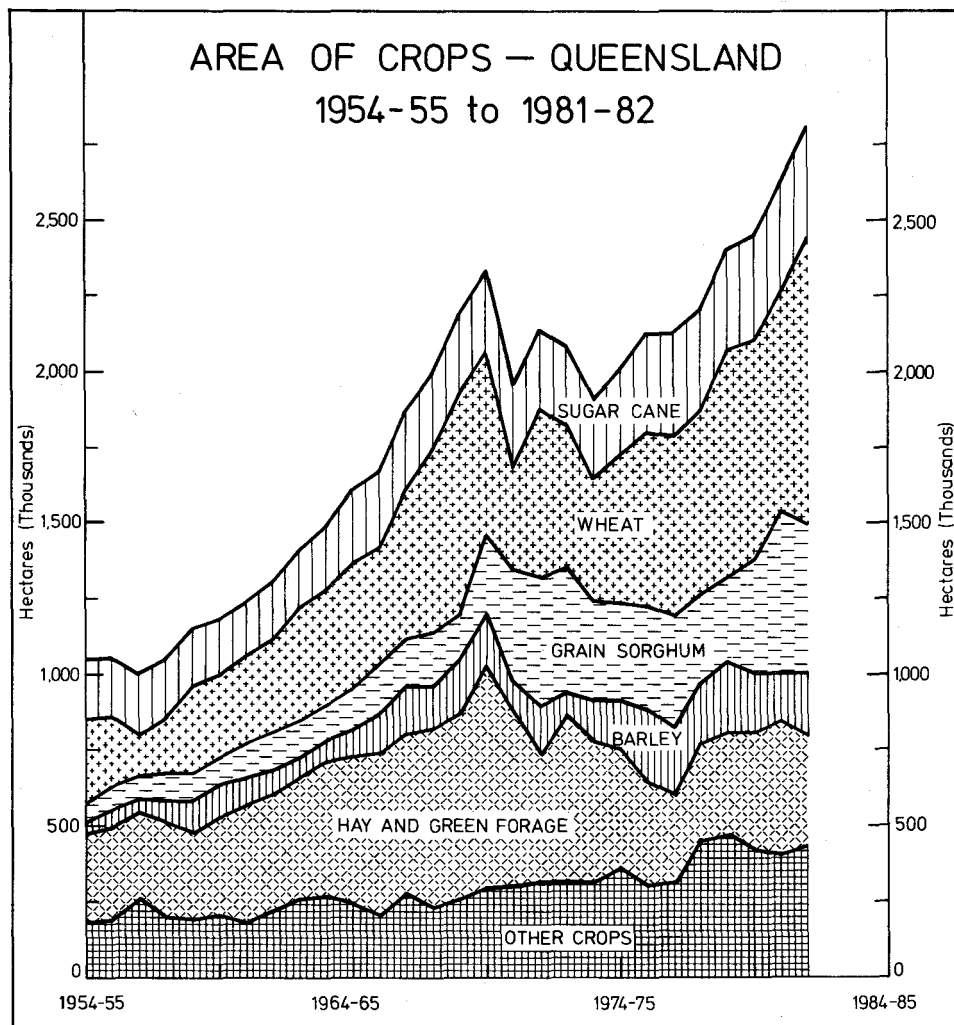
Queensland

Agriculture in Queensland differs from that in other States of Australia because of the greater proportion of crops grown which are suited to the tropical and sub-tropical climates. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, cotton, ginger, etc. Moreover, the moist summer conditions in Queensland, as compared with the relatively dry summers in other States, have contributed to a considerable increase in the production of summer-growing crops such as grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflowers, navy beans, and soybeans, to meet a rising demand for processed foods, vegetable oils, and stock feed.

The area under all crops in Queensland had doubled in the period from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and quadrupled by 1945-46. In 1981-82 the area was 15 times the 1900-01 level.

Due to the predominance of cereal crops in other States, however, the area under all crops in Queensland in recent years was still only about 14 per cent of the Australian total.

The next diagram illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland since 1954-55.



The principal components of the 'other crops' section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly maize and millets; plantation and orchard fruit crops, particularly pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes,

tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, cotton, tobacco, safflower, sunflower seed, soybeans, and navy beans.

The area, production, and yield per hectare of Queensland's principal crops are shown in the next table.

PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<i>Area</i>						
Sugar cane (a) hectares	29,401	106,101	237,680	255,358	274,259	301,658
Barley hectares	3,048	5,345	232,462	194,775	159,686	206,395
Grain sorghum hectares	(b)	1,779	279,961	368,698	528,394	489,144
Maize hectares	51,789	71,566	34,122	41,205	42,566	47,548
Wheat hectares	32,093	146,514	746,956	733,287	726,964	941,113
Green forage hectares	16,772	222,867	305,081	351,208	401,801	323,770
Hay (c) hectares	17,198	24,269	32,046	31,803	39,157	38,912
Cotton hectares	—	16,678	14,442	20,550	24,182	28,809
Peanuts hectares	(b)	4,993	36,601	31,273	26,773	32,984
Potatoes hectares	4,476	5,037	5,857	6,514	5,751	6,140
Pumpkins (d) hectares	(b)	(b)	4,054	3,801	4,102	4,031
Sunflower seed hectares	(b)	21	161,823	158,736	146,316	128,266
Tobacco hectares	269	1,478	3,792	3,523	3,454	3,341
Apples (e) hectares	(b)	1,382	3,655	3,557	3,423	3,404
Bananas (e) hectares	2,515	2,568	1,986	2,174	2,414	2,531
Pineapples (e) hectares	380	2,206	3,885	4,075	4,085	4,046
Tomatoes hectares	(b)	2,297	3,046	3,117	3,361	3,314
<i>Production</i>						
Sugar cane '000 tonnes	862	6,136	20,135	19,860	22,540	23,588
Barley tonnes	2,880	6,124	583,321	346,519	170,339	397,524
Grain sorghum tonnes	(b)	1,687	712,908	711,315	1,050,177	982,435
Maize tonnes	62,410	84,966	111,101	97,914	123,190	150,409
Wheat tonnes	32,496	184,933	1,962,235	845,959	485,255	1,482,331
Hay (c) tonnes	80,022	104,399	163,159	169,750	196,214	220,664
Cotton (raw) '000 kg	—	2,805	14,110	19,786	22,548	27,234
Peanuts tonnes	(b)	5,906	61,464	38,466	42,386	56,429
Potatoes tonnes	20,335	28,760	114,519	127,441	113,339	128,606
Pumpkins (d) tonnes	(b)	(b)	31,057	24,191	32,195	27,673
Sunflower seed tonnes	(b)	14	121,611	96,666	103,296	71,247
Tobacco '000 kg	205	950	8,075	7,679	7,592	7,980
Apples tonnes	(b)	4,704	39,245	30,265	23,086	35,957
Bananas tonnes	29,491	21,438	44,245	44,746	53,761	57,146
Pineapples tonnes	7,197	40,337	104,881	123,050	123,220	125,422
Tomatoes tonnes	(b)	12,432	41,094	45,705	55,660	58,029
<i>Yield per hectare</i>						
Sugar cane tonnes	29.3	57.8	84.72	77.77	82.19	78.19
Barley tonnes	0.94	1.15	2.51	1.78	1.07	1.93
Grain sorghum tonnes	(b)	0.95	2.55	1.93	1.99	2.01
Maize tonnes	1.21	1.19	3.26	2.38	2.89	3.16
Wheat tonnes	1.01	1.26	2.63	1.15	0.67	1.58
Hay (c) tonnes	4.65	4.30	5.09	5.34	5.01	5.67
Cotton (raw) kg	—	170	977	963	932	945
Peanuts tonnes	(b)	1.18	1.68	1.23	1.58	1.71
Potatoes tonnes	4.54	5.71	19.55	19.57	19.71	20.95
Pumpkins (d) tonnes	(b)	(b)	7.66	6.36	7.85	6.86
Sunflower seed tonnes	(b)	0.66	0.75	0.61	0.71	0.56
Tobacco kg	762	643	2,129	2,180	2,198	2,388
Apples tonnes	(b)	3.40	10.74	8.51	6.74	10.56
Bananas tonnes	11.7	8.4	22.28	20.59	22.27	22.58
Pineapples tonnes	30.0	18.2	27.0	30.2	30.2	31.00
Tomatoes tonnes	(b)	5.41	13.49	14.66	16.56	17.51

(a) Area cut for crushing. (b) Not collected separately.
consumption. (e) Area bearing only except in 1900-01.

(c) Including lucerne and other pasture hay.

(d) For human

Australian States

The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1981-82

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia (a)
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar cane (b) '000 hectares	14	—	302	—	—	—	316
Barley '000 hectares	540	315	206	1,032	580	12	2,685
Grain sorghum '000 hectares	152	2	489	—	5	—	649
Maize '000 hectares	13	—	48	—	—	—	61
Wheat '000 hectares	3,600	1,322	941	1,427	4,593	1	11,885
Green feed or silage (c) '000 hectares	386	57	321	47	84	39	936
Hay (d) '000 hectares	306	556	39	194	255	64	1,420
Cotton '000 hectares	64	—	29	—	—	—	92
Peanuts '000 hectares	—	—	33	—	n.p.	—	33
Potatoes '000 hectares	6	14	6	4	2	4	36
Tobacco '000 hectares	1	3	3	—	—	—	7
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar cane '000 tonnes	1,506	—	23,588	—	—	—	25,094
Barley '000 tonnes	766	460	398	1,227	576	23	3,450
Grain sorghum '000 tonnes	326	2	982	—	5	—	1,317
Maize '000 tonnes	59	2	150	—	1	—	212
Wheat '000 tonnes	5,910	2,467	1,482	1,695	4,803	2	16,360
Hay (d) '000 tonnes	985	1,983	221	471	711	243	4,627
Cotton (raw) '000 kg	88,809	—	27,234	—	—	—	116,043
Peanuts '000 tonnes	1	—	56	—	n.p.	—	58
Potatoes '000 tonnes	108	354	129	100	67	161	919
Tobacco '000 kg	867	4,418	7,980	—	—	—	13,265
<i>Yield per hectare</i>							
Sugar cane tonnes	105.41	—	78.19	—	—	—	79.42
Barley tonnes	1.42	1.46	1.93	1.19	0.99	1.92	1.29
Grain sorghum tonnes	2.14	1.61	2.01	—	1.07	—	2.03
Maize tonnes	4.58	4.95	3.16	—	6.04	—	3.48
Wheat tonnes	1.64	1.87	1.58	1.19	1.05	1.81	1.38
Hay (d) tonnes	3.22	3.56	5.67	2.43	2.78	3.80	3.26
Cotton (raw) '000 kg	1.40	—	0.95	—	—	—	1.26
Peanuts tonnes	3.13	—	1.71	—	n.p.	—	1.73
Potatoes tonnes	17.38	25.92	20.95	27.09	33.74	36.23	25.43
Tobacco '000 kg	1.59	1.60	2.39	—	—	—	2.00

(a) Including A.C.T. and N.T.
lucerne and other pasture.

(b) Area cut for crushing.

(c) Excluding lucerne and other pasture.

(d) Including hay cut from

Value of Crop Production

The gross value of crop production in Queensland has been estimated at \$1,460,459,000 for the 1981-82 season. By 'gross value' is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets. The figure is greater than the 'local value', i.e. the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of crops was approximately \$1,297,993,000 for 1981-82.

The next table shows the area, production, and gross value of the various crops grown in Queensland.

While Queensland's proportion of the area of Australia's agricultural crops is approximately 14 per cent, the value of its crops usually averages about a quarter of the Australian total.

PRODUCTION AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82

Crop	Area under crop	Production	Gross value <i>p</i>
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Sugar cane</i>	372,993	..	577,986
Cut for crushing	301,658	23,587,934	569,635
Cut for plants	7,060	362,672	8,351
Standover etc.	64,275	..	..
<i>Cereals for grain</i>	1,757,710	3,110,220	437,910
Barley (2-row)	189,207	368,465	57,443
Barley (6-row)	17,188	29,059	
Canary seed	6,021	4,340	1,810
Grain sorghum	489,144	982,435	107,584
Maize	47,548	150,409	21,214
Oats	17,821	16,378	2,444
Panicum and millet	31,974	34,829	5,585
Rice	4,971	21,645	4,212
Wheat	941,113	1,482,331	235,432
Other	12,723	20,329	2,187
<i>Legumes mainly for grain</i>	43,536	..	21,983
Navy beans	5,690	5,745	5,313
Soybeans	26,076	50,005	12,959
Cow peas	2,844	1,744	730
Other	8,926	6,897	2,981
<i>Hay crops</i>	8,166	22,197	1,953
Oaten	4,332	13,622	1,225
Wheaten	1,251	3,774	340
Other	2,583	4,801	388
<i>Green feed or silage crops</i>	321,082	..	..
Oats	201,331	..	..
Sorghum	72,537	..	..
Other	47,214	..	..
<i>Miscellaneous field crops</i>	204,410	..	115,697
Cotton	28,809	(a) 27,234	32,136
Linseed	479	291	68
Peanuts	32,984	56,429	28,253
Safflower	10,531	6,906	1,813
Sunflower seed	128,266	71,247	17,356
Tobacco	3,341	7,980	36,071
<i>Citrus fruit</i>	1,981	43,723	18,225
Lemons	144	4,570	1,702
Mandarins	904	16,892	9,387
Oranges	865	20,206	6,287
Other	69	2,055	849
<i>Other orchard fruit</i>	6,417	..	30,091
Apples	3,404	35,957	17,630
Apricots	179	689	458
Avocadoes	586	1,666	4,333
Custard apples	135	326	301
Mangoes	578	2,269	2,582
Nectarines	166	556	573
Peaches	414	1,804	1,107
Pears	393	3,733	1,657

PRODUCTION AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82—continued

Crop	Area under crop	Production	Gross value <i>p</i>
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
<i>Other orchard fruit—continued</i>			
Plums	503	1,886	1,289
Other	60	..	162
<i>Nuts (edible)</i>	825	<i>n.a.</i>	2,049
<i>Other fruit</i>	7,128	..	55,157
Bananas	2,531	57,146	27,059
Papaws	308	3,770	2,359
Passion fruit	165	3,006	1,435
Pineapples	4,046	125,422	21,531
Strawberries	54	917	2,733
Other	24	..	40
<i>Grapes</i>	1,441	4,212	3,954
<i>Fruit (including grapes) areas not yet bearing</i>	7,229	..	..
<i>Vegetables for human consumption</i>	28,447	..	142,927
Beans, green	3,449	15,159	6,635
Cabbages	496	10,409	1,396
Capsicums	432	4,362	3,751
Carrots	904	20,101	5,450
Cucumbers	896	8,575	2,993
Lettuce	482	9,308	4,683
Melons: Rock	689	8,634	4,378
Water	2,226	25,054	3,727
Onions	796	24,428	14,157
Potatoes	6,140	128,606	33,175
Pumpkins	4,031	27,673	5,691
Tomatoes	3,314	58,029	39,983
Other	4,590	..	16,907
<i>Other crops</i>	3,601	..	28,833
Ginger	228	7,308	2,471
Nursery products, turf, and flowers	1,193	..	25,462
Other	2,180	..	900
<i>Total crops (excluding pasture)</i>	2,764,965	..	1,436,766
<i>Pastures cut for hay</i>	30,746	198,467	21,815
Lucerne	18,572	157,231	17,691
Other	12,174	41,236	4,124
<i>Pastures harvested for seed</i>	9,197	489	1,878
<i>Pastures cut for green feed or silage</i>	2,688	..	..
<i>Total area of crops and pastures</i>	2,807,596	..	1,460,459
<i>Pasture area at 31 March 1982</i>	3,340,339	..	..
Lucerne	23,683	..	..
Other sown pasture	3,316,656	..	..

(a) Weight of raw cotton.

Gross values of principal crops for six seasons are given in the next table.

GROSS VALUE OF CROP PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Crop	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 <i>p</i>
Sugar cane (a)	462,354	410,737	383,121	529,492	772,486	577,986
Barley	43,372	19,536	46,586	38,981	24,882	57,443
Canary seed	5,892	2,784	2,846	1,345	780	1,810
Grain sorghum	50,027	40,449	62,376	73,098	133,199	107,584
Maize	6,734	7,169	9,740	12,726	17,990	21,214
Wheat	73,443	59,362	251,877	133,787	76,806	235,432
Other grain	4,732	9,954	8,637	7,564	12,071	14,427
Hay	14,685	14,314	18,783	18,638	23,172	23,768
Cotton	7,961	12,819	16,790	28,143	28,252	32,136
Green beans	5,001	5,196	5,778	5,767	7,559	6,635
Onions	4,211	4,949	4,926	5,138	8,355	14,157
Peanuts	14,323	19,974	28,227	22,038	35,755	28,253
Potatoes	17,019	12,610	16,978	19,908	27,588	33,175
Pumpkins	3,650	2,244	4,484	3,813	6,214	5,691
Soybeans	10,773	11,768	16,117	10,911	15,984	12,959
Sunflower seed	11,901	23,358	30,503	25,882	25,094	17,356
Tobacco	29,958	28,361	29,568	29,857	32,334	36,071
Tomatoes	16,651	19,308	21,522	24,396	37,473	39,983
Apples	12,024	9,549	12,838	11,073	10,059	17,630
Bananas	10,989	14,640	17,275	15,695	24,075	27,059
Citrus fruits	12,056	12,586	15,979	14,316	16,437	18,225
Grapes	4,248	3,980	4,178	4,079	5,246	3,954
Pineapples	16,379	16,002	18,310	20,113	19,742	21,531
Other fruits	11,340	12,223	14,653	16,070	18,105	21,077
Other crops	40,954	50,749	55,189	56,429	72,479	84,902
Total	890,677	824,619	1,097,281	1,129,259	1,452,137	1,460,459

(a) Including cane cut for plants.

Distribution of Crops

Agricultural Districts

The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 271).

CROP PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82

Statistical Division	Wheat	Grain sorghum	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton (raw)	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	'000 kg	'000 kg	tonnes
Moreton (a)	10,988	13,462	10,920	66,983	301	515	6,928
Wide Bay-Burnett	30,855	86,614	240	32,381	7	401	12,608
Darling Downs	1,037,665	536,247	—	—	9,108	286	3,347
South-West	156,406	11,095	—	—	8,139	—	1
Fitzroy	227,945	279,956	28	22,106	9,679	—	303
Central-West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mackay	18,231	50,481	10	466	—	—	54
Northern	210	3,754	11	2,299	—	17	34,352
Far North	31	826	45,933	1,187	—	6,761	436
North-West	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Total Queensland	1,482,331	982,435	57,146	125,422	27,234	7,980	58,029

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sugar

Sugar cane is grown in two States—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 3,435,000 tonnes of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in the 1981 season, 94.6 per cent was produced in Queensland and 5.4 per cent in New South Wales.

The production of sugar cane is the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats in the fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Ayr and Bundaberg areas. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December and is now nearly all done mechanically.

During the 1981 season 30 mills operated in Queensland. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production, and is further outlined in the chapter on Marketing. Growers and mills collaborate closely in organisation and technical research.

The Queensland sugar country may be grouped into five main areas, as shown in the next table. The most northerly area (Far North Statistical Division) stretches from Mossman in the north to Cardwell in the south; Northern Division covers the Ingham, Townsville, and Ayr districts; while Mackay Division embraces the Proserpine and Mackay areas. Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Wide Bay-Burnett (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane).

Details of the cultivation and production of sugar are shown in the next table.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Area cultivated (a)	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar produced (b) (c)	Cane per hectare cut	Sugar per hectare cut	Cane for each tonne of sugar
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1976 season	339	277	22,269	3,163	80.5	11.4	7.04
1977 season	342	280	22,331	3,209	79.6	11.4	6.96
1978 season	330	238	20,135	2,749	84.7	11.6	7.33
1979 season	337	255	19,860	2,807	77.8	11.0	7.07
1980 season	355	274	22,540	3,149	82.2	11.5	7.16
1981 season	373	302	23,588	3,250	78.2	10.8	7.26

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1981

	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Far North	90.5	72.9	5,118	641	70.2	8.8	7.98
Northern	87.1	67.6	6,146	843	90.9	12.5	7.29
Mackay	111.0	94.4	6,776	1,018	71.8	10.8	6.66
Wide Bay-Burnett ..	72.7	57.4	4,800	647	83.6	11.3	7.42
Moreton (d)	11.9	9.3	748	102	80.7	11.0	7.36

(a) Excluding fodder crops.
Statistical Division.

(b) 94 net titre.

(c) Source: Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations.

(d) Including Brisbane

Cereal Grain Crops

Wheat and grain sorghum are the second and third most important agricultural crops after sugar cane in Queensland.

The wheat crop in 1981-82 produced 1,482,000 tonnes from 941,000 hectares. The main areas of this production were the Darling Downs Division, 70 per cent; Fitzroy Division, 15 per cent; and South-West Division, 11 per cent.

Grain sorghum has undergone rapid development in recent years, expanding from 1,779 hectares in 1939-40 to a peak of 528,000 hectares in 1980-81, when production reached 1,050,000 tonnes. In 1981-82, this summer growing crop produced 982,000 tonnes from 489,000 hectares.

In 1981-82 barley and maize, the other major cereal grain crops, produced 398,000 and 150,000 tonnes for a value of \$57,443,000 and \$21,214,000 respectively.

Fruit Crops

Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in recent years has supplied only about a third of the Australian banana crop.

Pineapples, bananas, citrus, and apples are the most important Queensland fruit crops. Pineapples are produced chiefly in the coastal areas between Brisbane and Maryborough and in the Rockhampton district. Bananas are grown mainly in the Albert, Pine Rivers, Caboolture, and Maroochy district in south Queensland and in the area between Cardwell and Cairns in north Queensland. Citrus fruits are grown fairly extensively in the coastal and sub-coastal areas, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts, while apples are restricted mainly to the Stanthorpe area.

Other tropical fruits, particularly papaws, custard apples, and mangoes, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws are grown chiefly in the Gladstone district as well as in rural areas around Brisbane and Maryborough, custard apples mainly in rural districts within 80 kilometres of Brisbane, and mangoes in the tropical coastal districts, particularly around Bowen.

Almost all of Queensland's pome and stone fruit crops, as well as grapes, are grown in the more temperate high country around Stanthorpe on the southern Darling Downs.

Cotton

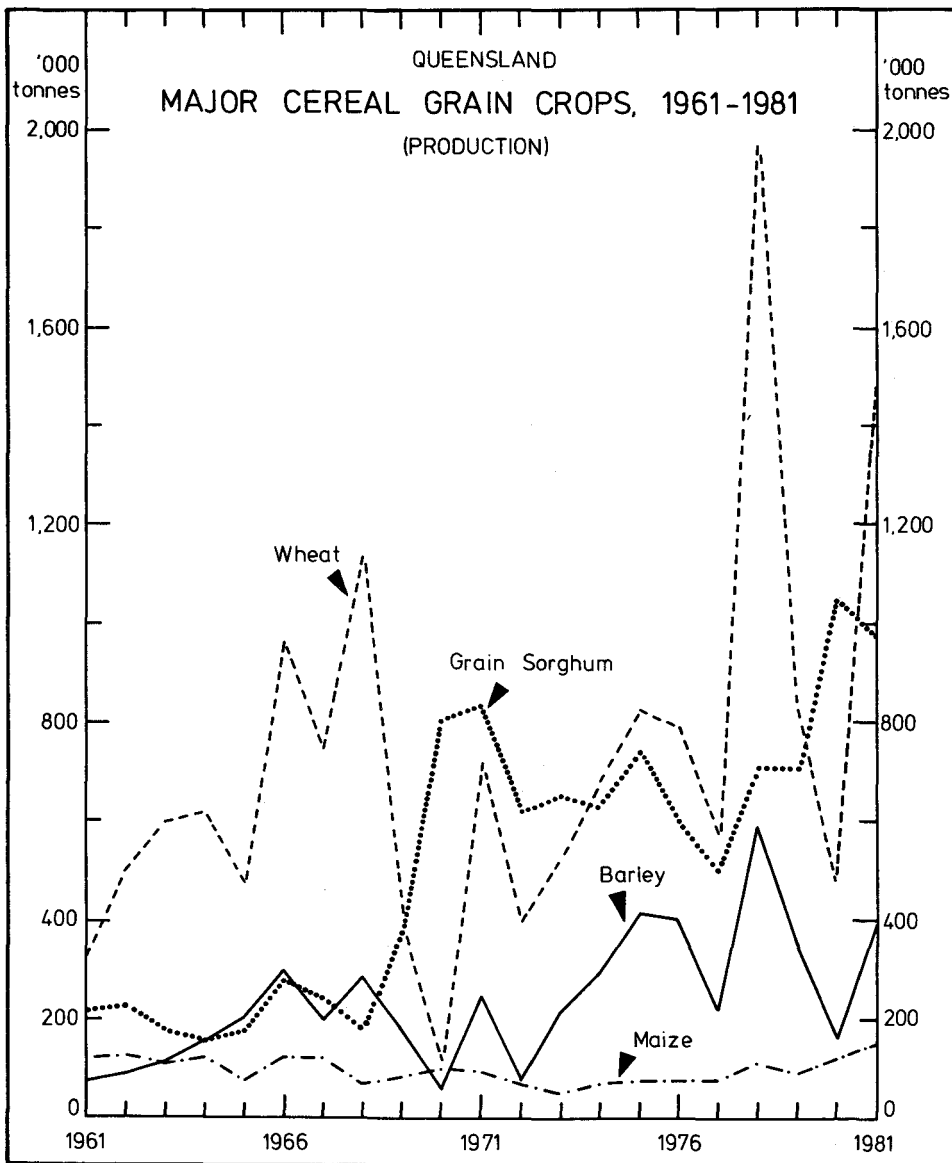
The cotton industry became associated with the development of many areas in southern and central Queensland, particularly the Callide and Dawson Valleys. A peak of 27,500 hectares grown mainly by dry-farming methods was reached in the mid-1930s, but the area planted dropped to the low level of 1,000 hectares by the late 1940s. Greater use of irrigation in the 1960s renewed interest in cotton growing and as a result 92 per cent of the 1981-82 crop of 29,000 hectares was grown under irrigation for the record production of 27.2m kilograms of raw cotton. St George, Dawson-Callide Valleys, Emerald, Central Downs, and Lockyer Valley are now the main cotton-producing areas in the State.

Tobacco

Small amounts of tobacco were grown in Queensland from the earliest days. It was only after 1930, however, that increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation. In recent years Queensland has produced half of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1981-82 was 3,300 hectares, producing 8.0m kg of dried leaf. Approximately 85 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 6 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, 5 per cent from the Bundaberg district, and 4 per cent from the Inglewood-Texas district. Small quantities were produced near Ingham and Miriam Vale.

Peanuts

Under tariff protection, peanuts have been grown in Queensland for many years. From a pre-war peak of 8,600 hectares in 1938, the area planted rose in the post-war years and areas in



excess of 33,000 hectares were grown in the early 1970s. A peak production of 61,500 tonnes was harvested in the 1979 season. For the 1982 season, 56,400 tonnes were produced from 33,000 hectares.

The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Wide Bay-Burnett Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and northern areas of the Darling Downs. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board.

Linseed, Safflower, and Sunflower

These oilseed crops are grown mainly in the Darling Downs, Fitzroy, and Mackay Divisions. Areas sown to them fluctuate greatly from year to year, depending on seasonal conditions and prices. Linseed was first grown commercially in Queensland during 1947-48 when 45 hectares were harvested. A peak production of 34,700 tonnes from 39,300 hectares was reached in 1964-65. In later years linseed has been a less attractive economic proposition to farmers and generally has fluctuated between 1,000 and 11,000 tonnes. Production, however, reached only 300 tonnes in 1981-82.

Safflower, relatively new to Queensland's agriculture, was first grown commercially in the late 1950s. Following a peak of 38,600 hectares planted in 1967-68, production problems resulted in considerably reduced plantings. In the late 1970s, stability in the industry increased and in 1978-79 a record production of 32,600 tonnes was obtained from 38,100 hectares. In recent years production has again dropped and in 1981-82 was 6,900 tonnes from 10,500 hectares.

While small areas of sunflower seed have been grown in Queensland for many years, plantings increased significantly in the 1970s. From 15,600 hectares in 1969-70, the area sown increased annually to reach 104,900 hectares in 1974-75, from which a production of 68,400 tonnes was harvested. Further peaks in both area and production were established in 1978-79 when the crop yielded a record 121,600 tonnes from 161,800 hectares. In 1981-82, 71,200 tonnes were obtained from 128,300 hectares.

Soybeans

Increased demands for the oil and high protein contents of soybeans led to much research into the industry in Queensland. Consequently the early 1970s saw a rapid expansion in the areas sown to soybeans. From 33,000 hectares planted in 1974-75 a peak production of 52,500 tonnes was obtained. Since then production has remained at a high level and in 1978-79 reached a new record of 65,200 tonnes from 36,400 hectares planted. The 1981-82 crop yielded 50,000 tonnes from 26,100 hectares planted. The South Burnett, Central Darling Downs, and West Moreton are the main growing areas.

Canary Seed

This birdseed crop, grown in Queensland since 1915, is cultivated mainly on the Darling Downs. The area planted to this crop fluctuates greatly from year to year. The 1981-82 crop resulted in a harvest of 4,300 tonnes from 6,000 hectares.

Rice

Rice has been grown commercially in the Burdekin River and Ingham areas of Queensland since 1968 and more recently in the Mareeba area. However, it is only since the setting up of the Rice Marketing Board that the crop has assumed a position of some importance in Queensland's rural industry.

North Queensland has the advantage of being able to produce the long grain variety of rice, which cannot be produced successfully elsewhere in Australia. Furthermore, the favourable climatic conditions make it possible to grow two crops in a year, one during the winter months and another during the summer. A production peak of 24,696 tonnes of paddy rice was reached in 1979-80. In 1981-82 the production of paddy rice in Queensland amounted to 21,600 tonnes (13,900 tonnes from the crop harvested December-January and 7,700 tonnes from the crop harvested May-June).

Ginger

There has been a ginger-growing industry in the Buderim area for many years. Wartime import restrictions fostered the industry with the result that, in the immediate post-war years,

production increased to over 680,000 kg, but it fell steeply after 1950 under competition from imported ginger. The industry has since expanded under tariff protection, and production, including quantities retained for seed, amounted to 7,308,000 kg in 1981-82.

Ginger roots, or rhizomes, which are harvested early in the season are crystallised, preserved in syrup, or sliced and used in confectionery, while later harvests produce a more fibrous rhizome which is dried, ground, and used for spices and flavouring. A small quantity of the total production of ginger is released as green ginger, while the balance of the crop is processed by the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association.

Artificial Fertilisers

Details of artificial fertilisers used on agricultural holdings are only collected every three years. The next table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops and pastures for 1981-82, the latest year of collection.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82 (a)

Crop	Area fertilised (hectares)	Fertilisers used (tonnes)					Total
		Super-phosphate	Urea	Sulphate of ammonia	Other straight nitrogenous	Other artificial	
Lucerne	5,521	1,162	211	154	127	205	1,859
Other pastures ..	144,095	23,103	5,625	407	2,427	4,758	36,320
Wheat	149,327	4,234	2,192	296	3,668	1,818	12,208
Oats	36,805	2,027	1,792	125	745	898	5,587
Barley	103,553	3,322	2,237	337	3,007	1,740	10,643
Grain sorghum ..	148,600	3,070	3,785	568	5,788	2,307	15,518
Other cereals ..	42,386	2,475	2,491	110	1,509	2,001	8,586
Sugar cane	300,860	30,748	62,793	16,039	57,192	121,194	287,966
Vegetables	19,363	2,503	2,709	804	2,116	8,444	16,576
Fruit	16,569	2,014	3,850	1,104	1,908	10,979	19,855
Grape vines	1,002	80	18	9	36	367	510
Other crops	74,582	5,591	4,137	1,191	4,293	6,928	22,140
Total	1,042,663	80,329	91,840	21,144	82,816	161,639	437,768

(a) Twelve months ended 31 March.

5 LIVESTOCK

Generally the total value of agricultural production in Queensland is fairly evenly divided between crops and livestock. During the four years to 1977-78, however, when livestock prices were low and in the process of recovering, the livestock component fluctuated around only one-third of the total value with crops taking up the remaining two-thirds. In 1981-82 livestock production (slaughterings and other disposals and livestock products) amounted to \$1,139.9m, or 44 per cent of the total value of agricultural production of \$2,600.3m.

Meat cattle are widely spread throughout the State, but milk cattle are mostly distributed along the eastern coastline south of Rockhampton, the eastern Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland.

The main sheep belt is a broad strip running south-east and north-west through the centre of Queensland extending to the border of New South Wales but not reaching as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Pig raising is confined mostly to the Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs, and Fitzroy Divisions.

Types of Livestock

The next table shows the numbers of livestock in agricultural holdings classified according to types.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<i>Meat cattle</i>						
Bulls	189,481	177,635	171,458	168,774	169,235	174,443
Bull calves for service	30,561	25,310	30,083	32,179	32,540	31,943
Cows and heifers	5,234,350	4,975,862	4,690,536	4,628,687	4,492,354	4,437,424
Calves and vealers	2,463,384	2,312,161	2,124,771	1,898,433	1,789,296	1,852,161
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.) ..	3,118,270	3,567,538	3,444,713	3,228,530	3,077,149	2,919,737
Total for meat production ..	11,036,046	11,058,506	10,461,561	9,956,603	9,560,574	9,415,708
<i>Milk cattle</i>						
Bulls	7,153	6,874	6,161	5,478	5,372	5,028
Bull calves for service	1,326	1,232	1,292	1,381	1,188	1,103
Cows, in milk and dry	312,380	287,337	265,367	247,336	235,516	234,630
House cows and heifers (on non-dairy holdings)	29,363	29,576	24,205	23,128	22,944	23,597
Heifers (one year and over)	74,623	66,661	61,238	56,369	59,469	59,562
Heifer calves	45,529	40,051	39,669	41,352	39,523	42,170
Total for milk production ..	470,374	431,731	397,932	375,044	364,012	366,090
Total cattle	11,506,420	11,490,237	10,859,493	10,331,647	9,924,586	9,781,798
<i>Sheep</i>						
Rams	168,144	170,197	174,749	167,810	148,173	150,053
Breeding ewes	5,800,269	5,700,443	5,763,081	5,363,561	4,974,398	5,095,099
Other ewes	625,906	575,740	560,198	611,078	471,124	439,724
Lambs and hoggets	2,087,103	2,353,001	2,633,865	1,855,645	1,206,555	2,826,487
Wethers	4,622,274	4,639,084	4,460,387	4,165,234	3,819,842	3,832,405
Total sheep	13,303,696	13,438,465	13,592,280	12,163,328	10,620,092	12,343,768
<i>Pigs</i>						
Boars	5,507	5,251	5,399	5,521	5,209	5,026
Breeding sows	59,655	58,881	60,851	64,123	65,766	66,747
Other	376,249	398,846	420,645	440,784	430,849	441,614
Total pigs	441,411	462,978	486,895	510,428	501,824	513,387
<i>Horses</i>						
Total horses	151,844	161,542	170,839	175,973	177,695	163,778

Meat cattle numbers in Queensland, which showed annual increases ranging between 6 and 14 per cent in the early 1970s, reached a peak in 1978. A decline in the number of breeding stock, evident since 1976, resulted in the total number of meat cattle at 31 March 1982 being 2 per cent below that of a year earlier. Most Statistical Divisions experienced small decreases, with Central-West Division (5 per cent), Northern Division (4 per cent), and North-West Division (3 per cent) recording the greater decreases. While there was a slight increase in the number of milk cattle in 1981-82, there has been a declining trend since the mid-1950s when numbers were three times as great.

Sheep numbers in Queensland at 31 March 1982 increased by 16 per cent when compared with the previous year's figure. Flocks still remain far below (51 per cent) the high level reached before the 1965 drought.

Pigs on agricultural holdings at 31 March 1982 increased by 2 per cent on the number recorded a year earlier.

Livestock in Australian States

The Queensland proportion of the total livestock of Australia is indicated in the next table.

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1982

State or Territory	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	5,429	48,700	766
Victoria	4,121	25,341	406
Queensland	9,782	12,344	513
South Australia	1,013	16,709	374
Western Australia	1,942	30,268	263
Tasmania	628	4,513	47
Northern Territory	1,624	1	3
Australian Capital Territory	13	101	—
Total Australia	24,553	137,976	2,373
Queensland as proportion of Australia	% 39.84	% 8.95	% 21.62

Distribution of Livestock

Numbers of livestock in the statistical divisions are shown in the next table, and the distribution of cattle, sheep, and pigs in the map facing page 288.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1982

Statistical Division	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Meat	Milk	Total		
Moreton (a)	406,993	133,586	540,579	2,999	66,131
Wide Bay-Burnett	877,669	77,857	955,526	3,674	162,797
Darling Downs	1,024,779	85,301	1,110,080	1,872,206	219,479
South-West	766,625	2,101	768,726	4,389,491	4,041
Fitzroy	1,594,511	16,384	1,610,895	25,198	41,933
Central-West	750,056	1,101	751,157	4,786,497	394
Mackay	840,447	11,083	851,530	348	1,914
Northern	898,709	1,012	899,721	3,946	7,231
Far North	696,034	37,479	733,513	482	9,337
North-West	1,559,885	186	1,560,071	1,258,927	130
Total Queensland	9,415,708	366,090	9,781,798	12,343,768	513,387

(a) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Stock Losses

In 1981-82 cattle losses from drought and other natural causes totalled 382,000, a loss of 3.8 per cent of the total herds at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 547,000, or 5.3 per cent reported in the previous year. Sheep losses were 705,000, compared with 1,350,000 in 1980-81, representing a loss of 6.6 per cent of the total numbers of sheep and lambs at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 11.1 per cent in 1980-81.

Cattle Breeds

Although statistics of livestock numbers are collected annually, as part of the Agricultural Census, details of cattle breeds are obtained only on a periodic basis. Meat cattle breed statistics were previously compiled in Queensland in 1973 and 1977. Details of milk cattle breeds were collected for the first time in 1982. The following table shows the total cattle herd at 31 March 1982 classified according to the major breeds. The small numbers of house cows on non-dairy establishments (23,597) have been excluded from the table.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

CATTLE BREEDS (a), QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1982

Breed particulars	Bulls one year and over	Cows and heifers one year and over	Calves under one year	Other cattle one year and over	Total cattle	Breed proportion 1982	
						Meat	Milk
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%
Straight breeds							
Tropical breeds (meat)							
Africander	327	1,273	791	1,201	3,592	—	..
Braford	9,827	160,261	73,432	87,692	331,212	3.5	..
Brahman	29,110	293,741	118,857	171,484	613,192	6.5	..
Brangus	601	11,778	4,865	5,961	23,205	0.2	..
Droughtmaster	12,335	162,018	71,393	108,051	353,797	3.8	..
Sahiwal	176	1,298	578	197	2,249	—	..
Santa Gertrudis	19,426	275,496	111,371	173,028	579,321	6.2	..
Total	71,802	905,865	381,287	547,614	1,906,568	20.2	..
British and European breeds (meat)							
Angus	993	20,729	10,300	8,288	40,310	0.4	..
Charolais	468	4,087	2,372	1,983	8,910	0.1	..
Chianina	103	571	523	432	1,629	—	..
Devon (including polled)	314	6,571	3,245	3,465	13,595	0.1	..
Hereford (including polled)	30,608	877,480	410,578	451,573	1,770,239	18.8	..
Limousin	46	277	154	93	570	—	..
Murray Grey	767	13,628	7,358	5,596	27,349	0.3	..
Red Poll	81	2,485	944	560	4,070	—	..
Shorthorn (including polled)	14,932	375,113	138,261	231,733	760,039	8.1	..
Simmental	460	3,465	2,413	2,406	8,744	0.1	..
Total	48,772	1,304,406	576,148	706,129	2,635,455	28.0	..
Dairy breeds							
A.I.S.	1,505	69,370	12,114	5,235	88,224	..	25.8
A.F.S.	9	710	134	—	853	..	0.2
A.M.Z.	4	150	17	8	179	..	0.1
Ayrshire	38	1,536	184	1	1,759	..	0.5
Friesian	1,517	110,483	19,190	2,732	133,922	..	39.1
Guernsey	177	9,446	1,243	111	10,977	..	3.2
Jersey	590	34,044	4,558	1,292	40,484	..	11.8
Total	3,840	225,739	37,440	9,379	276,398	..	80.7
Other straight breeds (b)	1,605	57,117	9,886	1,701	70,309	0.2	16.3
Total straight breeds	126,019	2,493,127	1,004,761	1,264,823	4,888,730	48.4	97.0
Cross breeds							
Brahman/British	28,927	1,281,888	505,498	974,794	2,791,107	29.6	—
British/British	3,384	192,855	77,105	130,438	403,782	4.3	—
Other tropical/British	11,953	463,669	196,787	370,938	1,043,347	11.1	—
Tropical/tropical	1,855	76,004	35,496	54,451	167,806	1.8	—
European/other	1,936	38,303	23,214	21,799	85,252	0.9	—
Beef/dairy	632	49,640	25,212	22,495	97,979	1.0	0.9
Other (including unspecified)	4,765	136,130	59,304	79,999	280,198	2.9	2.1
Total cross breeds	53,452	2,238,489	922,616	1,654,914	4,869,471	51.6	3.0
Total all breeds	179,471	4,731,616	1,927,377	2,919,737	9,758,201	100.0	100.0

(a) Excluding house cows on non-dairy establishments.
unspecified straight breed cattle.

(b) Including recognised breeds too small numerically to tabulate separately and

Sheep Breeds

Almost all of the sheep in the State are reared for wool production with pure-breed Merinos accounting for about 97 per cent of the total number.

Pig Breeds

The two main breeds, with crosses between these two breeds, are Large White, about 60 per cent, and Landrace, about 30 per cent. Berkshire, Wessex Saddleback, and Tamworth are other breeds, but are in much smaller numbers.

Livestock Slaughterings and Lambing

The next table shows the total numbers of livestock slaughtered in meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on stations and farms, and the addition to sheep numbers by lambing, for six years.

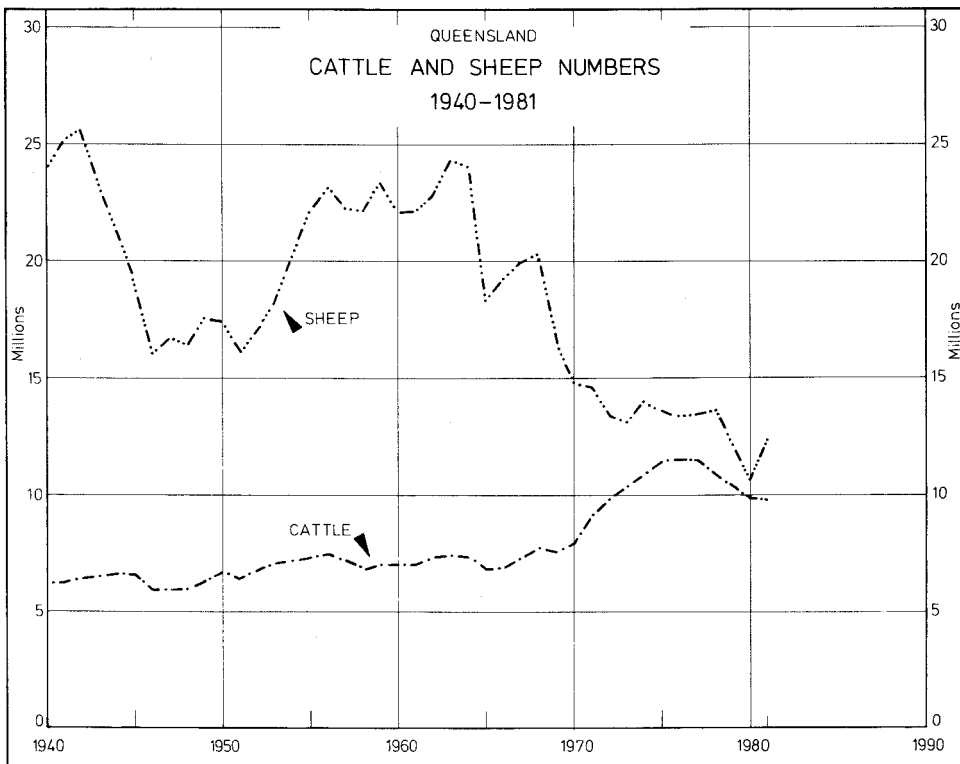
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Slaughterings (a)			Lambing (b)		
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Proportion (c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1976-77	2,829	1,506	703	5,286	2,371	44.9
1977-78	3,148	1,480	747	5,135	2,568	50.0
1978-79	3,296	1,442	721	4,972	2,978	59.9
1979-80	2,606	1,378	813	4,649	2,237	48.1
1980-81	2,148	1,332	838	3,241	1,281	39.5
1981-82	2,610	1,300	812	4,690	3,060	65.2

(a) In meatworks, slaughterhouses, and on holdings. For human consumption only.

(b) Twelve months ended 31 March.

(c) Lambs marked to ewes mated.



6 WOOL

Wool Production

Although wool production in Queensland has declined in recent years, it is still one of the State's most valuable products accounting for 6 per cent of the total value of agricultural production in 1981-82. Wool prices in 1981-82 averaged 259.02 cents per kilogram compared with 264.26 cents in the previous year.

The wool industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west. Only a small portion of the sheep numbers are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties shearing up to 20,000 or more sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been sub-divided into grazing selections of about 10,000 hectares and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

The next table shows the Queensland wool production for six years. The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1981-82 increased by 21 per cent on the figure for the previous year.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Sheep and lambs shorn	Wool clip		Other wool (b) (greasy basis)	Total wool produced (greasy basis)	Value of wool produced (c)
		Shorn wool (a) (greasy basis)	Weight per fleece (greasy basis)			
	'000	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	\$'000
1976-77	13,041	59,168	4.54	5,227	64,395	109,749
1977-78	12,913	54,259	4.20	5,013	59,272	106,889
1978-79	13,734	59,319	4.32	4,512	63,831	127,428
1979-80	12,027	55,078	4.58	3,923	59,001	138,554
1980-81	10,633	43,298	4.07	r 3,182	r 46,480	r 116,970
1981-82 p	12,909	56,700	4.39	3,733	60,433	150,206

(a) Including crutchings. Brisbane market.

(b) Dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported.

(c) Valued at average price of wool on

Wool Districts

While total wool production figures relating to the State as a whole, as shown in the previous table, are on a year ending 30 June basis, district information appearing in the next table relates to the 12 months ended 31 March.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82 (a)

Statistical Division	Sheep and lambs shorn	Shorn wool (b) (greasy basis)		Proportion of wool produced in each division	Proportion of total sheep in each division (c)
		Total	Per sheep		
	'000	'000 kg	kg	%	%
Moreton (d)	2	8	3.44	—	—
Wide Bay-Burnett	3	10	3.41	—	—
Darling Downs	1,708	8,009	4.69	16.0	15.2
South-West	3,911	18,311	4.68	36.6	35.6
Fitzroy	26	110	4.21	0.2	0.2
Central-West	4,524	19,079	4.22	38.1	38.8
Mackay	4	12	2.74	—	—
Northern					
Far North					
North-West					
	1,219	4,556	3.74	9.1	10.2
Total Queensland	11,398	50,096	4.40	100.0	100.0

(a) Twelve months ended 31 March.

(b) Including crutchings.

(c) At 31 March.

(d) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Practically all of the State's wool is produced in the Statistical Divisions of Darling Downs, South-West, Central-West, and North-West. In 1981-82, Central-West Division had the highest proportion of the State's wool clip, 38.1 per cent, followed by South-West, 36.6 per cent, and Darling Downs, 16.0 per cent.

7 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. The south-eastern statistical divisions account for approximately 90 per cent of the total butter and cheese production in Queensland. Butter, cheese, milk, and milk products in 1981-82 were worth \$129,718,000.

The next table gives particulars of milk cattle, butter and cheese production, and overseas exports of butter and cheese for six years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total milk cattle (a)	Cows, in milk and dry (a)	Production		Overseas exports	
			Butter (b)	Cheese (c)	Butter	Cheese
	No.	No.	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1976-77	470,374	312,380	7,573	11,461	1,442	2,068
1977-78	431,731	287,337	4,837	10,106	1,506	402
1978-79	397,932	265,367	5,644	12,562	3,199	563
1979-80	375,044	247,336	3,520	11,328	3,993	234
1980-81	364,012	235,516	2,796	10,766	1,414	114
1981-82	366,090	234,630	3,207	13,623	1,850	235

(a) At 31 March.

(b) Source: Queensland Butter Marketing Board.

(c) Source: Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

Dairy Production and Value

Details of the number of dairy establishments and the production and value of dairy products for six years are set out in the next table.

DAIRY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 <i>p</i>
Establishments with milk cattle (a) No.	4,449	4,062	3,747	3,397	3,231	3,097
Butter produced in factories {	'000 kg	7,573	4,837	5,644	3,520	2,796
	\$'000	8,111	5,828	7,140	4,647	4,370
Cheese produced in factories {	'000 kg	11,461	10,106	12,562	11,328	10,766
	\$'000	10,315	9,889	12,951	16,471	15,492
Whole milk and other milk products \$'000	55,298	59,163	63,298	66,810	81,927	101,917
Total value of butter, cheese, and milk \$'000	73,723	74,880	83,388	87,927	101,790	129,718

(a) At 31 March. Excluding establishments with house cows only.

Exports of butter and cheese are shown in Chapter 19, External Trade, Section 3.

8 POULTRY FARMING

Prior to World War II poultry farming was usually carried on in conjunction with other primary activities, generally dairying. Since the war there has been a continuing pattern of

development and expansion, not only into a distinct industry, but also into highly specialised segments within the industry, namely egg production, chicken hatching, and broiler production.

Of the number of commercial poultry reported on agricultural establishments at 31 March 1982, there were 2,674,000 hens and pullets for egg production and 4,445,000 meat strain chickens. No egg production figures are available because of the impossibility of recording production from the many small flocks kept by householders.

Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption

From the early 1960s the broiler industry in Queensland developed from virtually nothing to a peak production of 19.1 million chickens in 1973-74. After a fall in production to 17.8 million chickens slaughtered in 1974-75, the numbers rose to a record 33.6 million in 1979-80, with an estimated dressed weight of 44.3 million kilograms. The numbers slaughtered fell slightly in 1980-81 to 32.4 million and again in 1981-82 to 31.1 million with an estimated dressed weight of 39.0 million kilograms.

The rapid growth of the industry has been achieved by the integration of breeding, hatching, feed milling, growing, processing, and marketing operations.

Most of the State's broiler production is carried out under contract with the major processing firms. Growers usually receive a price per kilogram live weight at the expiration of the production period.

It is now possible under commercial growing conditions to grow mixed-sex flocks to about 2 kilograms average live weight in approximately eight weeks. This increased growth rate has been achieved by selective breeding programs, improved feed conversion efficiency, use of disease control drugs, improved hygiene, more efficient shed design, greater degree of mechanisation, and the introduction of 'whole room' brooding.

Broiler processing firms have encouraged growers to establish farms within a 50-kilometre radius of the processing plants for economy in servicing and transport of chickens and feed. This policy has led to a concentration of growers in areas close to Brisbane and the provincial cities.

The next table shows the number and estimated dressed weight of poultry slaughtered in licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED IN LICENSED POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Chickens	Other fowls	Ducks and drakes	Turkeys
NUMBER OF BIRDS ('000)				
1976-77	21,166	1,294	8	1
1977-78	24,962	1,310	15	1
1978-79	28,414	1,340	16	2
1979-80	33,577	1,122	14	5
1980-81	32,390	1,130	14	7
1981-82	31,068	969	13	10
ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT ('000 kg)				
1976-77	28,702	2,172	15	3
1977-78	34,011	2,141	25	2
1978-79	37,721	2,197	29	8
1979-80	44,254	1,610	24	16
1980-81	41,629	1,676	26	22
1981-82	38,964	1,560	24	48

9 BEEKEEPING

For the year ended 30 June 1982, the value of production of the beekeeping industry in Queensland was estimated at \$2,339,000, compared with \$1,971,000 in the previous year.

Particulars of beekeeping in Queensland for six years are shown in the next table.

BEEKEEPING (a), QUEENSLAND

Year	Bee-keepers	Beehives			Production		
		Productive during year	Unproductive during year	Total	Honey	Average per productive hive	Beeswax
	No.	No.	No.	No.	'000 kg	kg	'000 kg
1976-77	264	38,939	23,516	62,455	1,637	42.0	32
1977-78	242	39,652	22,967	62,619	1,834	46.3	32
1978-79	291	48,417	23,928	72,345	2,473	51.1	43
1979-80	342	50,955	27,543	78,498	2,605	51.1	49
1980-81	313	50,470	25,011	75,481	2,375	47.1	51
1981-82	349	53,558	29,670	83,228	3,343	62.4	67

(a) Beekeepers with 40 or more hives.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Cattle Breeds (7203.3) (*irregular*)

Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.3) (*annual*)

Crops and Pastures (7321.3) (*annual*)

Fruit (7322.3) (*annual*)

Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3) (*annual*)

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7501.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Agricultural Sector, Australia, Structure of Operating Units (7102.0) (*annual*)

Livestock and Livestock Products (7221.0) (*annual*)

Crops and Pastures (7321.0) (*annual*)

Fruit (7322.0) (*annual*)

Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.0) (*annual*)

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0) (*annual*)

Agricultural Industries: Financial Statistics (7507.0) (*irregular*)

Chapter 17

MINING, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

1 MINING INDUSTRY

The most important metallic mineral-bearing region of Queensland is in the north-west where major deposits are contained in the Precambrian rocks occurring in the area. The Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper mine, the State's largest producer, is located in this region. Mineral resources are extensive also in the northern and eastern areas of the State, and a wide range of minerals is produced in these areas. The largest coal deposits are located in the Bowen Basin which extends for about 500 kilometres south from Collinsville. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, and the coastal sand accumulations of southern Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands. A map showing mineral occurrences in Queensland appears facing page 289. A description of the geology of Queensland is given in Chapter 1, Geography and the Environment, Section 3.

Administration

Sovereign rights to minerals within the boundary of the State are held by the Queensland Government. The Minister for Mines and Energy and the Department of Mines are responsible for the administration of the *Mining Act* 1968–1982 governing the prospecting for, and working of, mineral deposits. Much of the administration, and settlement of disputes, is delegated to mining wardens who have offices in major centres throughout the State.

The Mining Act provides for the regulation and inspection of all mines. Inspectors have power to enter and inspect, to investigate apparent breaches and dangerous conditions, to order precautions to be taken, and to initiate prosecutions where necessary.

The Queensland Coal Board, constituted under the *Coal Industry (Control) Act* 1948–1978, is responsible for the administration and regulation of the coal mining industry.

Mining Tenements

Leases of land for mining and related purposes, and prospecting permits, are issued by mining wardens, and all such leases and permits are subject to conditions specified in the Mining Act. A description of the various types of mining leases etc. and details of the number and area of leases appear in Chapter 5, Land Settlement, Section 2.

Mineral Royalties

Royalties payable to the Crown on minerals won are prescribed under the *Mining Act* 1968–1982 and Regulations.

The basis on which royalty is assessed differs for the various minerals. In some cases it is an amount per tonne of mineral or concentrate produced, while in other cases a percentage of profits from minerals mined and sold or a percentage of the value of the mineral applies.

Details of the royalties collected are shown in the next table.

ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Department of Mines)
(\$'000)

Year	Coal	Other minerals	Petroleum	Total
1976	24,939	20,700	227	45,866
1977	27,593	23,395	199	51,187
1978	27,696	22,065	598	50,359
1979	32,509	32,279	853	65,641
1980	(a) 29,384	40,756	1,456	71,596
1981	45,232	30,168	2,129	77,529

(a) Decrease due to factors affecting the values on which royalty payments are based.

Assistance to the Mining Industry

Technical and other forms of assistance to the mining industry are provided by government bodies such as the Queensland Department of Mines, the Queensland Coal Board, the Department of National Development and Energy, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Department of Mines provides assistance by way of aid to prospectors, grants for maintenance and construction of roads and bridges in mining areas, loans, hire of equipment, and subsidies for mine development. Drilling plants are operated throughout the State and geological field and laboratory services are provided.

The Drilling Branch of the Department of Mines drilled 65,151 metres during 1981 for coal and for stratigraphic, metalliferous, engineering, and environmental purposes to evaluate mineral and energy resources and to obtain other geological information for the State and industry as required.

The Department, which operates a treatment works at Irvinebank in northern Queensland mainly for processing tin ore produced from small mines in the area, also maintains an assay office at Cloncurry in north-western Queensland.

During 1981, 3,757 tonnes of tin ore were treated at Irvinebank for an output of 52 tonnes of concentrates. Small quantities of other ores and tin dredging tailings were also processed. The assay office at Cloncurry dealt with 1,278 samples and 2,176 assays during 1981.

Mining Accidents

Particulars of persons involved in accidents, causing death or more than 14 days disablement, in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland are given in the next table.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES ETC., QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Department of Mines)

Year	Mines		Mills, smelters, etc.		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured (a)	Killed	Injured (a)	Killed	Injured (a)	Killed	Injured (a)
1976	5	389	—	29	—	3	5	421
1977	3	362	1	40	2	13	6	415
1978	4	449	—	31	—	10	4	490
1979	2	469	—	35	—	13	2	517
1980	6	462	1	42	—	11	7	515
1981	1	455	—	32	—	15	1	502

(a) Of more than 14 days disablement.

The Mines Rescue Brigades which operate from Booval on the Ipswich coalfield, Collinsville on the Bowen fields, and Blackwater and Moura in central Queensland are organisations

equipped to provide services and perform rescue work in Queensland coal mines. The Brigades are staffed by members who volunteer for the service. The control and upkeep of each rescue station is in the hands of a committee of management which consists of representatives of the Department of Mines, the Workers' Compensation Board, colliery proprietors, mine managers, and Mines Rescue Brigade members. Expenses are shared equally by the Department of Mines, the Workers' Compensation Board, and the colliery proprietors.

Coal Miners' Pensions

The *Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers (Pensions) Act 1941-1981* provides for the payment of retirement benefits to coal mine workers who retire either by reason of age or incapacity and to the dependants of deceased mine workers.

The revenue of the fund is derived from the Government, the mine workers, and the mine owners. The fund is administered by a tribunal on which the three contributing bodies are represented. At 30 June 1981 there were 7,735 mine workers contributing to the fund and 946 pension recipients. During 1980-81 pension payments amounted to \$617,288. Applications approved for lump sum benefit payments totalled 73, with payments amounting to \$3,459,127.

2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Recent Developments

Significant developments relating to individual minerals are as follows.

Aluminium

Production from Queensland's first aluminium smelter at Boyne Island, near Gladstone, commenced in February 1982. This smelter gives Queensland a fully integrated aluminium industry, based on bauxite mined at Weipa and alumina refined at Gladstone. Due to a depressed world aluminium market, plans for a second smelter, located in the Bundaberg district, have been postponed.

Coal

Coal mining remains the most rapidly developing area of Queensland's mining activity, with the main expansion occurring in the Bowen Basin region of central Queensland. The major impetus for expansion has come from export markets. In the past, exports have consisted mainly of coking coal suitable for steel making, but export demand for steaming coal, suitable for electricity generation and other industry, has grown in recent years.

Although there are uncertainties about the future coal export market, annual coal output for the State is seen as continuing to increase in the coming years. A number of new mine construction and expansion projects are scheduled to become operational by 1985 in order to meet negotiated export and domestic contracts. Domestic usage is expected to increase, mainly for electricity generation and possibly for conversion to liquid fuels. Investigations are currently proceeding into the establishment of a coke manufacturing project, to supply export markets, using the coal deposits at Gregory South and Lake Lindsay.

In October 1982, mining operations commenced at the Boundary Hill steaming coal deposit to supplement deliveries to the Callide power station and the Gladstone alumina refinery. During 1983 the Curragh coal deposit is to be brought into production to supply Gladstone power station and a proposed new power station at Stanwell. In addition to steaming coal, the Curragh project will produce some coking coal for export. Other projects scheduled to come into

production during 1983 are the coking coal deposits at Oaky Creek and Riverside, and the Tarong steaming coal deposits to supply Tarong power station. During 1984 steaming coal exports to Japan are scheduled to commence from a major expansion of the Blair Athol mine and the development of the Newlands deposit.

Large reserves of coal suitable for conversion to liquid fuel exist in the Taroom, Wandoan, and Millmerran areas. Feasibility studies on the conversion potential of these coals are being undertaken and favourable results of process testing have been reported.

To meet the increases in export sales, port facilities have had to be improved. Dredging work and the development of storage facilities have been undertaken at Clinton (Gladstone) and the first stage loading facilities at Fisherman Islands (Brisbane) have been completed. Additional coal port facilities are under construction at Dalrymple Bay (adjoining Hay Point) and Abbot Point, north of Bowen.

Estimates by the Department of Mines of total recoverable reserves of black coal in Queensland at June 1982 amounted to 5,520m tonnes of coking coal and 8,090m tonnes of non-coking coal.

Copper

At the Mount Isa Mine, development work has commenced to gain access to the deep 3,000 copper ore body. This forms part of a project which will considerably extend the life of the mine.

Gemstones

In the Anakie gemfield area sapphire mining is currently estimated to be worth \$15m a year. In addition precious opal is found in western Queensland and chrysoprase is mined commercially in the Marlborough district.

Gold

A plant has been operating since September 1982 to recover gold from tailings dumps at Mount Morgan, where mining operations ceased in 1981.

Lead

Trail mining continued at the Hilton mine which is scheduled to feed silver-lead-zinc ore to Mount Isa on a pilot basis by 1985. Full-scale production is expected in the early 1990s.

Limestone

The mining of limestone, to supply a cement clinker plant at Gladstone, commenced at Mount Larcom in 1981.

Oil Shales

Research has continued on an 'oil from shale' project at Rundle, near Gladstone. A number of other oil shale deposits in Queensland are also under investigation.

Petroleum

The increase in the level of onshore petroleum exploration has continued with surveys and drilling being carried out in the Surat, Bowen, Galilee, and Eromanga-Cooper Basins.

Since late 1981, significant discoveries have been made in the Eromanga-Cooper Basin at Jackson oilfield. An underground pipeline from the Jackson field to connect with the existing Moonie to Brisbane pipeline is scheduled to be operational by January 1984.

Phosphate

Work was resumed in 1981 at the phosphate mine near Duchess which had been on a care and maintenance basis since mid-1978. Actual mining activity again ceased in late 1982 and the mine will close when the processing of extracted rock stockpiles is completed.

Uranium

Mary Kathleen, which was the only producing uranium mine in Queensland, ceased operations in October 1982 with the exhaustion of economically recoverable reserves. Exploration continues in other areas, however, and at Ben Lomond, near Townsville, ore has been extracted for further investigation.

Mineral Production Statistics

Mineral production statistics which are shown in the following tables cover production by all producers whether they are classified as mining establishments, as defined in Section 3, or not.

The figures are derived from information supplied in returns to the various State Mines Departments and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, supplemented in some cases by information from other sources.

The statistics on contents of metallic minerals, as shown in the table below, are based on assay. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recovered.

The next table shows the quantities of principal minerals produced in Queensland for the six years to 1980-81. A long-term summary of minerals and principal metallic contents is given in the Appendix.

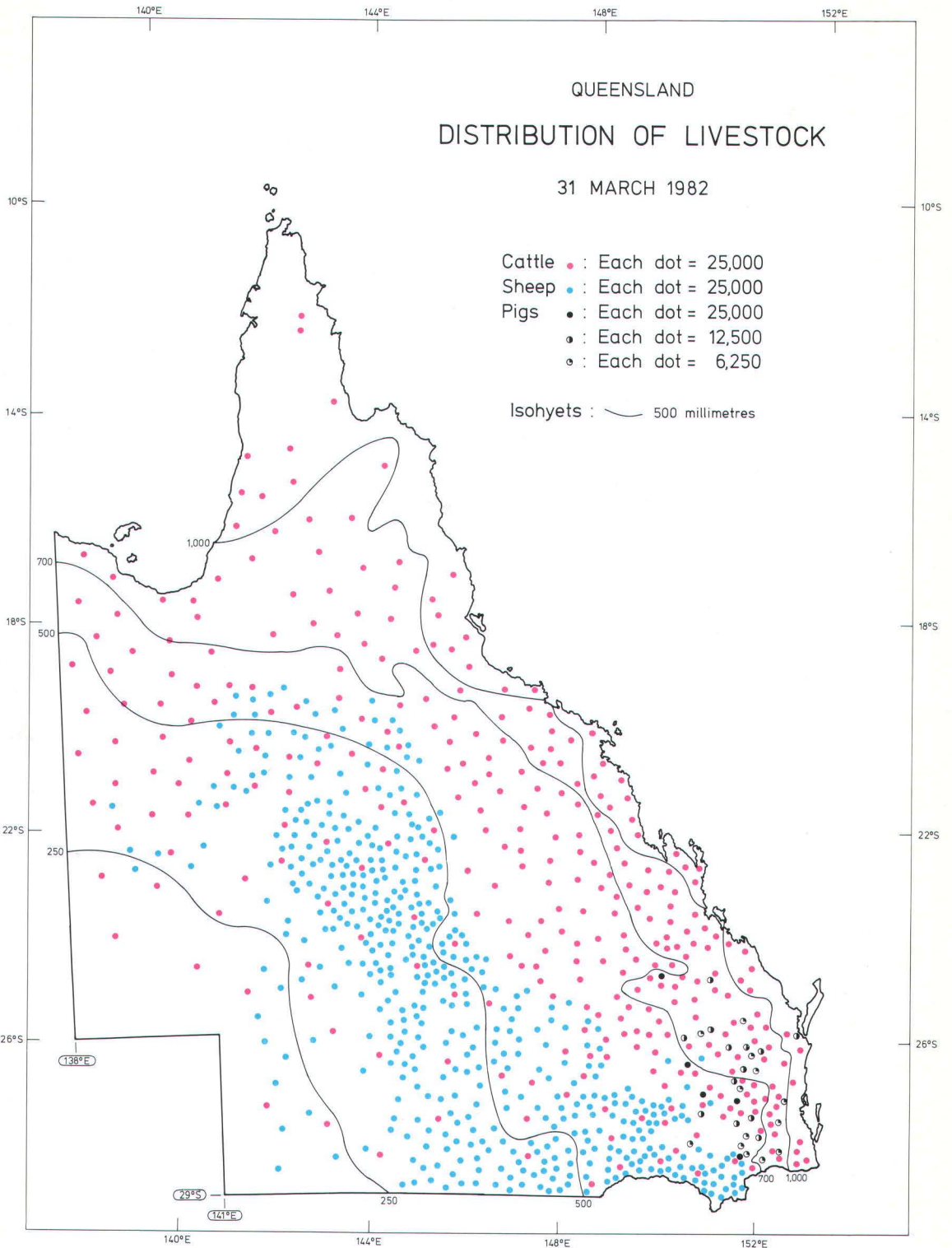
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Mineral	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Metallic minerals						
Bauxite '000 tonnes	8,831	9,982	8,957	8,095	9,377	7,937
Copper (a) '000 tonnes	156	156	160	174	170	170
Gold (a) kilograms	1,329	1,212	990	635	1,480	901
Lead (a) '000 tonnes	151	173	163	158	151	140
Silver (a) '000 kilograms	381	489	469	476	428	406
Tin (a) tonnes	1,692	1,454	2,061	2,030	2,725	2,999
Titanium dioxide (a) (from rutile concentrate) .. '000 tonnes	99	84	36	50	89	83
Uranium concentrate .. tonnes	130	501	508	701	837	862
Zinc (a) '000 tonnes	132	121	120	128	123	116
Zirconium dioxide (a) '000 tonnes	54	42	27	36	50	48
Fuel minerals						
Black coal '000 tonnes	24,182	25,544	25,416	26,507	27,233	32,356
Crude oil '000 cu m	71	62	59	59	63	58
Natural gas m cu m	247	236	288	285	322	330
Construction materials						
Sand '000 tonnes	4,883	4,597	4,109	4,315	5,014	5,553
Gravel '000 tonnes	5,106	5,210	3,213	3,225	3,297	3,289
Crushed and broken stone '000 tonnes	8,422	7,561	10,779	11,219	12,545	14,467
Other non-metallic minerals						
Brick clay and shale .. '000 tonnes	885	1,027	987	1,084	1,195	1,051
Limestone (b) '000 tonnes	1,741	1,791	1,841	1,649	1,705	1,943
Silica '000 tonnes	401	512	463	543	655	677

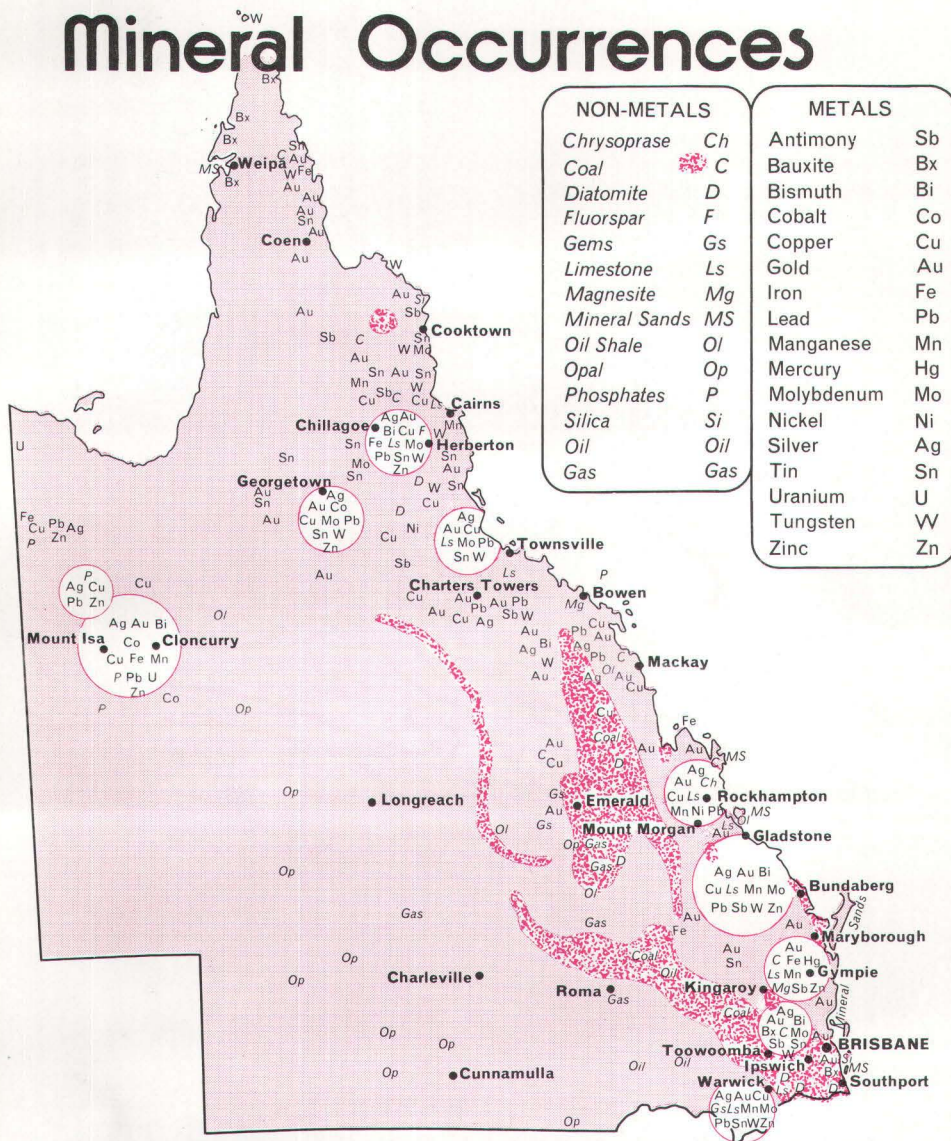
(a) Content of mine output before smelting.

(b) Including shell and coral.

The value, at mine, of the major groups of minerals produced in Queensland and Australia is shown in the next table.



Mineral Occurrences



Prepared from information supplied by the Geological Survey of Queensland

VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, MAJOR GROUPS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA
(\$m)

Mineral group	Queensland						Australia
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1980-81
Metallic minerals	338.3	420.4	412.1	597.6	904.6	760.4	3,184.5
Coal	581.6	683.4	681.2	703.3	820.2	1,003.2	2,521.7
Petroleum (a)	2.7	3.9	6.4	7.7	13.7	24.2	1,601.6
Construction materials	42.0	44.5	51.2	54.0	67.2	87.4	504.4
Other non-metallic minerals	23.9	37.6	40.7	42.6	46.8	42.4	281.8
Total	988.6	1,189.7	1,191.6	1,405.1	1,852.5	1,917.6	8,094.0

(a) Including crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas condensate.

3 MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

Statistics of mining establishments are collected by way of an annual mining census which is conducted on an integrated basis with other economic censuses, e.g. census of manufacturing establishments.

Definitions

Mining is defined as including the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas, by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging, or recovering from ore dumps or tailings. Activities such as dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other, including chemical, beneficiation processes or briquetting are included because they are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included. Excluded are establishments mainly engaged in refining or smelting minerals or ores, other than preliminary smelting of gold, or in the manufacture of such products of mineral origin as coke, cement, and fertilisers.

Small part-time-operated mines and itinerant miners, particularly in the gemstone industry, are excluded from the census but their exclusion has minimal effect on the data, except in the case of number of establishments and number of working proprietors.

Establishments. In accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) the basic census unit (the establishment) in respect of which statistics are collected in various industry censuses, is, in general, a unit covering all the operations carried on at a single physical location under the ownership of one enterprise. A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in mining but the data collected for it relate to, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location. Establishment statistics also include data relating to locations not yet in operation, which are classified on the basis of their intended main activity, and to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business which owns and operates the establishment.

Employment. Working proprietors and employees on the payroll including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Wages and salaries relate to all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded.

Turnover covers sales of minerals (net of coal export levy and petroleum production excise duty payments) and other goods whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of minerals and other goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, plus bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, repair and service revenue, and, from 1978-79, rent, leasing, and hiring revenue),

plus capital work done for own use, or for rental or lease. Receipts from interest, royalties, dividends, and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

Stocks include all stocks of materials, fuels, mine products, and work-in-progress of the establishment whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

Purchases, transfers in, etc. cover purchases of electricity, fuels, power, containers, etc., and minerals and other goods for resale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same enterprise plus charges for processing and other commission work and payments to mining contractors, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments and, from 1978-79, rent, leasing, and hiring expenses.

Value added is defined as turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

Fixed capital expenditure covers outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets, less disposals, and includes fixed capital expenditure on mining establishments not yet in operation.

Summary of Operations

The next table gives a summary of selected details of operations of mining establishments.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Persons employed (b)		Wages and salaries	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure
		Males	Females					
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1975-76	248	14,282	860	186.6	1,088.0	349.8	773.8	148.7
1976-77	225	14,627	961	218.7	1,292.7	419.1	896.1	119.0
1977-78	244	14,123	886	228.1	1,441.4	449.7	985.9	142.9
1978-79	241	14,095	946	258.1	1,553.5	439.3	1,137.2	329.9
1979-80	242	15,705	1,085	299.1	1,995.6	526.6	1,510.8	318.3
1980-81	256	16,384	1,210	343.5	2,072.7	636.9	1,445.9	395.3

(a) Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining.

(b) At end of year. Including working proprietors.

A comparison of Queensland mining industry data with total Australian figures is provided in the following table.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1980-81

Particulars		Queensland						Australia
		Metallic minerals	Coal	Petroleum (including natural gas)	Construction materials	Other non-metallic minerals	Total	
Establishments	No.	54	27	9	132	34	256	1,514
Persons employed (b)								
Males	No.	7,130	7,710	65	1,064	415	16,384	74,944
Females	No.	702	368	6	97	37	1,210	5,089
Total	No.	7,832	8,078	71	1,161	452	17,594	80,033
Wages and salaries	\$m	140.9	178.0	0.9	16.0	7.6	343.5	1,594.5
Turnover	\$m	821.4	1,106.0	27.7	95.2	22.4	2,072.7	9,329.1
Stocks at 30 June								
Opening	\$m	73.3	120.1	2.0	5.7	9.2	210.3	805.6
Closing	\$m	76.5	123.4	2.2	6.7	11.4	220.4	1,064.5
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	\$m	213.0	353.0	4.8	52.5	13.7	636.9	3,374.2
Value added	\$m	611.7	756.4	23.2	43.7	10.9	1,445.9	6,213.8
Fixed capital expenditure	\$m	60.1	272.9	0.7	6.2	55.4	395.3	2,029.4

(a) Excluding mineral exploration and services to mining.

(b) At end of year. Including working proprietors.

4 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Mineral Exploration

The Mineral Exploration Census is conducted annually. Each organisation engaged in exploration submits a separate return in respect of its activities in each State or Territory.

Mineral exploration is defined as consisting of the search for and/or appraisal of new ore occurrences and known deposits of minerals, including extensions to deposits being worked, by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods, including drilling. It excludes mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining and quarrying operations, and exploration for water.

Exploration expenditure, capitalised expenditure as well as working expenses, includes expenditure on aerial surveys, general surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other activities indirectly attributable to exploration.

The next table shows details of private mineral exploration in Queensland.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Expenditure			Metres drilled		
	On drilling	Other (a)	Total	Core (b)	Non-core (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 metres	'000 metres	'000 metres
1975-76	5,428	12,807	18,235	84	454	537
1976-77	5,520	15,797	21,317	70	255	325
1977-78	11,903	24,086	35,989	131	499	631
1978-79	10,786	27,010	37,796	109	565	674
1979-80	14,430	48,063	62,493	176	577	753
1980-81	25,318	71,532	96,850	244	812	1,057

(a) Including geological etc. adits, shafts, etc.

(b) Diamond drilling or any kind of drilling in which drill cores are taken.

(c) Alluvial

percussion and other drilling in which drill cores are not taken.

The following table shows private expenditure on general mineral exploration in Queensland according to type of expenditure.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Salaries and wages paid						
On production leases	1,442	1,155	790	1,037	1,338	1,839
On other licensed areas and for other exploration	4,441	5,162	6,913	7,789	11,677	16,727
Total	5,883	6,317	7,703	8,825	13,014	18,566
Materials and stores purchased						
On production leases	n.a.	541	172	267	741	513
On other licensed areas and for other exploration	n.a.	1,322	2,102	2,557	4,046	6,868
Total	1,963	1,862	2,274	2,824	4,788	7,381
Payments to contractors						
On production leases	203	807	212	1,699	1,001	3,754
On other licensed areas and for other exploration	4,040	4,103	12,304	10,385	17,777	33,584
Total	4,243	4,910	12,516	12,084	18,777	37,338

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND—continued
(*\$'000*)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Other current expenditure						
On production leases	592	545	818	1,202	2,079	1,734
On other licensed areas and for other exploration	5,237	6,555	10,785	11,380	18,843	26,935
Total	5,829	7,100	11,604	12,581	20,922	28,669
Net capital expenditure (a)						
On production leases	<i>n.a.</i>	65	272	19	445	926
On other licensed areas and for other exploration	<i>n.a.</i>	1,063	1,620	1,463	4,546	3,970
Total	317	1,128	1,892	1,482	4,991	4,896
Total private exploration						
On production leases	2,796	3,113	2,265	4,223	5,603	8,766
On other licensed areas and for other exploration	15,439	18,204	33,725	33,573	56,890	88,084
Total	18,235	21,317	35,989	37,796	62,493	96,850

(a) Expenditure less disposals.

Petroleum Exploration

Petroleum exploration consists of the search for and/or appraisal of deposits of crude oil and/or natural gas and natural gas liquids by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other exploration methods, including drilling. Included in the expenditure are the costs of drilling exploratory oil and/or gas wells and the testing of such wells. Also included are the costs of access roads, site construction, etc. which are undertaken primarily for purposes of exploration for deposits of petroleum. Details of developmental oil and/or gas wells and expenditure on production facilities and pipelines, and production costs etc. are excluded.

Statistics contained in the tables have been collected and compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, Canberra.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, WELLS DRILLED, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics)

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wells drilled (a)						
As oil producers No.	—	—	—	1	1	1
As gas producers No.	1	3	—	2	3	15
Plugged and abandoned No.	3	6	—	13	18	23
Total No.	4	9	—	16	22	39
Average final depth of wells drilled .. metres	1,506	1,710	—	1,655	1,676	1,624
Metres drilled						
Completed wells metres	6,456	18,810	—	26,483	36,873	63,350
Uncompleted holes metres	—	—	—	1,229	—	1,491
Total metres	6,456	18,810	—	27,712	36,873	64,841

(a) Figures relate to drilling operations during the current year, irrespective of the year in which drilling commenced.

An analysis of private expenditure on petroleum exploration in Queensland, according to the type of exploration, is shown in the next table. Government expenditure on petroleum exploration in Queensland is not available. However throughout Australia in 1980 expenditure by government authorities amounted to about \$5.2m.

PRIVATE EXPENDITURE (a) ON PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Geological	394	355	948	1,243	1,251	1,785
Geophysical	197	248	1,106	4,368	8,294	24,352
Drilling	1,947	3,120	—	3,127	4,581	16,490
Other	309	298	166	1,174	2,035	2,909
Total	2,847	4,021	2,220	9,912	16,161	45,536
Payments under <i>Petroleum Search Subsidy Act</i> 1959	149	94	—	—	—	—

(a) Including expenditure financed by payments under *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act* 1959.

5 FORESTRY

The Department of Forestry

As a renewable resource, forests represent an extremely valuable asset to Queensland. Around two per cent of the State's area is controlled by the Department of Forestry.

The development and management of the forest estate is the most important function of the Department. The concept of multiple use management is employed to ensure that the best long-term use of the forest is maintained. Multiple uses include: logging, water catchment protection, stock grazing, wildlife habitat protection, and recreation. Each use requires careful planning, therefore effective land use policies and practices have been developed, and are continually upgraded.

The Department of Forestry promotes the development and stability of the timber industry, and undertakes research into their needs. An extension service provides the public and industry alike, with advice on all aspects of timber utilisation.

The Forest Estate

The areas under the control of the Department are set out in the following table. State Forests are the only areas of Crown lands permanently reserved for timber production.

FORESTS AND TIMBER RESERVES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1982
(Source: Queensland Department of Forestry)

Statistical Division (a)	State forests		Timber reserves	
	No.	hectares	No.	hectares
Moreton (b)	74	244,815	12	8,066
Wide Bay-Burnett	147	938,915	44	57,754
Darling Downs	90	958,131	7	7,429
South-West	40	338,913	1	19,653
Fitzroy	52	591,418	15	147,235
Mackay	22	113,628	11	28,082
Northern	18	279,629	2	798
Far North	29	363,618	26	303,003
Queensland	472	3,829,067	118	572,020

(a) Allocated to Statistical Divisions according to location of Forestry Sub-district boundaries.

(b) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Forest Resources

Timber resources are obtained from both native and plantation forests.

Native forests can be classified into three broad areas: hardwood forest, cypress pine forest, and rainforest. The majority of the commercial hardwood forest is restricted to the coastal belt

where rainfall exceeds 750 mm a year. The hardwood estate is estimated to cover 4,634,000 hectares of which 3,238,000 hectares are under Crown control. Cypress pine forests, situated in the central and western regions of the State, cover about 1,685,000 hectares of which 1,496,000 hectares are under Crown control. The rainforest estate, located mainly in north Queensland, is estimated to cover 1,185,000 hectares of which 783,000 hectares are under Crown control.

The total area of softwood plantations at 31 March 1982 was 137,110 hectares, comprising 94,818 hectares of exotic pines and 42,292 hectares of native species, mainly hoop pine. The major hoop pine plantation resource is located within the Moreton, Wide Bay-Burnett, and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. The exotic pine plantations are located mainly on the coastal lowlands extending from Brisbane to Cairns.

Sawmills Licensing

The Department controls the processing of log timber through the *Sawmills Licensing Act* 1936-1979. Licences are issued for the operation of Crown and/or private timber when it can be shown that there is sufficient resource to justify the establishment of a new sawmill. In 1969 the Department introduced a policy which permitted the amalgamation of licensed sawmills so that mills with insufficient supplies could amalgamate with other sawmills within defined zones. In 1969 there were 517 licensed mills and at the end of 1981-82 the number of mills had declined to 360.

Statistics relating to the forest estate, operational matters, and marketing of forest products in Queensland are shown in the next table.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Department of Forestry)

Particulars		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Forest estate (a)							
State forests (permanent) ..	'000 ha	3,399	3,444	3,610	3,716	3,713	3,829
Timber reserves (temporary) ..	'000 ha	624	616	589	595	584	572
Reforestation							
Area of plantations (b) ..	'000 ha	107	113	120	127	133	139
Area treated for natural regeneration to date (a) ..	'000 ha	439	457	470	479	487	496
Nurseries (a)	number	16	14	15	15	14	14
Harvesting and marketing							
Milling timber (c)							
Native forest	cu m	536,581	561,896	562,035	636,338	590,039	575,260
Plantation	cu m	149,306	164,730	163,520	197,272	239,382	223,347
Pulp wood (c)	cu m	93,691	105,963	71,189	88,378	113,578	79,826
Sleepers	pieces	334,253	304,313	268,308	328,368	344,789	355,578
Railway timbers (c)	cu m	5,506	1,897	692	873	460	7,948
Bridge timbers	m	18,025	22,777	22,000	21,444	18,437	20,923
Girder logs (c)	cu m	610	941	583	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poles	m	17,286	62,256	91,380	127,401	112,862	192,511
Fencing timber							
Round	m	109,284	99,440	84,741	102,894	144,561	124,031
Split	pieces	111,366	111,716	135,527	255,788	259,917	258,489
Mining timber							
Round	m	80,759	90,875	92,488	94,247	57,740	84,713
Sawn (c)	cu m	4,902	178	292	412	4,788	438
Other	pieces	—	4,877	4,462	3,280	4,368	1,408
Fuelwood	tonnes	5,369	7,053	4,729	3,280	4,706	4,141

(a) At 30 June.

(b) At 31 March.

(c) Gross measure.

Planning and Uses of State Forests

State Forests are managed for a variety of uses, some of which may at times be in conflict with other uses. Careful planning is therefore vital to their effective management. Due to the

long-term nature of forestry, planning must of necessity be long-range, often extending over several decades. Only through such planning can conflicts be resolved and the best overall use of State Forests be achieved.

Community use of forests for recreation continues to expand. An estimated 700,000 picnickers and campers visited State Forest Parks and forest drives in 1981-82. Many others enjoyed bushwalking, horse riding, driving, and other informal activities, under permit, in the undeveloped areas of State Forests.

Reforestation

The work of the Department of Forestry in reforestation aims at making provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and the cabinet woods of northern Queensland.

The softwood planting program is designed to achieve three main objectives: (a) the establishment of sufficient softwood plantations to meet the shortfall between the anticipated demand for wood products (other than pulp and paper) and the available supply from native forests, private plantations, and competitive external sources by the year 2000; (b) the location of plantations close to the major market centres within the State, particularly along the coast, to cater for Queensland's highly decentralised development; and (c) the development of a large-scale, integrated, wood-using industry in the Gympie-Maryborough region, including a pulp and paper mill.

The next table shows the distribution of reforestation work throughout the State and the main species within each area.

REFORESTATION IN QUEENSLAND, 1981-82
(Source: Queensland Department of Forestry)
(hectares)

Particulars	Statistical Division (a)								Total
	Moreton (b)	Wide Bay- Burnett	Darling Downs	South- West	Fitzroy	Mackay	Northern	Far North	
Area of plantations established (c)									
Hoop pine	338	202	134	—	—	—	—	2	676
Other native conifers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slash pine	1	1,389	20	—	—	—	—	—	1,410
Other exotic conifers	389	2,939	143	—	203	—	415	136	4,225
Broadleaf species	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous experimental (d) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	728	4,530	297	—	203	—	415	138	6,311
Net area of effective plantations (e)									
Hoop pine	20,030	13,081	7,227	—	12	252	1	1,029	41,632
Other native conifers	348	142	62	—	1	—	—	107	660
Slash pine	13,765	50,381	603	—	1,013	2	1	3	65,768
Other exotic conifers	4,794	11,013	3,386	—	4,511	516	3,806	1,024	29,050
Broadleaf species	560	978	110	—	1	—	3	166	1,818
Miscellaneous experimental (d) ..	50	52	27	—	4	—	4	10	147
Total	39,547	75,647	11,415	—	5,542	770	3,815	2,339	139,075
Natural forests treated									
Eucalypts	897	92	15	—	—	—	—	—	1,004
Cypress pine	—	—	5,185	2,758	—	—	—	—	7,943
Cypress pine and eucalypts mixed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rainforest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	897	92	5,200	2,758	—	—	—	—	8,947

(a) Allocated to Statistical Divisions by location of Forestry District boundaries.
(c) During year ended 31 March.

(d) Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, etc.

(b) Including Brisbane Statistical Division.
(e) At 31 March.

The principal native species planted is hoop pine, which grows naturally in the rainforests of southern Queensland, and this species accounts for approximately 30 per cent of the total area planted. Growth in plantations has proved satisfactory and, on average sites, the selected high pruned trees attain an average height of 25 m and an average diameter of 270 mm by the age of 25 years.

Other native species planted to a lesser extent are bunya pine, kauri pine, silky oak, and Queensland maple. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried rainforests. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpower, and the Atherton Tableland.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of the United States, and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from the New South Wales border to Bundaberg; within the tropics, it is replaced by Caribbean pine. Other species planted to a lesser degree include patula, loblolly, and radiata pines. Centres of exotic plantings are Passchendaele, Pechey, Beerburum, Toolara, Tuan, Bingera-Gregory, Bowenia, Cathu, Kennedy, Danbulla, Kuranda, and Ingham.

To achieve the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably high total production of merchantable timber, planting spacings of not closer than 3.0 m by 2.7 m are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees.

Marketable thinnings commence between 12 and 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available for sale has increased each year. In 1981-82, 223,347 cubic metres were marketed and a further 79,826 cubic metres were marketed as pulpwood.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by silvicultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest by the removal of non-commercial species.

Parallel with silvicultural research, the Department maintains a program of forest products research to ensure the provident use of the existing resources, and the production of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

The Department conducts an advisory service for engineers, architects, builders, and the public in general on the appropriate uses and identification of timbers. It also administers the *Timber Users' Protection Act 1949-1972*, which regulates the sale and use of certain timbers and the preservative treatment of timber.

Research

The Department conducts a comprehensive research program into the broad areas of plantation practices, native and plantation forests, forest protection, and forest products.

Co-operation with other research organisations also plays a significant role in the overall aim of forest development and management.

6 TIMBER PRODUCTION

Although Queensland is endowed with variety and quality in timber species, other varieties of hardwood and softwood timbers are imported from various countries, mainly Malaysia, New Zealand, United States, and Canada.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South

Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the 'rainforest' or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a variety of first-class cabinet woods which are used for veneers, furniture, and joinery. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There are varieties of lesser-known woods of intrinsic value which are appreciated on the timber markets.

Sawmilling Operations

The quantity of log timber processed by all mills in Queensland, including those which operated only intermittently, is shown in the following table.

From 1978-79 the gross volume measure has been used in reporting cubic metres of logs processed. Previously true volume net measure was used.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED (a), QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Department of Forestry)
(cubic metres)

Species	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (b)	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
From native forests						
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	45,795	55,995	56,827	59,690	57,151	42,694
Cypress	184,759	175,644	196,437	197,767	198,369	185,936
Other	1,391	1,227	1,211	1,108	6,300	1,684
Forest hardwoods	507,958	538,813	586,452	617,999	611,911	614,042
Rainforest structural timbers	67,516	69,205	72,217	78,205	92,909	79,843
Cabinet woods: Prime	32,303	41,283	39,834	44,013	36,454	33,467
Other	60,186	60,454	56,515	59,094	63,439	56,466
From plantations						
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	99,623	99,108	92,335	108,058	119,133	116,975
Other	144,548	173,476	166,854	207,981	219,029	208,835
Non-coniferous	195	—	26	339	243	472
Imported	8,534	7,992	6,569	3,756	—	1,120
Total	1,152,808	1,223,197	1,275,277	1,378,010	1,404,938	1,341,534

(a) Including logs processed for wood pulp, wood-wool, hardboard, and particle board.
has changed from true volume net measure to gross volume.

(b) From 1978-79, the basis of measurement used

The next table shows details of the output of each of the main species of timber, by sawmills and by plywood mills, veneer mills, etc.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED BY SPECIES AND TYPE OF MILL, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82
(Source: Queensland Department of Forestry)
(cubic metres)

Species	Sawmills with quarterly capacity (cubic metres) of			Plywood, veneer, etc. mills	Total
	Under 900	900 and under 2,700	2,700 and over		
From native forests					
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	4,802	16,830	12,276	8,786	42,694
Cypress	17,144	103,095	65,697	—	185,936
Other	768	257	442	217	1,684
Forest hardwoods	90,463	167,431	269,564	86,584	614,042
Rainforest structural timbers	3,931	8,010	58,431	9,471	79,843
Cabinet woods: Prime	1,918	463	13,463	17,623	33,467
Miscellaneous	2,918	2,665	27,173	23,710	56,466
From plantations					
Conifers: Hoop, bunya, and kauri ..	16	3,089	90,078	23,792	116,975
Other	1,427	31,263	87,142	89,003	208,835
Non-coniferous	430	—	—	42	472
Imported	103	—	—	1,017	1,120
Total	123,920	333,103	624,266	(a) 260,245	1,341,534

(a) Including 190,150 cubic metres of logs processed by mills for the production of wood pulp, wood-wool, hardboard, and particle board.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in log sawmilling are set out in the next table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): LOG SAWMILLING, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Establishments in operation at end of June .. No.		210	200	185	176	180	174
Employment (b), average over whole year .. No.		2,984	2,631	2,667	2,597	2,793	2,731
Wages and salaries (c) \$'000		18,811	18,850	19,979	20,310	24,061	26,032
Turnover (d) \$'000		59,803	59,289	65,438	65,653	83,651	100,634
Value added \$'000		33,664	33,091	38,106	33,534	42,436	51,873
Fixed capital expenditure \$'000		2,476	1,967	1,381	1,865	1,780	1,539

(a) Excluding single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

(b) Including working proprietors.

(c) Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

Selected details of the operations of establishments engaged in the manufacture of plywood, veneer, and manufactured boards are shown in the next table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): PLYWOOD, VENEER, AND MANUFACTURED BOARDS OF WOOD, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Establishments in operation at end of June .. No.		22	22	22	23	22	24
Employment (b), average over whole year .. No.		1,477	1,574	1,828	1,691	1,610	1,816
Wages and salaries (c) \$'000		11,213	12,760	15,551	16,525	16,367	20,405
Turnover (d) \$'000		41,632	53,142	60,040	59,627	73,262	83,098
Value added \$'000		18,712	24,936	28,367	26,341	30,718	36,920
Fixed capital expenditure \$'000		1,281	945	788	932	-35	1,111

(a) Excluding single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

(b) Including working proprietors.

(c) Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Including transfers out and other operating revenue.

7 FISHERIES

The prawn catch is the principal seafood product landed in Queensland and in 1980-81 represented about 85 per cent of the total value of edible fisheries production. The main trawling grounds are located in the Gulf of Carpentaria and in waters off the south-eastern Queensland coast. A substantial part of the prawn catch is exported overseas.

A wide range of fish is taken from waters around the Queensland coast, the most important edible fish caught being mullet, mackerel, bream, whiting, and giant perch (barramundi). In addition to the edible fisheries industry there exists a commercial pearl-shell and cultured pearl industry which is located in Torres Strait to the north of the Queensland mainland.

Production

The next table gives details of commercial production for six years. The operations of the Fish Board are given in Chapter 20, Marketing, Section 12.

EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTION(a), QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Department of Primary Industries)

Product	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
QUANTITY(b) (tonnes)						
Fish	5,313	5,425	5,697	5,085	4,762	(c) 4,864
Crabs	380	432	481	425	431	550
Lobsters etc.	(d) 60	(d) 48	(d) 126	278	(d) 247	(d) 296
Oysters	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(e)	n.a.	n.a.
Prawns	6,646	11,702	8,428	10,044	10,579	14,448
Scallops	912	494	2,737	3,232	1,394	2,596
Squid	90	82	120	113	197	204
Other molluscs	—	—	1	2	2	—

EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTION (a), QUEENSLAND—continued

Product	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
VALUE (\$'000)						
Fish	4,656	5,298	6,067	6,351	7,073	(c) 7,036
Crabs	713	1,022	1,187	1,225	1,261	1,946
Lobsters etc.	(d) 102	(d) 124	(d) 238	703	(d) 479	(d) 526
Oysters	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	288	n.a.	n.a.
Prawns	10,451	26,944	30,029	47,656	51,850	73,118
Scallops	366	219	1,502	1,827	1,800	3,385
Squid	64	88	119	161	323	281
Other molluscs	—	—	1	3	4	—
Total edible	16,351	33,695	39,143	58,214	62,789	r 86,292

(a) Excluding fresh water fish and also excluding oysters for all years excepting 1978-79.

(b) Live weight.

(c) Excluding shark.

(d) Excluding rock lobsters.

(e) 288,000 bags.

The major edible species of fish landed in Queensland are shown in the next table.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION(a) BY SPECIES: FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSCS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Department of Primary Industries)
(tonnes)

Species (common name)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Bream (including tarwhine)	311	280	274	244	158	229
Cod and coral trout	247	174	174	174	206	201
Emperor and red emperor	288	223	163	205	222	38
Flathead	96	80	83	80	69	61
Garfish	42	36	39	54	33	44
Giant perch (barramundi)	304	381	560	524	227	263
Luderick	84	127	125	86	47	42
Mackerel: School	107	144	58	29	15	24
Spanish	964	924	1,029	734	772	800
Mullet	1,466	1,358	1,557	1,315	1,380	1,514
Snapper	93	158	153	129	138	114
Tailor	178	202	183	247	176	233
Threadfin	153	221	301	292	178	165
Tuna	14	28	24	29	4	13
Whiting	380	406	354	317	318	297
Other and unidentified species	586	683	620	625	820	826
Total fish	5,313	5,425	5,697	5,085	4,762	4,864
Crabs	380	432	481	425	431	550
Lobsters	(b) 60	(b) 48	(b) 126	278	(b) 247	(b) 296
Prawns: Banana	3,747	7,153	2,380	3,658	2,285	5,388
King	816	997	1,193	1,262	1,482	603
Tiger	1,107	2,066	3,198	3,358	4,532	6,121
Other	976	1,486	1,657	1,766	2,280	2,336
Total crustaceans	7,086	12,183	9,035	10,747	11,258	15,294
Scallops	912	494	2,737	3,232	1,394	2,596
Squid	90	82	120	113	197	204
Other molluscs	—	—	1	2	2	—
Total molluscs (c)	1,002	576	2,858	3,346	1,593	2,800

(a) Live weight.

(b) Excluding rock lobsters.

(c) Excluding oysters. In 1978-79 the reported oyster catch was 288,000 bags, for which a weight conversion is not available.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Fisheries Statistics (7601.3) (*annual*)

Sawmill Statistics (8206.3) (*quarterly*)

Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Sub-division (8401.3) (*annual*)

Mineral Production (8402.3) (*annual*)

Sand, Gravel, and Other Quarry Production (8403.3) (*half-yearly*)

Central Office Publications

Fisheries (7603.0) (*annual*)

Census of Mining Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class (8402.0) (*annual*)

Australian Mineral Industry (8403.0) (*quarterly*)

Mineral Production (8405.0) (*annual*)

Mineral Exploration (8407.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Director-General—Department of Mines, the Queensland Coal Board, the Department of Forestry, and the Queensland Fish Board.

Chapter 18

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

1 INTRODUCTION

The pattern of economic growth normal to a developing State involves a transition from a necessarily agricultural-based economy to one encompassing a constantly expanding manufacturing sector. Such development, and the accompanying diversification, is essential not only in creating the conditions for the increased wealth and welfare of the community, but also to ensure stability and provide broadening employment opportunities with continuing population growth.

Even though Queensland has experienced a constantly expanding manufacturing sector, only since 1969–70 has the value added in production by the manufacturing sector exceeded the value of production in the agricultural sector. In 1980–81, the gross value of agricultural commodities produced was \$2,411m compared to value added by manufacturing establishments of \$3,075m.

The statistics presented in this chapter describe the economic contribution made by those units engaged in secondary production. For an outline of the historical development of secondary production in Queensland see page 284 of the *1977 Year Book*.

2 ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY

The State Government promotes its secondary industry developmental policies primarily through the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development. A major objective of the Department is to provide incentives for the establishment or expansion of industry within the State, generally, but particularly to those industries which would assist decentralisation. Industrial estates are developed in centres throughout the State and assistance is provided for the manufacturer to establish suitable premises on these estates. Costs incurred on pioneer factory buildings during 1981–82 was \$1.71m while expenditure on the acquisition and development of industrial estates during the year totalled \$6.79m.

In providing a service to industry the Department collects, collates, and disseminates information for decision-making, undertakes or assists in regional and resource development studies, investigates the technical and economic feasibility of production of given commodities, and encourages the introduction of new production techniques or pursues opportunities that are available to manufacture under licence.

As an extension of the advisory service to small businessmen the Department has appointed counsellors and in co-operation with the Department of Education has developed courses in small business management.

Further details of the Department's activities and those of other secondary industry promoting bodies are given on page 298 of the *1977 Year Book*.

In addition to the assistance provided by the State Government, the Commonwealth Government also provides substantial assistance to secondary industry directly by way of

subsidies, export incentives, etc., and indirectly by financial assistance channelled through State Governments and through the Australian Industry Development Corporation.

3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Integration of Censuses

Details of the operations of manufacturing establishments prior to the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing were shown in the 1970 and earlier editions of the *Year Book* and a summary of statistics since 1860 is given in the Appendix.

The integration of the economic censuses (i.e. the censuses of Manufacturing, Mining, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution) in 1968-69 was made possible by the development of the 1969 version of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which defined industries and units for collection of statistics. For details of the integration of economic censuses see Chapter 15 of the 1970 *Year Book*; page 288 of the 1974 *Year Book* explains the 1969 version of ASIC.

From the 1977-78 economic censuses, the 1978 edition of ASIC replaced the 1969 version which had been in use since the 1968-69 censuses. In general, the impact of the change in industrial classification is minimal at the ASIC 'division' (e.g. Manufacturing is Division C) and 'sub-division' (e.g. Textiles is a sub-division within Manufacturing) levels, leaving their basic character and structure unchanged. There is more impact, however, at more disaggregated levels of ASIC. Some differences between aggregates based on the 1969 and 1978 editions of ASIC are also due to changes in rules and procedures as defined for the 1978 edition.

'Value added' is considered the best measure of an establishment's or an industry's contribution to total production. It is calculated as turnover, less purchases and transfers in, plus increase (or less decrease) in stocks. This is a different concept from that used in the National Accounts where value added also excludes some administrative expenses and sundry charges, and the change in stocks component is measured by valuing the physical change in stocks at current prices.

Summary of Operations, 1980-81

The following table shows a summary of operations, i.e. number, wages and salaries, turnover, etc., for manufacturing establishments by industry sub-division for 1980-81. Employment and value added by industry sub-division are illustrated in the diagram on page 304. The data shown are for all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. From the 1975-76 census, only a limited range of data—employment and wages and salaries—was collected from single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. These enterprises contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than number of establishments. An indication of the degree of significance of these smaller units can be obtained from the 1977 *Year Book* where the 1974-75 data were compiled in such a way that a link is provided to aid comparison between past and future series. For details of single-establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons see pages 307 and 308.

In 1980-81 the number of manufacturing establishments, as defined above, was 3,291 compared with 3,170 in 1979-80. Activities entered into by these establishments accounted for a turnover of \$9,667m, an increase of 16.4 per cent over 1979-80 turnover, while value added in production increased by 14.2 per cent to reach \$3,075m. The manufacturing establishments contributing most to the overall growth in production during 1980-81 were the establishments predominantly engaged in producing commodities included in the food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Industry sub-division	Establishments (b)	Employment (c)			Wages and salaries (d)
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Food, beverages, and tobacco	585	25,794	7,124	32,918	410,203
Textiles	34	705	599	1,304	13,961
Clothing and footwear	91	736	3,215	3,951	34,680
Wood, wood products, furniture	628	10,742	1,955	12,697	128,051
Paper, paper products, printing, etc. ..	241	6,910	2,464	9,374	115,627
Chemical, petroleum, coal products ..	58	2,667	406	3,073	47,564
Non-metallic mineral products	307	6,269	408	6,677	91,927
Basic metal products	57	5,866	344	6,210	98,965
Fabricated metal products	546	11,490	2,159	13,649	156,215
Transport equipment	213	11,218	620	11,838	145,182
Other machinery and equipment	315	8,878	1,185	10,063	120,645
Miscellaneous manufacturing	216	3,044	1,317	4,361	47,194
Total	3,291	94,319	21,796	116,115	1,410,213

SUMMARY FOR SIX YEARS

	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
1975-76	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056
1976-77	3,001	90,975	21,782	112,757	981,583
1977-78	2,838	90,315	21,396	111,711	1,034,588
1978-79	2,886	91,200	21,759	112,959	1,125,060
1979-80	3,170	93,636	21,970	115,606	1,253,012
1980-81	3,291	94,319	21,796	116,115	1,410,213

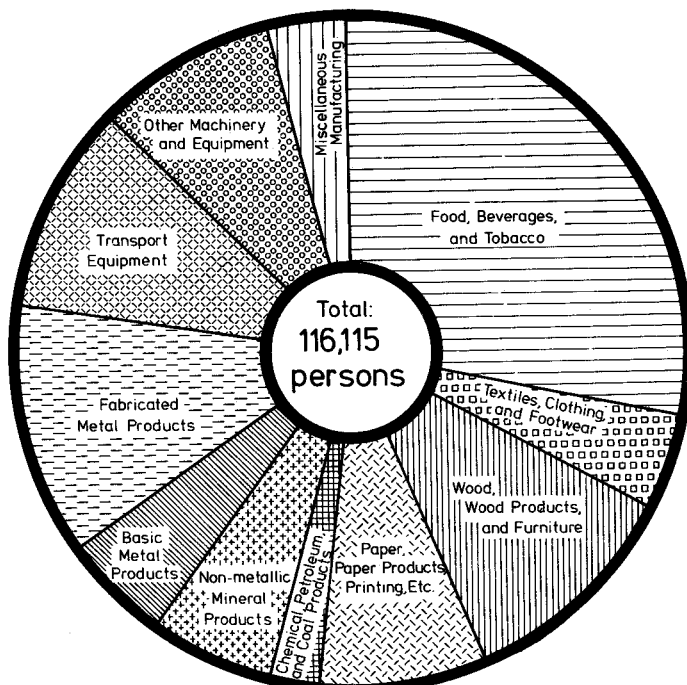
Industry sub-division	Turnover (e)	Increase in stocks	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure (f)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Food, beverages, and tobacco	3,366,510	10,507	2,378,615	998,403	116,826
Textiles	74,962	-1,577	53,790	19,595	1,654
Clothing and footwear	97,142	1,398	43,449	55,090	1,100
Wood, wood products, furniture	509,453	7,925	286,651	230,727	7,177
Paper, paper products, printing, etc. ..	410,600	3,550	209,028	205,122	12,012
Chemical, petroleum, coal products ..	1,216,873	50,391	1,067,450	199,813	20,156
Non-metallic mineral products	577,070	-2,134	332,339	242,597	29,316
Basic metal products	1,165,498	23,242	899,168	289,570	172,119
Fabricated metal products	794,276	16,246	518,755	291,767	18,853
Transport equipment	705,038	11,268	482,957	233,348	17,667
Other machinery and equipment	509,327	3,883	299,856	213,354	10,553
Miscellaneous manufacturing	239,794	5,210	149,522	95,482	6,752
Total	9,666,541	129,907	6,721,580	3,074,868	414,185

SUMMARY FOR SIX YEARS

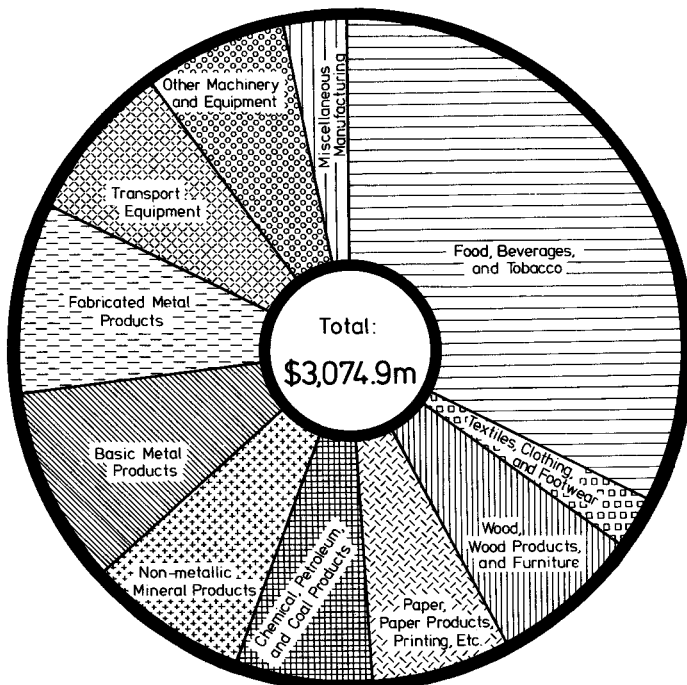
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1975-76	4,564,221	86,978	2,851,112	1,800,088	216,010
1976-77	5,261,290	111,848	3,381,704	1,991,434	223,287
1977-78	5,525,413	69,843	3,504,813	2,090,444	216,320
1978-79	6,590,922	119,055	4,387,550	2,322,426	223,465
1979-80	8,303,657	165,290	5,776,654	2,692,294	204,655
1980-81	9,666,541	129,907	6,721,580	3,074,868	414,185

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. (b) Number operating at 30 June. (c) Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) Including transfers out and other operating revenue. (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

QUEENSLAND
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1980-81



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION



VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION

Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Industry Sub-division

The products of this sub-division provide not only major items of the day-to-day expenditure of most consumers but the establishments concerned with the production of these items employed 32,918 persons or 28.3 per cent of the labour force of manufacturing establishments in Queensland in 1980-81. The commodities and processes involved naturally lend themselves to decentralised production and this form of secondary production is predominant, in employment terms, for most Statistical Divisions of the State.

The industry group contributing most to production in 1980-81 was the other food products group which includes raw sugar. The production of this group contributed \$456.6m, or 14.8 per cent, to total value added for 1980-81. Next in order of importance was the meat products group with \$242.2m, or 7.9 per cent, of value added for all manufacturing establishments. The following table gives details of the Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Industry Sub-division by Industry Group.

**MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a)—FOOD, BEVERAGES, AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81**

Industry group	Establishments (b)	Employment (c)			Wages and salaries (d)
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Meat products	101	9,457	2,572	12,029	145,153
Milk products	37	1,731	469	2,200	27,427
Fruit and vegetable products	18	883	516	1,399	17,793
Margarines and oils and fats n.e.c.	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food products	17	653	201	854	10,110
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	251	2,351	1,799	4,150	36,902
Other food products	96	8,000	971	8,971	128,174
Beverages and malt	58	2,108	424	2,532	33,807
Tobacco products	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	585	25,794	7,124	32,918	410,203

Industry group	Turnover (e)	Increase in stocks	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure (f)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Meat products	970,482	2,661	730,955	242,188	20,191
Milk products	262,237	1,072	211,547	51,762	9,840
Fruit and vegetable products	104,924	-2,115	68,964	33,844	2,585
Margarines and oils and fats n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food products	79,674	264	55,205	24,732	1,212
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	147,351	316	80,925	66,742	3,452
Other food products	1,427,332	5,857	976,547	456,642	61,365
Beverages and malt	274,477	3,135	174,658	102,954	10,836
Tobacco products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	3,366,510	10,507	2,378,615	998,403	116,826

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. (b) Number operating at 30 June. (c) Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) Including transfers out and other operating revenue. (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Geographical Distribution

Details of manufacturing operations in Statistical Divisions and in Cities are shown in the following table.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Statistical Division or City	Establish- ments (b)	Persons employed (c)	Wages and salaries (d)	Turnover (e)	Purchases etc. (f)	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure (g)
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brisbane	1,801	71,701	864,445	5,443,258	3,795,257	1,732,425	140,848
Brisbane	1,407	58,515	717,241	4,770,380	3,377,536	1,474,683	117,868
Ipswich	80	6,870	78,915	261,252	135,893	127,176	2,951
Logan	122	1,652	15,369	92,019	61,618	30,991	2,692
Redcliffe	32	433	3,739	14,824	8,845	6,174	290
Moreton	377	6,877	73,520	467,924	318,868	155,895	13,918
Gold Coast	168	2,392	24,234	130,700	87,896	44,534	5,272
Wide Bay-Burnett	220	6,706	76,440	475,949	300,155	176,149	19,954
Bundaberg	63	2,264	26,290	134,319	74,023	59,109	4,122
Gympie	26	692	6,874	50,504	36,926	14,131	3,320
Maryborough	35	1,714	19,509	97,523	65,657	32,130	3,694
Darling Downs	232	6,130	65,315	379,398	262,998	122,948	7,977
Toowoomba	96	3,863	42,626	220,245	145,844	79,112	5,197
Warwick	20	332	3,626	28,202	22,043	6,296	161
South-West	26	235	2,055	17,130	12,536	3,192	235
Fitzroy	153	6,035	78,845	499,456	335,475	179,492	151,034
Gladstone	32	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Rockhampton	66	2,785	31,254	150,180	96,806	55,739	2,029
Central-West	8	50	337	1,341	709	638	30
Mackay	98	3,714	51,885	495,465	337,265	159,337	19,812
Mackay	41	753	8,435	52,112	28,923	20,703	789
Northern	188	8,142	109,785	800,676	517,364	311,037	36,264
Charters Towers	9	72	639	2,652	1,420	1,209	112
Townsville	109	4,155	52,190	253,447	149,735	111,175	4,643
Far North	160	5,437	70,185	503,554	329,833	173,794	25,831
Cairns	64	1,724	22,146	97,125	57,783	38,422	3,664
North-West	28	1,088	17,402	582,390	511,119	59,961	-1,718
Mount Isa	21	958	15,713	567,928	501,800	55,636	-2,095
Total Queensland	3,291	116,115	1,410,213	9,666,541	6,721,579	3,074,868	414,185

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. (b) Number operating at 30 June. (c) Average number of persons employed during whole year, including working proprietors. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) Including transfers out and other operating revenue. (f) Including transfers in and selected expenses. (g) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

The relative importance of the various types of establishments throughout Queensland, and the proportion of each type in the Brisbane Statistical Division, are illustrated on page 308.

Capital Investment

The net amount expended on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets by the manufacturing sector during 1980-81 was \$414m. This was more than double the comparable figure of \$205m for the preceding year. Of this investment, \$172m was incurred by the industry sub-division producing basic metal products, the major part of the expenditure being undertaken by the basic non-ferrous metals establishments.

Foreign Ownership and Control

The most recent figures relating to foreign ownership and control in manufacturing industries are for the year 1975-76. Details are published in the ABS bulletin *Foreign Control in Manufacturing Industry, Study of Large Enterprise Groups, 1975-76* (Catalogue No. 5315.0).

Size of Establishment

The following table provides data classified by industry sub-division and employment size for all manufacturing establishments. The statistics relate only to those establishments that were operating at 30 June 1981.

For employment size purposes, a manufacturing establishment is classified according to the average number of persons (including working proprietors) employed in the establishment during its period of operation (whether the whole, or only part of the year) excluding any persons employed at any separately located administrative office or ancillary unit serving that establishment.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1981

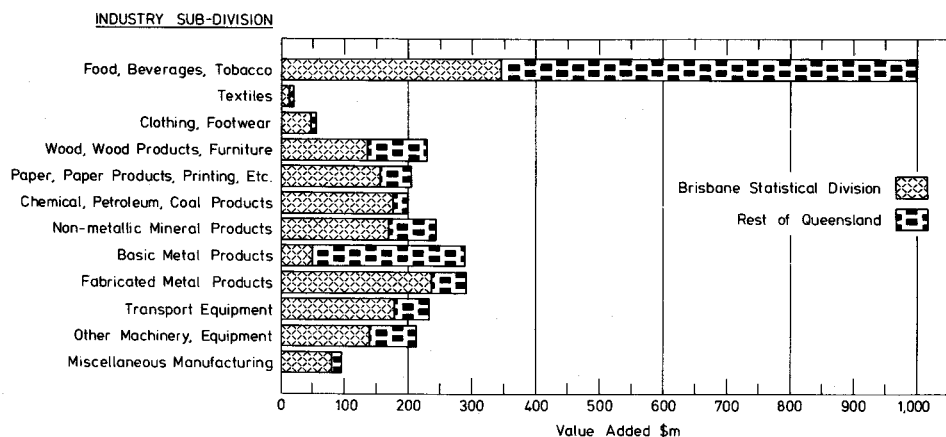
Industry sub-division	Establishments with fewer than 4 persons (a)	Establishments employing (b)					Total
		Fewer than 10 persons	10 to 19 persons	20 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	142	262	110	77	36	100	727
Textiles	37	10	10	11	1	2	71
Clothing and footwear	29	21	17	32	11	10	120
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	445	322	150	104	32	20	1,073
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	80	106	60	40	15	20	321
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	12	24	10	9	5	10	70
Non-metallic mineral products ..	61	213	37	27	14	16	368
Basic metal products	10	19	11	8	8	11	67
Fabricated metal products	271	257	129	97	38	25	817
Transport equipment	112	107	45	26	12	23	325
Other machinery and equipment ..	106	134	82	56	25	18	421
Miscellaneous manufacturing	186	115	44	36	15	6	402
Total manufacturing	1,491	1,590	705	523	212	261	4,782
EMPLOYMENT							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	355	1,569	1,525	2,418	2,410	26,499	34,776
Textiles	85	70	181	341	n.p.	n.p.	1,366
Clothing and footwear	52	149	274	897	822	1,820	4,014
Wood, wood products, and furniture ..	910	1,956	2,062	3,195	2,217	3,260	13,600
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	192	627	868	1,240	1,082	5,693	9,702
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	22	132	130	317	357	2,086	3,044
Non-metallic mineral products ..	134	863	554	848	932	3,540	6,871
Basic metal products	23	117	154	292	583	4,985	6,154
Fabricated metal products	575	1,611	1,781	2,995	2,721	4,894	14,577
Transport equipment	244	661	612	841	873	9,080	12,311
Other machinery and equipment ..	241	817	1,187	1,902	1,808	4,774	10,729
Miscellaneous manufacturing	373	647	634	1,072	n.p.	n.p.	4,650
Total manufacturing	3,206	9,219	9,962	16,358	14,948	68,101	121,794

(a) Single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

(b) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS — QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

**Single-establishment Manufacturing Enterprises with Fewer than Four Persons Employed**

The next table shows for each Statistical Division the limited range of data that is available for single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

SINGLE-ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES WITH FEWER THAN FOUR PERSONS EMPLOYED, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Statistical Division	Establishments	Employment, including working proprietors, at 30 June			Wages and salaries (a)
		Males	Females	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Brisbane	635	1,004	374	1,378	5,146
Moreton	252	419	127	546	1,847
Wide Bay-Burnett	121	186	66	252	707
Darling Downs	125	189	69	258	749
South-West	18	30	7	37	113
Fitzroy	75	112	39	151	463
Central-West	9	14	8	22	79
Mackay	57	105	32	137	514
Northern	78	127	37	164	555
Far North	105	161	66	227	630
North-West	16	25	9	34	103
Total Queensland	1,491	2,372	834	3,206	10,906

(a) Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

4 PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

Quantities of the principal commodities made by manufacturing establishments are shown in the next table.

Details relate only to commodities produced by manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

QUANTITIES OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 <i>p</i>
Aerated waters '000 litres	145,537	153,317	165,455	166,171	190,193	183,973
Bacon and ham tonnes	17,265	21,199	18,569	24,668	23,804	22,264
Beans, green, quick frozen .. '000 kg	7,565	6,980	9,397	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Bedding and mattresses						
Bed bases No.	112,749	107,912	116,654	98,855	102,170	100,992
Mattresses: Innerspring .. No.	74,422	69,975	76,126	82,429	83,636	87,776
Other than inner-spring .. No.	164,970	170,128	164,553	167,535	166,958	189,148
Bran and pollard tonnes	53,341	46,829	51,826	50,300	52,027	43,562
Bread '000 kg	114,997	119,057	130,307	119,934	116,356	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Bricks, clay '000	247,625	262,152	268,184	302,203	341,836	376,005
Butter (a) '000 kg	7,573	4,837	5,644	3,520	2,796	3,207
Cheese (b) '000 kg	11,461	10,106	12,562	11,328	10,766	13,623
Concrete blocks (c) '000	35,761	26,853	25,518	29,918	35,076	40,267
Concrete, ready-mixed .. '000 cu m	1,888	1,909	2,072	2,366	2,849	3,586
Cordials and syrups						
Fruit juice '000 litres	<i>n.p.</i>	15,175	<i>n.p.</i>	13,400	16,101	15,070
Other '000 litres	4,558	4,757	5,118	5,851	6,583	7,078
Detergents tonnes	11,219	11,153	16,977	20,078	23,878	27,170
Flour, wheaten tonnes	104,671	136,339	146,194	142,725	146,658	144,523
Footwear—Boots, shoes, sandals, and slippers (d) .. '000 pairs	960	909	973	965	924	646
Meat, canned (e) tonnes	11,977	12,106	11,428	9,890	9,433	6,878
Milk, powdered '000 kg	12,945	9,178	9,728	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Paints and enamels '000 litres	18,007	17,551	18,743	19,980	19,553	23,335
Plywood (1 mm basis) .. '000 sq m	25,504	<i>n.p.</i>	27,773	30,510	25,344	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Soap and soap-based products .. tonnes	2,350	2,810	3,241	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Steel wire nails tonnes	3,676	3,991	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Stock and poultry foods						
Poultry pellets and crumbles .. tonnes	83,209	103,252	119,891	153,922	149,941	146,354
Poultry mash tonnes	79,216	72,999	66,106	53,242	44,694	46,939
Other prepared foods tonnes	103,908	99,338	119,307	140,037	144,789	135,769
Sugar, raw tonnes	3,163,239	3,208,540	2,748,858	2,807,477	3,148,955	3,250,359
Timber, sawn (f)						
Hardwoods cu m	297,175	249,378	250,037	235,715	246,103	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Softwoods: Natural cu m	107,845	97,208	115,642	116,669	110,772	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Plantation cu m	55,102	59,882	72,389	87,312	78,455	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Sleepers cu m	11,606	11,399	14,905	20,540	9,278	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Veneers '000 sq m	19,830	31,727	30,213	30,719	39,228	26,248
Water heating systems .. No.	28,294	29,075	32,883	31,603	41,631	56,208
Wheatmeal, edible tonnes	5,801	9,427	10,314	10,669	12,501	11,802

(a) Source: Queensland Butter Marketing Board.

(b) Source: Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

(c) Expressed in terms

of 400 mm × 200 mm × 200 mm.

(d) Excluding thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material.

(e) Including bacon,

ham, and meat and vegetables; excluding rabbit, poultry, and baby foods.

(f) Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used

in plywood and case mills.

5 ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Traditionally, the main sources of energy in providing heat, light, and power have been reticulated town gas and electricity. In recent times, natural gas, oil, and liquefied petroleum gas have caused major changes in the supply of and demand for power to the marked detriment of coal-generated gas production. Coal still predominates as the basic energy source.

Integrated Economic Censuses

Within the framework adopted for the integrated economic censuses, the electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the annual Manufacturing Census, were the subject of separate and less frequent censuses from 1968-69. Since 1979-80 statistics for these industries have been collected on an annual basis. Details from the 1981-82 census are not yet available.

Details of the operation of electricity and gas establishments are shown in the following table.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Estab- lishments operating	Persons employed	Wages and salaries	Turnover (b)	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, etc.(c)	Value added
					Opening	Closing		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Electricity								
1969-70	21	8,532	31.8	157.8	11.3	10.9	63.2	94.2
1971-72	21	8,875	44.6	194.3	12.9	14.1	79.1	116.4
1974-75	20	9,009	78.2	318.8	14.6	16.7	137.2	183.7
1977-78	11	9,913	116.0	622.3	30.1	35.7	355.4	272.5
1979-80	10	10,980	149.2	870.0	43.7	46.1	498.7	373.7
1980-81	11	11,768	178.1	1,018.2	48.7	63.9	558.2	475.3
Gas								
1969-70	7	707	2.3	9.8	0.8	0.5	3.5	6.0
1971-72	7	669	2.6	11.6	0.6	0.6	5.1	6.6
1974-75	8	540	3.7	17.0	0.7	0.8	7.1	10.0
1977-78	7	704	6.8	30.4	1.7	1.9	13.2	17.4
1979-80	7	694	7.9	42.1	2.4	3.8	21.2	22.3
1980-81	7	714	9.1	53.0	3.9	5.6	26.4	28.3

(a) Covers production and distribution.

(b) Including other operating revenue. Electricity is produced by certain undertakings and sold to other undertakings for distribution. In these cases sales of electricity are duplicated due to the inclusion of the bulk sales to these distributors.

(c) Including selected expenses.

The historical development of the electricity and gas industries is given on page 299 of the 1977 Year Book.

Electricity Industry

Organisation

Queensland's electricity supply industry is regulated by the *Electricity Act* 1976-1980. This act deals with the organisation and regulation of generation, transmission, distribution, supply, and use of electricity in Queensland and to matters of safety relating to these functions.

Before the decision in April 1982 to amalgamate the Queensland Electricity Generating Board and the State Electricity Commission of Queensland, the main functions of the Commission were to plan and ensure the proper development and co-ordination of the electricity supply industry throughout the State, to enforce safety regulations, to control electricity charges, to raise capital for development, and to administer the Act. The functions of generation and main transmission were carried out by the Queensland Electricity Generating Board.

From 1 July 1982, the Commission was appointed to perform the functions and duties of the Board and to operate the State's major power stations and supply energy in bulk to the seven distributing boards via the Statewide transmission network.

The distributing boards, which supply retail consumers in their respective areas, are the South East Queensland Electricity Board, South West Queensland Electricity Board, Wide Bay-Burnett Electricity Board, Capricornia Electricity Board, Mackay Electricity Board, North Queensland Electricity Board and the Far North Queensland Electricity Board. Four of these distributing boards (the South West Queensland, Capricornia, North Queensland, and Far North Queensland Electricity Boards) also operate small internal combustion stations in their respective areas.

Generation and Distribution

Over 90 per cent of the State's generation is derived from steam power stations fuelled by black coal. Hydro-electric stations located in North Queensland provide around 5 per cent, depending on rainfall in the catchment areas, with the balance being generated by gas turbine and diesel power stations using light fuel oil. The Roma diesel power station also uses locally-produced natural gas.

Electricity generated by public electricity undertakings in Queensland during 1981-82 totalled 13,171m kWh. In addition, 182m kWh units were purchased in bulk from other producers of electricity for redistribution to consumers.

Details of the capacity, in megawatts (MW), of generating plant installed in public electricity undertakings in Queensland are given in the next table.

INSTALLED GENERATING PLANT: PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: State Electricity Commission)
(MW)

Type of plant	At 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Steam	1,998	2,511	2,734	2,696	2,971	3,246
Hydro	132	132	132	132	132	132
Internal combustion	52	51	48	49	48	50
Gas turbine	163	163	163	163	163	163
Total	2,345	2,857	3,077	3,040	3,314	3,591

The southern-central network is served by the following steam power stations: Swanbank 'A' (396 MW), Swanbank 'B' (480 MW), Tennyson (240 MW), Bulimba (180 MW), Callide (120 MW), and Gladstone (1,650 MW). Gas turbine stations at Middle Ridge (60 MW), Swanbank 'C' (30 MW), Rockhampton (25 MW), and Gladstone (14 MW) also serve the southern-central network.

The northern electricity network is supplied by a steam power station at Collinsville (180 MW), hydro-electric stations at Kareeya (72 MW) and Barron Gorge (60 MW), and a gas turbine station at Mackay (34 MW).

Until the reorganisation of the electricity supply industry in 1977, supply was provided in the area west of the larger regional authorities, by undertakings operated by Local Authorities and over the years there had been a trend for transmission from larger centres to replace less economic generation at small centres. From 30 June 1977 direct involvement by Local Authorities in electricity undertakings ceased and the responsibility for supply to final consumers and the control of power stations outside the main grid were vested in the newly constituted Electricity Boards.

The electrical transmission and distribution systems within the State comprised 125,592 circuit kilometres of electric lines at 30 June 1982, which represented an increase of 4,565 kilometres over the figure at 30 June 1981. The main transmission voltages are 275 kV, 132 kV, 110 kV, and 66 kV, and in certain areas, 33 kV and 22 kV. The single wire earth return system is used extensively in rural electrification and nearly 33,933 kilometres of line for this system of distribution was in service at 30 June 1982.

The approximate number of electricity consumers at 30 June 1982 was 873,500, an increase of 40,000 on the number at 30 June 1981.

Future Development

There are four major generation projects being developed or under construction in Queensland which, when completed, will increase the installed generating capacity by 4,000 megawatts.

The Wivenhoe Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Project is expected to be completed in 1984. It will consist of two 250 MW pump turbine generating units and will require the construction of a substation with a total transformer capacity of 624 megavolt-ampere (MVA).

The Tarong Power Station will consist of four 350 MW generating units. The first set is expected to be commissioned in May 1984 and the other three sets in May 1985, February 1986,

and November 1986. In order to connect the power station to the main transmission network, it will require the construction of 331 route kilometres of 275 kV transmission line and three substations with a transformer capacity of 2,000 MVA.

The Callide 'B' Power Station which is expected to be completed by 1989, will consist of two 350 MW generating units. It will involve the construction of 290 route kilometres of transmission line and the installation of transformers with a capacity of 800 MVA.

The fourth power station is to be situated at Stanwell (24 km south-west of Rockhampton) and is expected to be operational by 1990. It will consist of four 350 MW generating units.

Finances of Public Electricity Undertakings

During 1981-82 revenue received by the electricity industry totalled \$676.7m. This represented an average price per unit sold of 5.88c and an average annual billing per consumer of \$749. Production cost was \$663.2m, an increase of 16.4 per cent over that for 1980-81.

The following table gives particulars of capital expenditure for public electricity undertakings for the last six years.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: State Electricity Commission)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Generation	66,128	60,764	98,641	103,791	118,975	185,323
Transmission	40,277	31,677	22,771	45,627	51,733	57,514
Distribution	42,126	46,882	57,171	71,636	93,263	115,524
Other	13,433	27,015	23,848	24,244	40,279	46,230
Total	161,965	166,337	202,431	245,298	304,250	404,591

The principal source of funds to finance capital expenditure for electricity works in Queensland is debenture loans. In 1981-82, \$228.8m was provided from this source. Total funds available to finance capital works during 1981-82 amounted to \$417.7m.

Electrical Accidents

Electrical accidents in industry or elsewhere must be notified to the Commissioner for Electricity Supply. Those reported during the last three years are shown in the next table.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: State Electricity Commission)

Particulars	1979-80			1980-81			1981-82		
	Employees (a)	Others	Persons	Employees (a)	Others	Persons	Employees (a)	Others	Persons
Fatal	1	17	18	2	11	13	2	28	30
Non-fatal	28	276	304	53	297	350	40	279	319
Total	29	293	322	55	308	363	42	307	349

(a) Within the electrical industry.

Gas Industry

In 1981-82 reticulated gas was available in Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Dalby, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Cairns. In addition bulk sales of liquefied petroleum gas for other than reticulation purposes were made in most parts of the State.

The gas industry in Queensland has undergone marked changes in recent years. The basic cause of this change has been the advent of natural gas, piped from the Roma field since 1969,

resulting in a very large growth in the industrial and commercial market to the extent that it now exceeds the domestic market for gas. Since the conversion to natural gas in 1970, natural gas is available in reticulated form in Ipswich, Dalby, Toowoomba, and the south side of Brisbane.

In March 1982 natural gas was made available to several industrial consumers on the north side of Brisbane with the tie-in of a natural gas transmission line across the Brisbane River at Gibson Island to the main line. Domestic consumers on the north side are still receiving reformed town gas but will ultimately receive natural gas.

During 1981–82 natural gas sales in franchise areas totalled 4,094 terajoules, an increase of 17 per cent over those for 1980–81. Sales of reformed town gas increased by 3.4 per cent from 994 terajoules in 1980–81 to 1,028 terajoules in 1981–82.

Consumption of liquefied petroleum gas increased from 63,400 tonnes in 1980–81 to 69,787 tonnes in 1981–82, an increase of 10.1 per cent. The automotive liquefied petroleum gas market increased by 38.5 per cent from 9,575 tonnes in 1980–81 to 13,263 tonnes in 1981–82.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class (8202.3) (*annual*)

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry (8203.3) (*annual*)

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Employment Size Group and Industry Group (8204.3) (*annual*)

Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics by Industry (8205.3) (*annual*)

Manufacturing Commodities: Principal Articles Produced (8301.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Manufacturing Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class (8203.0) (*annual*)

Manufacturing Establishments, Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size (8204.0) (*annual*)

Electricity and Gas Establishments: Details of Operations by States, Territories and Australia (8208.0) (*annual*)

Manufacturing Commodities—Principal Articles Produced (8303.0) (*annual*)

Production Bulletins Nos. 1–8 (8357.0 to 8364.0) (*monthly*)

Other Publications

Annual reports of the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development, the State Electricity Commission of Queensland, and the Government Gas Engineer and Chief Gas Examiner.

Chapter 19

EXTERNAL TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

The 1901 *Year Book* reported that 'Queensland is essentially a country of exports' and that 'gold, products of the pastoral industry and sugar, are the chief items of exports; these three products or group of products comprise between them 91 per cent of all exports'. External trade is still of great importance to Queensland, as the comparatively small population provides only a limited market for local production.

The power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States is conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament by the Constitution. The Constitution also states that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise and control of payment of bounties rests with the Commonwealth Government and that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States is to be absolutely free.

Details of the customs tariffs, trade agreements, import and export controls, etc., are found in *Year Book Australia* No. 66, 1982, pages 623 to 631.

External trade statistics are classified in accordance with the Australian Import and Export Commodity Classifications. Since 1 July 1978, these classifications are based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (Second Revision), which in turn is closely related to the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature (formerly known as the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature) used in the Australian Customs Tariff.

Statistics of overseas trade are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act and supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the Bureau of Customs, Department of Industry and Commerce.

Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the free on board (f.o.b.) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid to the exporter. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale. The recorded value of exports includes the value of outside packages, other than international containers used for containerised cargo.

The recorded value of imports is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, Australia adopted the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis (i.e. charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to the place of introduction in Australia, are excluded). The value for duty is based on the normal price, i.e. the price the goods would fetch at the time when duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. In practice, the basis for valuation is generally taken to be the invoice price subject to certain safeguards and adjustments where necessary. The recorded value of imports includes the value of outside packages, other than international containers used for containerised cargo. Because of the change in the basis of valuation the recorded imports figures from 1976-77 are not comparable with those for previous years.

From July 1978 a change was made in the system of recording the State from which exports took place. From that date exports are recorded on a 'State of origin' basis instead of 'State of final shipment'. Overseas imports continue to be recorded on a 'State of lodgement of import documents' and therefore do not provide a record of State of final consumption. Goods imported directly into Queensland may pass to other States and more importantly goods recorded as imported by other States pass into Queensland.

Interstate trade statistics are compiled by the Queensland Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information supplied by importers and exporters. The statistics compiled, however, are believed to be deficient because of the problem of ensuring complete coverage.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, conducted through a system of ports extending from Weipa and Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Brisbane is the main port for overseas imports into Queensland while other ports serve primarily as specific outlets for sugar and other agricultural produce, for the pastoral industry, and for minerals such as bauxite, including the derivative alumina, and coal.

In addition there is significant trade by road and rail with the southern States and some interstate trade by air transport such as the export of fruit and vegetables.

2 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

The next table shows a summary of the total recorded external trade of Queensland for the last six years.

EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Direction of trade	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Exports						
Overseas (a)	2,815.6	2,821.4	3,300.1	4,261.7	4,501.3	4,414.5
Interstate (b)	972.3	1,114.1	1,412.2	1,596.7	1,750.5	1,889.0
Imports						
Overseas	835.8	887.2	1,028.0	1,321.1	1,882.8	2,179.8
Interstate (b)	2,156.9	2,386.4	2,866.0	3,272.3	3,813.5	4,503.0

(a) From July 1978 recorded on a State of origin basis, not on a State of final shipment basis as previously.

(b) Refer to Section 1 regarding coverage.

3 EXPORTS

Overseas

Queensland's overseas exports in 1981-82 were worth \$4,414.5m, a decrease of \$86.8m on the figure recorded in 1980-81. Minerals (including coal) continued to be the State's most valuable overseas exports. The value of coal exports was \$1,239.2m (\$179.7m higher than in 1980-81), of which \$841.2m, or 67.9 per cent, went to Japan. Copper and lead exports totalled \$225.4m, which was \$114.3m less than in the previous year, the principal market being the United Kingdom which took \$160.7m.

Sugar exports in 1981-82 were valued at \$758.0m, or 17.2 per cent of the State's total exports, compared with \$1,136.2m in 1980-81, while the value of meat exported was \$553.1m, which was slightly less than the figure for the previous year.

The value of Queensland's overseas exports to Japan in 1981-82 was \$1,563.5m, which was 35.4 per cent of the State total. The United States accounted for a further 15.6 per cent (\$687.3m) and Canada for 4.6 per cent (\$201.5m). The corresponding percentages going to these three countries in 1980-81 were 35.2, 16.6, and 6.5, respectively. The European Economic Community (Common Market), excluding the United Kingdom, took 8.8 per cent of Queensland's overseas exports in 1981-82.

Interstate

Interstate exports are mainly divided into three major groups. As a group, food and live animals was the major export earner in 1981-82 with \$552.4m (29.2 per cent), followed by

machinery and transport equipment with \$462.9m (24.5 per cent) and manufactured goods classified chiefly by material with \$389.2m (20.6 per cent).

Principal Items and Destinations of Exports

The following tables show the principal items of exports from Queensland to overseas countries and to other States of Australia for 1980-81 and 1981-82.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81 (\$'000)

Commodity	To overseas	To other States (a)
<i>Food and live animals</i>	1,957,303	520,915
Animals, live	25,758	91,093
Beef and veal: fresh, chilled, or frozen	491,627	19,533
Lamb, mutton, and goat meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen	9,937	218
Other meat, poultry, etc.: fresh, chilled, or frozen	28,648	6,727
Other meat, meat preparations: prepared or preserved	23,686	36,722
Milk and cream: fresh, evaporated, condensed, or dried	9,076	1,328
Butter, including ghee	3,227	2,729
Cheese	214	7,420
Eggs and egg yolks, liquid or dried	1,624	n.p.
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, fresh or prepared	54,083	5,259
Wheat, unmilled	49,453	20
Barley, unmilled	8,517	625
Millet and panicum, unmilled	1,687	1,153
Sorghum, unmilled	56,877	693
Meal and flour of wheat and of other cereal grains	2,896	7,301
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables	5,160	19,106
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	5,743	26,246
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	9,321	38,185
Vegetables, fresh or prepared	2,037	38,931
Sugar, raw or refined	1,136,206	n.p.
Molasses	7,767	—
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, chocolate, and chocolate confectionery	414	4,739
Feeding stuff for animals, except unmilled cereals	11,463	8,947
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fat	412	n.p.
Food preparations, n.e.s.	11,468	39,243
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	(b) 3,386	42,505
Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit juices etc.	1,833	572
Alcoholic beverages	(b) 587	15,494
Tobacco, unmanufactured, and tobacco refuse	898	26,439
Tobacco manufactures	68	
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	(b) 358,361	180,214
Bovine and equine hides and calf skins, undressed	22,950	7
Sheep and lamb skins, undressed	959	116
Other hides and skins and fur skins, undressed	(b) 1,366	
Peanuts	6,251	6,937
Other oil seeds and nuts, and flour and meal thereof	206	
Timber in the rough, or sawn, dressed, etc.	(b) 320	5,692
Wool fibres and other animal hair	103,074	n.p.
Zinc ore and concentrates	(b) 184,266	160,600
Tin ore and concentrates		
Other metals, ores, and concentrates, including mineral sands		
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	(b) 38,970	6,818
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	(b) 1,072,096	75,240
Coal, coke, and briquettes	1,059,506	75,240
Petroleum, petroleum products, and petroleum gases	(b) 12,590	

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81—continued
(\$'000)

Commodity	To overseas	To other States (a)
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	23,546	8,703
Tallow, edible	2,334	}
Tallow, inedible	20,682	
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	530	
<i>Chemicals</i>	(b) 21,933	54,165
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	(b) 367,570	384,184
Leather and manufactures thereof and fur skins (not apparel, travel or sporting goods)	(b) 1,866	15,799
Materials of rubber and articles of rubber	1,349	13,476
Plywood and veneers	712	12,394
Other wood and cork manufactures, excluding furniture	(b) 339	12,829
Paper and paperboard	1,907	40,884
Articles made of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	913	8,582
Textile yarn and thread and textile fabrics	(b) 305	13,437
Made-up articles of textile material (not clothing) and floor coverings	185	5,012
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	(b) 9,095	13,046
Iron and steel	2,496	22,174
Copper and copper-base alloys	138,347	n.p.
Lead and lead-base alloys	201,343	n.p.
Fabricated structural parts and structures, n.e.s., of iron and steel, aluminium, or zinc	3,337	8,555
Metal containers for storage and transport	679	1,088
Household equipment of base metals (non-electric)	266	21,039
Wire products: nails, screws, bolts, etc.: tools	1,229	2,074
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	(b) 3,201	36,212
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	(b) 84,428	396,103
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	(b) 15,507	43,305
Other non-electric machines, appliances, and parts	(b) 26,969	22,645
Electric power machinery and switchgear	4,392	13,000
Domestic electrical equipment	(b) 274	6,136
Other electrical machinery and apparatus	1,184	n.p.
Railway and tramway vehicles	4,376	n.p.
Road motor vehicles and parts	8,783	301,746
Road vehicles other than motor vehicles: aircraft, ships, boats and floating structures	22,944	2,435
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	(b) 6,840	88,500
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures	315	13,526
Furniture	518	15,714
Clothing and accessories (not plastic) and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	991	30,063
Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles	234	n.p.
Printed matter	940	11,422
Articles made of plastic materials, artificial resins, cellulose esters and ethers, n.e.s.	298	4,327
Office and stationery supplies (not paper or printed matter)	100	3
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	(b) 3,444	8,797
<i>Commodities not available for separate publication</i>	572,517	—
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	10,265	—
Total merchandise trade	4,478,247	1,750,529
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	23,043	—
Total recorded trade	4,501,290	1,750,529

(a) Refer to Section I regarding coverage.

(b) Excluding details of some items not available for separate publication.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82
(\$'000)

Commodity	To overseas	To other States (a)
<i>Food and live animals</i>	1,749,571	552,432
Animals, live	24,362	82,428
Beef and veal: fresh, chilled, or frozen	502,532	25,815
Lamb, mutton, and goat meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen	7,088	90
Other meat, poultry, etc.: fresh, chilled, or frozen	22,620	4,869
Other meat, meat preparations: prepared or preserved	20,854	40,146
Milk and cream: fresh, evaporated, condensed, or dried	12,106	1,647
Butter, including ghee	5,566	3,348
Cheese	491	8,071
Eggs and egg yolks, liquid or dried	1,349	n.p.
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs, fresh or prepared	72,608	5,611
Wheat, unmilled	73,379	2
Barley, unmilled	39,900	532
Millet and panicum, unmilled	3,722	937
Sorghum, unmilled	150,301	517
Meal and flour of wheat and of other cereal grains	780	7,429
Cereal preparations and preparations of flour and starch of fruits and vegetables	5,411	21,140
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried	4,273	12,258
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	8,237	49,427
Vegetables, fresh or prepared	2,073	35,064
Sugar, raw or refined	758,026	n.p.
Molasses	12,617	—
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, chocolate, and chocolate confectionery	385	3,499
Feeding stuff for animals, except unmilled cereals	12,433	9,925
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fat	477	n.p.
Food preparations, n.e.s.	7,979	46,413
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	(b) 3,777	50,479
Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit juices etc.	1,691	423
Alcoholic beverages	(b) 410	20,849
Tobacco, unmanufactured, and tobacco refuse	1,116	29,207
Tobacco manufactures	560	—
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	(b) 370,238	180,115
Bovine and equine hides and calf skins, undressed	27,835	69
Sheep and lamb skins, undressed	885	—
Other hides and skins and fur skins, undressed	(b) 2,806	232
Peanuts	6,613	—
Other oil seeds and nuts, and flour and meal thereof	5,506	5,773
Timber in the rough, or sawn, dressed, etc.	(b) 169	4,067
Wool fibres and other animal hair	112,169	n.p.
Zinc ore and concentrates	—	—
Tin ore and concentrates	(b) 170,850	163,432
Other metals, ores, and concentrates, including mineral sands	—	—
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	(b) 43,355	6,528
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	(b) 1,246,510	77,292
Coal, coke, and briquettes	1,239,237	77,292
Petroleum, petroleum products, and petroleum gases	(b) 7,273	—
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	30,226	9,670
Tallow, edible	701	—
Tallow, inedible	28,829	9,670
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	696	—

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82—*continued*
(\$'000)

Commodity	To overseas	To other States (a)
<i>Chemicals</i>	(b) 17,343	66,657
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	(b) 250,836	389,208
Leather and manufactures thereof and fur skins (not apparel, travel or sporting goods)	(b) 1,696	16,407
Materials of rubber and articles of rubber	1,021	15,760
Plywood and veneers	603	10,173
Other wood and cork manufactures, excluding furniture	(b) 226	18,326
Paper and paperboard	817	36,289
Articles made of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	925	10,361
Textile yarn and thread and textile fabrics	(b) 385	14,624
Made-up articles of textile material (not clothing) and floor coverings	195	5,411
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	(b) 8,738	14,673
Iron and steel	1,536	24,596
Copper and copper-base alloys	78,369	n.p.
Lead and lead-base alloys	147,023	n.p.
Fabricated structural parts and structures, n.e.s., of iron and steel, aluminium, or zinc	4,148	10,116
Metal containers for storage and transport	848	1,323
Household equipment of base metals (non-electric)	102	22,796
Wire products: nails, screws, bolts, etc.: tools	1,004	2,823
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	(b) 3,201	40,801
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	(b) 108,825	462,915
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	(b) 15,843	58,146
Other non-electric machines, appliances, and parts	(b) 37,242	28,254
Electric power machinery and switchgear	3,370	13,194
Domestic electrical equipment	(b) 349	7,809
Other electrical machinery and apparatus	1,057	n.p.
Railway and tramway vehicles	306	n.p.
Road motor vehicles and parts	10,691	339,864
Road vehicles other than motor vehicles: aircraft, ships, boats and floating structures	39,966	8,516
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	(b) 7,093	100,226
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures	181	20,830
Furniture	597	16,299
Clothing and accessories (not plastic) and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	674	36,560
Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles	97	n.p.
Printed matter	1,040	11,433
Articles made of plastic materials, artificial resins, cellulose esters and ethers, n.e.s.	288	3,705
Office and stationery supplies (not paper or printed matter)	42	29
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	(b) 4,173	8,250
<i>Commodities not available for separate publication</i>	597,073	—
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	15,315	—
Total merchandise trade	4,396,806	1,888,993
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	17,646	—
Total recorded trade	4,414,453	1,888,993

(a) Refer to Section 1 regarding coverage.

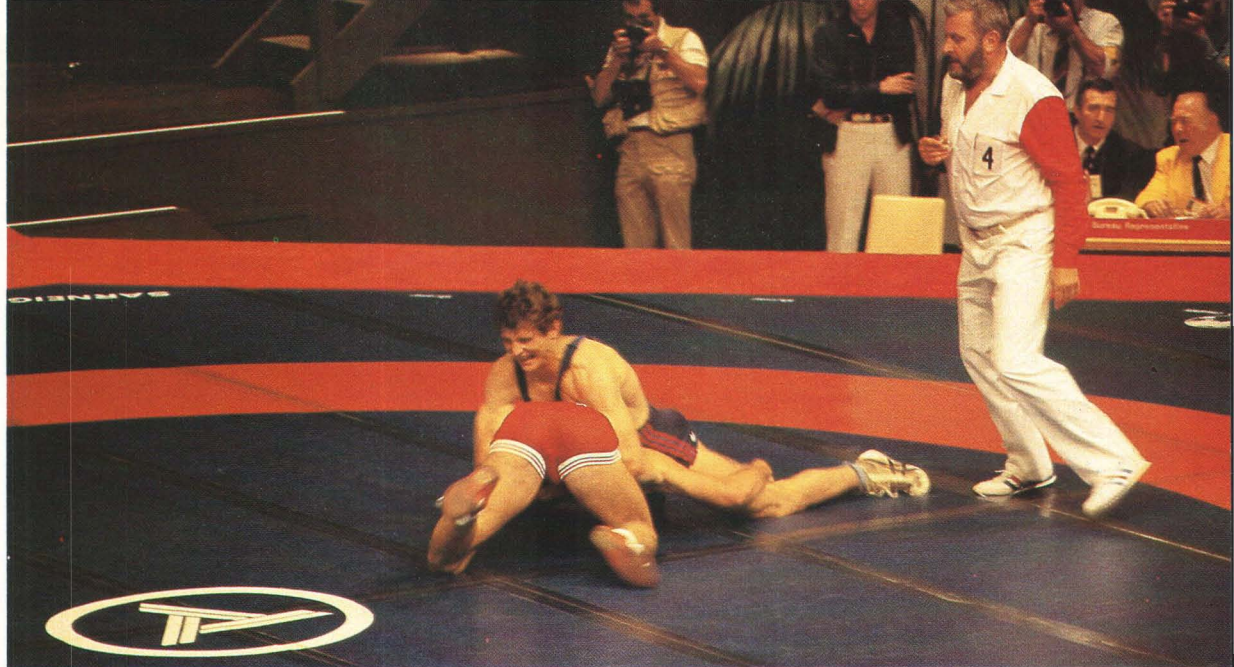
(b) Excluding details of some items not available for separate publication.

The next table shows the destinations of the major overseas exports of Queensland.

DESTINATIONS OF MAJOR OVERSEAS EXPORTS (a), QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Year	Wool	Meat (b)	Sugar	Coal (c)	Cereal grains
<i>Canada</i>					
1976-77	11	24,473	91,854	—	13
1977-78	—	18,304	95,493	—	—
1978-79	—	21,981	42,713	—	—
1979-80	—	31,859	92,754	—	3
1980-81	—	26,625	168,325	—	87
1981-82	—	23,682	104,028	—	50
<i>European Economic Community (d)</i>					
1976-77	36,643	6,364	—	103,173	23,464
1977-78	19,687	6,920	—	138,293	425
1978-79	33,329	11,294	—	126,262	424
1979-80	38,333	12,773	—	109,736	919
1980-81	36,885	17,610	—	125,949	750
1981-82	35,689	7,226	—	133,679	751
<i>Japan</i>					
1976-77	44,771	64,397	274,207	608,171	84,123
1977-78	33,164	73,527	217,667	628,469	46,229
1978-79	37,235	118,170	224,686	582,085	53,416
1979-80	32,171	178,499	270,369	682,621	56,201
1980-81	26,485	178,032	307,824	775,263	32,813
1981-82	22,469	176,905	140,124	841,249	95,301
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
1976-77	4,735	7,172	20,164	14,629	889
1977-78	2,709	5,966	3,318	15,440	250
1978-79	2,685	17,581	—	25,607	407
1979-80	2,731	12,996	—	33,863	852
1980-81	1,973	11,902	—	25,705	718
1981-82	2,013	15,503	—	41,382	900
<i>United States</i>					
1976-77	1,678	116,899	54,821	—	925
1977-78	1,712	171,564	79,856	2,568	—
1978-79	3,436	322,033	22,156	4,083	657
1979-80	1,863	304,313	49,221	1,864	—
1980-81	1,144	233,650	229,935	—	20
1981-82	3,539	205,422	180,154	873	11
<i>Other</i>					
1976-77	35,128	94,803	188,944	23,678	52,597
1977-78	29,966	104,186	131,879	63,431	50,193
1978-79	35,177	143,121	154,648	76,898	89,764
1979-80	48,900	123,922	249,043	92,418	176,946
1980-81	36,471	86,079	430,122	132,589	89,707
1981-82	48,336	124,357	333,720	222,054	175,096
<i>Total</i>					
1976-77	122,965	314,108	629,991	749,651	162,011
1977-78	87,238	380,467	528,213	848,201	97,097
1978-79	111,862	634,180	444,203	814,935	144,668
1979-80	123,998	664,362	661,387	920,502	234,921
1980-81	102,958	553,898	1,136,206	1,059,506	124,095
1981-82	112,046	553,095	758,026	1,239,237	272,109

(a) From 1 July 1978 overseas export statistics comprise State of origin produce which was previously categorised by State of final shipment. (b) Including meat preparations and edible offal. (c) Including coke and briquettes. (d) Excluding United Kingdom.

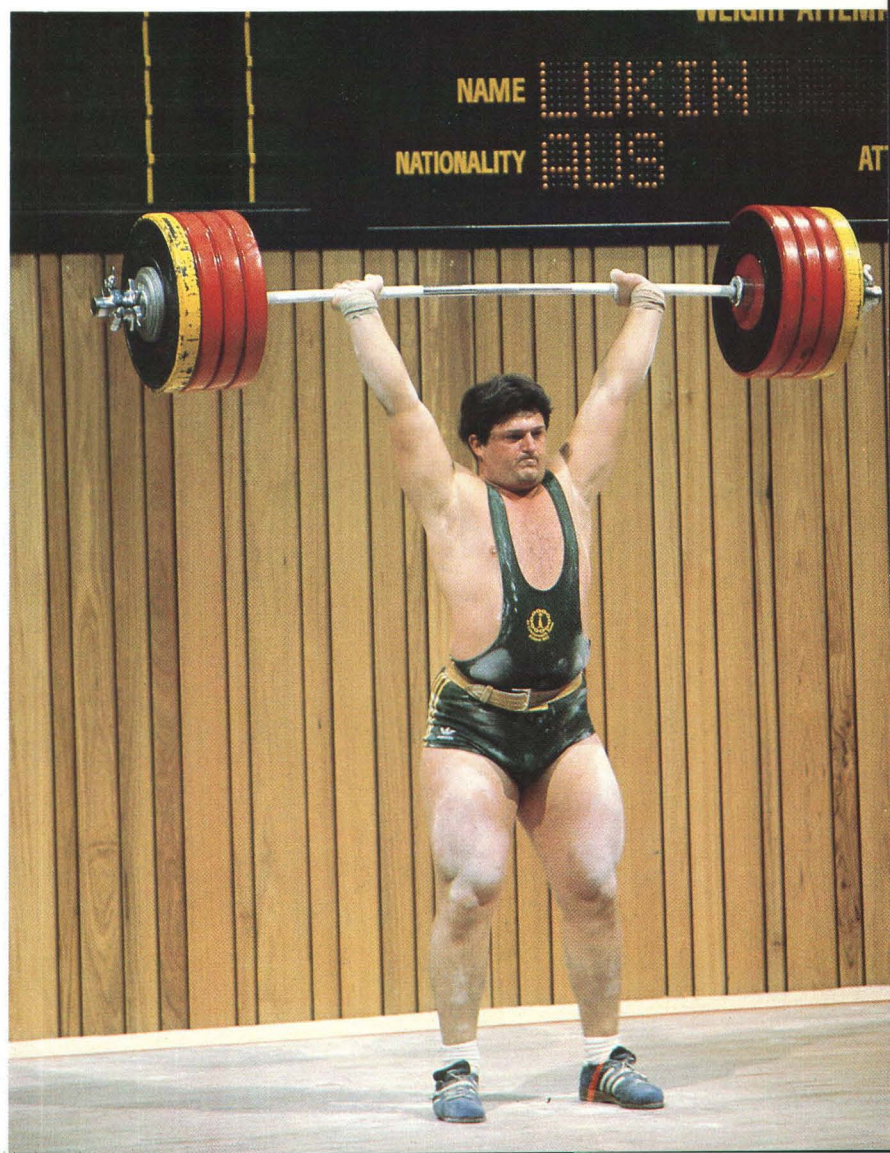


Freestyle wrestling, XII Commonwealth Games, Brisbane

SOCIAL WELFARE

Chapter 11

Photos: State Public Relations Bureau



Dean Lukin bends the bar with the force of his winning lift. Weightlifting, XII Commonwealth Games, Brisbane



A Telecom switchboard, Brisbane

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Chapter 14

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



EXTERNAL TRADE

Chapter 19

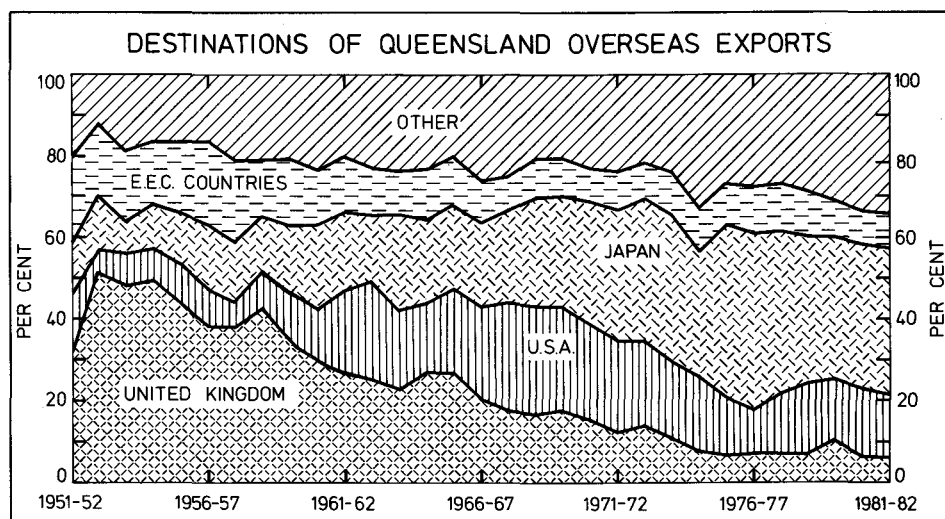
Photos: State Public Relations Bureau

Bulk coal loading of the *Tame-sis*, the first ship to be loaded using the new bulk loading facilities, Fisherman Islands

The next table shows the quantities of overseas exports for main items.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Beef and veal, frozen etc. . .	'000 kg	281,061	309,424	346,521	265,303	224,297	260,299
Mutton & lamb, frozen etc. . .	'000 kg	8,683	8,518	8,294	5,575	6,363	4,370
Other meat, frozen etc. . .	'000 kg	20,183	19,710	24,985	19,005	17,809	17,097
Bacon and hams . . .	'000 kg	176	119	141	133	115	155
Meat preserved . . .	'000 kg	8,937	9,684	9,147	7,968	8,711	9,257
Butter . . .	'000 kg	1,442	1,506	3,199	3,993	609	1,849
Milk and cream . . .	'000 kg	11,113	10,611	12,440	10,856	8,728	9,915
Cheese . . .	'000 kg	2,068	402	563	234	114	244
Eggs in shell . . .	dozen	319,481	355,617	277,343	307,161	603,611	626,605
Eggs not in shell . . .	'000 kg	2,095	1,215	1,508	914	1,588	931
Wheat . . .	tonne	511,511	466,691	681,247	1,043,530	305,004	453,625
Barley . . .	tonne	341,857	107,612	214,936	236,721	60,675	287,371
Sorghum . . .	tonne	626,509	352,630	464,802	499,156	457,041	1,249,016
Flour, wheaten . . .	'000 kg	39,386	26,057	17,310	12,605	10,439	3,095
Fruit juices . . .	'000 L	1,040	1,358	1,287	3,223	2,978	2,152
Sugar . . .	'000 kg	2,532,195	2,449,705	1,827,106	2,188,122	2,545,586	2,496,840
Molasses . . .	tonne	278,367	169,582	74,450	74,964	132,669	191,004
Hides, horse and cattle . . .	'000 kg	39,806	40,292	55,259	45,070	36,776	41,417
Skins, sheep and lamb . . .	'000 kg	6,310	4,514	2,181	1,608	859	784
Animal fats . . .	'000 kg	62,672	82,287	93,733	54,797	51,906	72,938
Coal . . .	tonne	18,526,027	20,177,112	19,296,373	20,972,102	23,210,246	24,133,591
Copper . . .	'000 kg	109,750	89,832	82,888	138,501	126,553	74,937
Lead . . .	'000 kg	128,053	187,439	147,978	154,999	125,411	145,788
Zinc . . .	'000 kg	156,978	119,345	119,888	76,393	99,544	145,983
Wool, greasy . . .	'000 kg	65,496	41,912	49,848	49,187	35,694	37,160
Wool, scoured or other . . .	'000 kg	2,276	1,868	1,793	1,474	1,076	1,174



4 IMPORTS

Overseas

Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1981-82 were valued at \$2,179.8m, compared with \$1,882.8m in 1980-81. These imports embraced a wide variety of commodities. Machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value, and accounted for \$1,072.2m, or 49.2 per cent of the total, of which \$801.5m came from the United States and Japan.

Other important items of direct overseas imports in 1981-82 were: chemicals, \$91.4m; residual fuel oils, \$95.9m; petroleum, \$238.0m; and distillate fuels, \$32.0m.

Interstate

The great predominance of interstate imports in the total import trade of Queensland, 67.4 per cent in 1981-82, is an important feature of the State's external trade picture. Many of the commodities comprising this trade, however, came *through*, rather than *from*, other States. Interstate imports during 1981-82 totalled \$4,503.0m.

The most important group was machinery and transport equipment, which in 1981-82 was valued at \$1,263.8m, of which road vehicles and parts comprised \$486.0m. Other important items from other States were: iron and steel, \$525.2m; chemicals, \$377.4m; and clothing and footwear, \$229.5m.

Principal Items and Origin of Imports

The following tables show the principal items imported into Queensland from overseas and from other States of Australia for 1980-81 and 1981-82.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States (a)
<i>Food and live animals</i>	(b) 40,664	556,576
Cattle, live	—	74,369
Sheep, live	—	26,403
Other live animals	1,293	6,110
Meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen	236	21,555
Meat, preserved, and meat preparations	82	18,578
Milk and cream, fresh or processed	336	27,794
Butter, cheese, and eggs	974	36,018
Fish and fish preparations	18,414	19,146
Cereals and flour and meal thereof	423	8,037
Breakfast foods, prepared	25	8,493
Other cereal preparations, including biscuits	1,109	26,327
Fruit, fresh or dried	366	6,844
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	1,006	18,827
Nuts, edible: fresh, dried, or prepared	4,206	3,449
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	2,127	8,802
Vegetables, roots, and tubers: preserved or prepared	3,401	9,382
Honey, sugar, sugar confectionery	387	39,933
Coffee	(b) 624	47,576
Chocolate confectionery, cocoa, and preparations	(b) 160	52,569
Tea	(b) —	15,324
Feeding stuff for animals	3,805	7,907
Margarine and other prepared edible fats	—	12,269
Other food and food preparations	1,692	60,864
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	7,835	69,316
Non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit juices)	154	7,486
Wine, grape must, cider, and perry	904	28,548
Alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	1,199	8,146
Tobacco	4,038	25,135
Tobacco manufactures	1,540	
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	(b) 51,721	52,608
Hides and skins, undressed	2	n.p.
Rubber, crude (including synthetic or reclaimed)	539	—
Timber	17,757	16,742
Wood and other pulp, waste paper, and cork	5,776	n.p.
Wool fibres and other animal hair	261	n.p.
Fertilisers, crude	8,076	n.p.
Crude minerals, metalliferous ores, and scrap	13,136	n.p.
Mineral sands	—	n.p.
Other	(b) 6,173	7,038

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81—continued
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States (a)
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	493,124	273,019
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	294,950	n.p.
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation	23,451	n.p.
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine	8,285	n.p.
Distillate fuels	32,065	31,098
Residual fuel oils (except enriched)	127,603	—
Lubricating preparations containing petroleum products	5,517	9,954
Other petroleum products and gases, and coal	1,253	37,400
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	8,773	16,668
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	7,666	14,187
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,107	2,481
<i>Chemicals</i>	(b) 78,076	352,222
Chemical elements and compounds	(b) 23,677	32,553
Paints, dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	2,195	27,513
Medical and pharmaceutical products	557	104,102
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations	494	47,204
Soaps, cleansing and polishing preparations	1,002	41,268
Fertilisers, manufactured	17,030	n.p.
Explosives and pyrotechnic products	591	n.p.
Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins	(b) 12,377	41,203
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	20,152	45,330
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	(b) 241,602	973,029
Leather and manufactures of leather or artificial leather, n.e.s.	912	2,514
Materials of rubber	4,406	9,619
Tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber	33,710	66,500
Veneers, plywood, etc.	(b) 4,604	14,720
Paper and paperboard	31,993	35,842
Articles made of paper, pulp, or paperboard	2,161	52,836
Textile yarn and thread	(b) 3,304	9,282
Textile fabrics	19,865	31,884
Sacks and bags used for packing of goods	3,178	2,834
Made-up articles of textiles (not clothing)	5,283	23,187
Floor coverings, tapestries, etc.	11,179	22,451
Glass and glassware	(b) 6,651	16,319
Tableware, domestic ware of china or pottery	3,729	5,098
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	30,875	12,194
Iron and steel		
Pig, ingots, and other primary forms	306	3,642
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections	4,083	144,232
Universal plates and sheets	10,441	124,883
Hoop and strip	1,452	74,244
Railway and tramway track materials (including rails)	42	10,296
Wire (excluding wire rod)	370	47,414
Wire netting	171	2,268
Barbed wire	63	4,780
Tubes, pipes, and fittings	18,115	9,687
Castings and forgings, unworked, n.e.s.	12	7,236
Non-ferrous metals and alloys	11,224	84,275
Finished structural parts and structures of metal, n.e.s.	588	23,708
Other wire products of any metal	1,475	13,179
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, etc. of iron, steel, or copper	(b) 2,780	18,213
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	(b) 11,756	19,605
Cutlery	1,263	6,873
Household equipment of base metals, non-electric	2,144	8,467
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	10,729	59,293
Other	2,738	5,456
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	(b) 790,549	(b) 1,024,514
Power generating machinery other than electric motors and generators	39,657	12,111
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	26,304	48,842
Tractors	52,888	28,901
Office machines, electric and non-electric	(b) 4,049	14,766

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81—*continued*
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States (a)
<i>Machinery and transport equipment—continued</i>		
Metal working, textile, and leather machinery	12,059	16,013
Other machines, appliances, parts, except electrical, n.e.s.	(b) 216,106	181,324
Electric power machinery and switchgear	34,436	15,410
Equipment for distributing electricity	3,907	44,137
Telecommunications apparatus	(b) 19,864	78,928
Domestic electric and non-electric equipment	(b) 13,295	124,998
Other electric machinery and apparatus	19,614	(b) 38,899
Railway and tramway vehicles	1,043	11,499
Passenger motor cars	104,355	252,307
Trucks, vans, buses, prime movers	136,042	(b) 48,040
Motor vehicle and tractor chassis, bodies, and parts	35,264	91,475
Other road vehicles	28,627	16,431
Aircraft, ships, and boats	43,041	(b) 432
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>		
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	(b) 106,417	477,008
Furniture	1,862	22,033
Clothing and accessories (not plastic)	8,618	17,391
Footwear, gaiters, and parts	12,852	166,822
Scientific, medical, etc. measuring and controlling apparatus	5,521	38,555
Photographic and cinematographic supplies	(b) 14,506	15,341
Watches, clocks, musical instruments, etc.	(b) 1,525	20,735
Printed matter	8,566	14,337
Articles of plastic or artificial resins, cellulose resins, etc.	15,219	30,618
Perambulators, toys, games, sporting and travel goods	10,962	45,961
Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	(b) 15,444	42,395
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	1,428	14,492
Commodities not available for separate publication	9,915	48,328
Commodities not elsewhere classified	42,736	15,078
Total merchandise trade	7,952	—
Non-merchandise trade	1,869,448	3,810,040
Total recorded trade	13,367	3,416
	1,882,815	3,813,455

(a) Refer to Section 1 regarding coverage.

(b) Excluding details of some items not available for separate publication.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States (a)
<i>Food and live animals</i>		
Cattle, live	(b) 45,085	559,875
Sheep, live	607	33,847
Other live animals	1	14,926
Meat: fresh, chilled, or frozen	1,449	7,879
Meat, preserved, and meat preparations	241	12,365
Milk and cream, fresh or processed	395	21,616
Butter, cheese, and eggs	657	32,282
Fish and fish preparations	1,614	41,017
Cereals and flour and meal thereof	19,702	23,212
Breakfast foods, prepared	920	3,376
Other cereal preparations, including biscuits	140	11,898
Fruit, fresh or dried	1,807	28,337
Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	1,125	6,628
Nuts, edible: fresh, dried, or prepared	1,144	22,221
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	3,319	5,009
Vegetables, roots, and tubers: preserved or prepared	2,235	10,050
Honey, sugar, sugar confectionery	3,365	11,492
Coffee	605	48,873
	(b) 926	51,871

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82—continued
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States (a)
<i>Food and live animals—continued</i>		
Chocolate confectionery, cocoa, and preparations	(b) 285	61,668
Tea	(b) —	16,965
Feeding stuff for animals	2,757	7,182
Margarine and other prepared edible fats	—	14,761
Other food and food preparations	1,791	72,399
<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	9,055	84,247
Non-alcoholic beverages (excluding fruit juices)	168	9,414
Wine, grape must, cider, and perry	1,437	35,931
Alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	2,273	12,470
Tobacco	3,515	} 26,432
Tobacco manufactures	1,662	
<i>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</i>	(b) 69,326	47,764
Hides and skins, undressed	32	n.p.
Rubber, crude (including synthetic or reclaimed)	466	1
Timber	28,960	17,002
Wood and other pulp, waste paper, and cork	8,400	n.p.
Wool fibres and other animal hair	107	n.p.
Fertilisers, crude	10,591	n.p.
Crude minerals, metalliferous ores, and scrap	14,008	n.p.
Mineral sands	—	n.p.
Other	(b) 6,761	6,588
<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</i>	379,879	455,727
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	237,975	n.p.
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation	4,537	n.p.
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine	2,176	n.p.
Distillate fuels	32,010	52,300
Residual fuel oils (except enriched)	95,867	10,317
Lubricating preparations containing petroleum products	3,072	25,479
Other petroleum products and gases, and coal	4,242	33,006
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	8,958	14,112
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	6,209	10,554
Other animal and vegetable oils and fats	2,750	3,558
<i>Chemicals</i>	(b) 91,406	377,409
Chemical elements and compounds	(b) 29,551	34,528
Paints, dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	2,353	30,631
Medical and pharmaceutical products	449	120,534
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations	1,017	51,277
Soaps, cleansing and polishing preparations	1,296	44,962
Fertilisers, manufactured	20,528	n.p.
Explosives and pyrotechnic products	2,461	n.p.
Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins	(b) 14,974	42,172
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	18,776	42,779
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material</i>	(b) 288,345	1,146,543
Leather and manufactures of leather or artificial leather, n.e.s.	995	2,763
Materials of rubber	3,773	6,336
Tyres and tubes and other articles of rubber	40,699	82,640
Veneers, plywood, etc.	(b) 7,708	15,954
Paper and paperboard	39,009	47,534
Articles made of paper, pulp, or paperboard	2,675	61,682
Textile yarn and thread	(b) 4,583	11,856
Textile fabrics	24,147	33,648
Sacks and bags used for packing of goods	3,723	3,590
Made-up articles of textiles (not clothing)	7,220	22,981
Floor coverings, tapestries, etc.	8,869	24,114
Glass and glassware	(b) 10,902	18,081
Tableware, domestic ware of china or pottery	5,116	5,457
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	27,632	15,360

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82—*continued*
(\$'000)

Commodity	From overseas	From other States (a)
<i>Goods classified chiefly by material— continued</i>		
Iron and steel		
Pig, ingots, and other primary forms	2,451	2,403
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections	5,171	182,540
Universal plates and sheets	12,793	147,878
Hoop and strip	967	94,080
Railway and tramway track materials (including rails)	12	13,101
Wire (excluding wire rod)	1,319	60,105
Wire netting	258	2,618
Barbed wire	372	4,767
Tubes, pipes, and fittings	22,027	11,995
Castings and forgings, unworked, n.e.s.	12	5,703
Non-ferrous metals and alloys	15,650	101,930
Finished structural parts and structures of metal, n.e.s.	1,408	31,534
Other wire products of any metal	1,717	13,585
Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, etc. of iron, steel, or copper	(b) 3,382	19,279
Tools for use in the hand or in machines	(b) 13,581	19,426
Cutlery	1,758	7,943
Household equipment of base metals, non-electric	3,390	8,864
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	11,464	59,920
Other	3,561	6,875
<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	(b) 1,072,233	(b) 1,255,604
Power generating machinery other than electric motors and generators	58,358	18,695
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	24,532	54,883
Tractors	64,985	52,414
Office machines, electric and non-electric	(b) 7,548	15,519
Metal working, textile, and leather machinery	18,664	20,337
Other machines, appliances, parts, except electrical, n.e.s.	(b) 285,342	232,802
Electric power machinery and switchgear	52,312	19,405
Equipment for distributing electricity	7,393	52,709
Telecommunications apparatus	(b) 30,589	84,236
Domestic electric and non-electric equipment	(b) 19,234	153,813
Other electric machinery and apparatus	23,313	(b) 45,526
Railway and tramway vehicles	2,109	18,989
Passenger motor cars	111,289	305,845
Trucks, vans, buses, prime movers	186,590	(b) 52,649
Motor vehicle and tractor chassis, bodies, and parts	64,401	105,998
Other road vehicles	32,203	20,967
Aircraft, ships, and boats	83,372	(b) 817
<i>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</i>	(b) 129,529	548,191
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	2,021	33,881
Furniture	10,786	16,782
Clothing and accessories (not plastic)	15,409	185,995
Footwear, gaiters, and parts	7,277	43,464
Scientific, medical, etc. measuring and controlling apparatus	(b) 21,139	16,752
Photographic and cinematographic supplies	(b) 2,594	21,993
Watches, clocks, musical instruments, etc.	10,093	26,270
Printed matter	16,629	35,729
Articles of plastic or artificial resins, cellulose resins, etc.	12,210	49,454
Perambulators, toys, games, sporting and travel goods	(b) 18,408	47,400
Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	1,657	22,020
Miscellaneous manufactured goods, n.e.s.	11,305	48,452
<i>Commodities not available for separate publication</i>	48,364	8,155
<i>Commodities not elsewhere classified</i>	9,776	—
Total merchandise trade	2,151,958	4,497,627
<i>Non-merchandise trade</i>	27,794	5,333
Total recorded trade	2,179,752	4,502,960

(a) Refer to Section I regarding coverage.

(b) Excluding details of some items not available for separate publication.

The next table shows the origins of the major overseas imports of Queensland.

ORIGINS OF MAJOR OVERSEAS IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

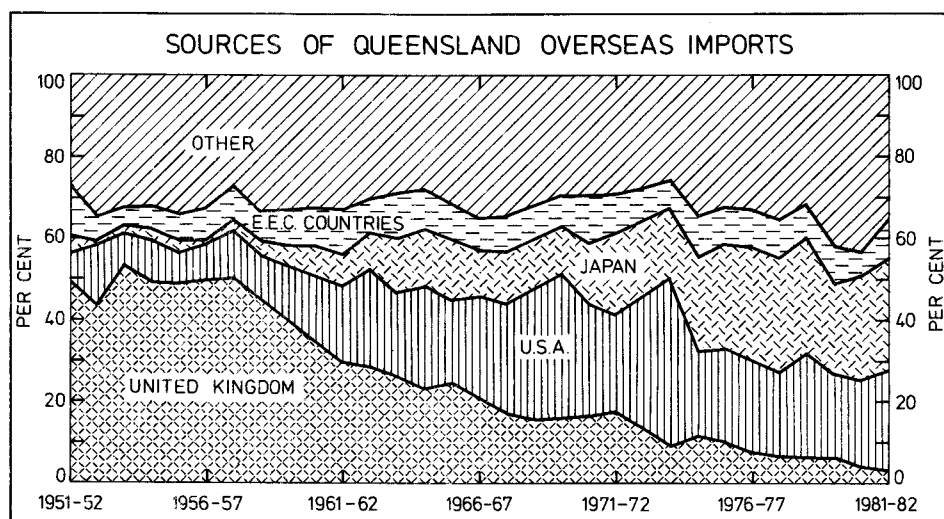
Year	Mineral fuels etc. (a)	Chemicals (b)	Materials of rubber (c)	Paper and paperboard	Road vehicles	Textile fabrics (d)
<i>Canada</i>						
1976-77	2,565	2,730	28	3,202	547	56
1977-78	4,051	2,321	30	1,565	828	205
1978-79	45	2,019	64	2,409	638	140
1979-80	42	5,800	85	1,997	1,722	158
1980-81	22	5,376	189	4,585	4,994	94
1981-82	565	9,384	307	6,582	2,893	124
<i>European Economic Community (e)</i>						
1976-77	4,839	6,586	1,992	674	7,746	1,280
1977-78	1,155	9,951	1,856	657	11,201	1,321
1978-79	439	9,375	2,317	845	19,442	1,821
1979-80	12,084	9,610	2,942	1,139	8,082	2,354
1980-81	375	8,678	2,991	1,769	6,537	3,071
1981-82	594	11,878	4,586	2,425	14,491	4,240
<i>Japan</i>						
1976-77	71	12,831	8,607	1,859	114,125	5,226
1977-78	42	10,656	9,162	2,315	105,117	5,085
1978-79	77	10,878	10,313	2,098	153,589	3,947
1979-80	545	13,036	12,849	2,178	163,314	3,968
1980-81	794	9,790	17,370	2,171	223,507	4,436
1981-82	748	13,765	21,323	3,763	284,264	5,264
<i>United Kingdom</i>						
1976-77	458	6,867	3,528	330	1,218	2,200
1977-78	458	5,367	2,576	321	2,532	2,461
1978-79	513	6,731	2,441	593	2,641	1,905
1979-80	9,110	7,883	3,746	718	1,852	2,076
1980-81	904	7,555	5,218	577	1,940	2,076
1981-82	1,053	7,291	2,995	595	2,567	1,697
<i>United States</i>						
1976-77	300	26,224	2,085	1,919	24,373	1,548
1977-78	408	23,679	2,883	1,344	29,356	1,809
1978-79	418	28,714	2,438	1,780	39,356	1,786
1979-80	756	30,299	2,777	1,766	44,202	3,129
1980-81	3,202	37,267	3,652	1,979	51,906	3,917
1981-82	15,134	35,667	5,302	2,569	74,695	5,927
<i>Other</i>						
1976-77	97,534	2,492	2,682	13,176	16,045	15,061
1977-78	126,250	6,038	3,260	11,581	12,010	14,985
1978-79	103,595	7,105	3,591	13,633	11,517	17,778
1979-80	289,880	10,415	6,640	15,156	17,424	16,288
1980-81	487,827	9,410	8,696	20,912	15,404	19,123
1981-82	361,785	13,421	9,959	23,075	15,573	22,304
<i>Total</i>						
1976-77	105,766	57,731	18,923	21,160	164,054	25,370
1977-78	132,364	58,012	19,767	17,783	161,044	25,866
1978-79	105,087	64,822	21,164	21,358	227,183	27,377
1979-80	312,417	77,043	29,039	22,954	236,596	27,973
1980-81	493,124	78,076	38,116	31,993	304,288	32,717
1981-82	379,879	91,406	44,472	39,009	394,483	39,556

(a) Including mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials.
from 1980-81.

(c) Including tyres and tubes.

(b) Excluding details of some items not available for separate publication.
(d) Including clothing.

(e) Excluding United Kingdom.



5 OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE TRADE

Quantities of exports and imports for 1980-81 and 1981-82 for selected major items are shown in the following tables.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Commodity	Unit	Exports		Imports	
		Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate
Cattle and sheep, live	No.	92,684	1,052,044	—	1,602,432
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen .. .	'000 kg	248,469	14,751	88	12,576
Meat, preserved or canned, and meat preparations .. .	'000 kg	8,826	13,053	26	6,847
Milk and cream, fresh or processed .. .	'000 kg	8,728	994	315	25,073
Butter and cheese .. .	'000 kg	1,529	4,129	360	17,644
Fish, fresh and preserved, and fish preparations	'000 kg	6,609	(b) 967	6,441	4,928
Wheat .. .	tonne	305,004	153	—	226
Other unmilled cereals .. .	tonne	563,975	19,529	854	2,025
Flour and meal of wheat .. .	'000 kg	10,439	27,385	2	n.p.
Cereal preparations .. .	'000 kg	13,916	16,615	627	35,003
Sugar .. .	'000 kg	2,545,586	n.p.	1	n.p.
Honey, sugar confectionery, and other sugar products .. .	'000 kg	2,298	(a)	157	23,448
Coffee .. .	'000 kg	9	(a)	(b) 60	4,138
Tea .. .	'000 kg	6	(a)	(b) —	5,005
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fats .. .	'000 kg	503	n.p.	—	8,516
Alcoholic beverages .. .	'000 litre	(b) 153	14,542	661	34,677
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures .. .	'000 kg	206	5,984	1,086	3,944
Hides and skins .. .	'000 kg	37,635	n.p.	5	n.p.
Rubber, crude .. .	'000 kg	—	(a)	460	—
Timber .. .	cu metre	(b) 1,111	24,759	90,559	94,907
Wool and other animal hair .. .	'000 kg	36,770	3,742	221	n.p.
Cotton fibres .. .	'000 kg	14,526		67	(a)
Fertilisers, crude .. .	'000 kg	—	(a)	164,840	n.p.
Salt .. .	tonne	20,065	(a)	55,560	4,986
Petroleum, crude and partly refined .. .	'000 litre	—	(a)	1,650,259	n.p.
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation .. .	'000 litre	3	(a)	90,890	n.p.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81—*continued*

Commodity	Unit	Exports		Imports	
		Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine ..	'000 litre	1,253	(a)	34,353	<i>n.p.</i>
Distillate fuels	'000 litre	—	(a)	138,508	352,549
Residual fuel oils (except enriched residuals)	'000 litre	38,056	(a)	787,298	—
Fertilisers, manufactured	'000 kg	20,556	<i>n.p.</i>	130,250	<i>n.p.</i>
Wood, peeled, veneer sheets, and plywood ..	'000 sq m	506	12,883	(b) 7,482	(a)
Copper and copper alloys	'000 kg	126,553	<i>n.p.</i>	619	(a)
Lead and lead alloys	'000 kg	125,411	<i>n.p.</i>	85	(a)

(a) Interstate figures not recorded separately.

(b) Excluding details of some items not available for separate publication.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82

Commodity	Unit	Exports		Imports	
		Overseas	Interstate	Overseas	Interstate
Cattle and sheep, live	No.	50,163	891,382	56	1,079,322
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen	'000 kg	281,766	17,714	81	7,052
Meat, preserved or canned, and meat preparations	'000 kg	9,412	14,270	143	7,312
Milk and cream, fresh or processed	'000 kg	9,915	576	595	26,364
Butter and cheese	'000 kg	2,093	4,028	630	17,659
Fish, fresh and preserved, and fish preparations	'000 kg	8,365	(b) 891	6,480	5,785
Wheat	tonne	453,625	8	—	33
Other unmilled cereals	tonne	1,574,937	26,865	1,216	1,336
Flour and meal of wheat	'000 kg	3,094	22,986	2	<i>n.p.</i>
Cereal preparations	'000 kg	15,813	15,904	1,352	39,241
Sugar	'000 kg	2,496,840	<i>n.p.</i>	3	<i>n.p.</i>
Honey, sugar confectionery, and other sugar products	'000 kg	3,304	(a)	248	26,808
Coffee	'000 kg	2	(a)	(b) 66	3,654
Tea	'000 kg	—	(a)	(b) —	5,320
Margarine, lard, and other rendered pig and poultry fats	'000 kg	603	<i>n.p.</i>	—	8,633
Alcoholic beverages	'000 litre	(b) 104	19,115	971	47,924
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	'000 kg	242	5,833	922	3,907
Hides and skins	'000 kg	42,202	<i>n.p.</i>	15	<i>n.p.</i>
Rubber, crude	'000 kg	16	(a)	503	144
Timber	cu metre	(b) 630	15,055	154,425	100,925
Wool and other animal hair	'000 kg	38,362	3,488	145	<i>n.p.</i>
Cotton fibres	'000 kg	18,749		632	(a)
Fertilisers, crude	'000 kg	10,875		166,278	<i>n.p.</i>
Salt	tonne	14,673	(a)	19,069	4,117
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	'000 litre	—	(a)	1,213,610	<i>n.p.</i>
Motor spirit, automotive and aviation	'000 litre	441	(a)	19,610	<i>n.p.</i>
Kerosene, jet fuel, mineral turpentine	'000 litre	1,625	(a)	8,212	<i>n.p.</i>
Distillate fuels	'000 litre	424	(a)	131,782	404,834
Residual fuel oils (except enriched residuals)	'000 litre	7,339	(a)	514,125	68,321
Fertilisers, manufactured	'000 kg	15,446	<i>n.p.</i>	150,560	<i>n.p.</i>
Wood, peeled, veneer sheets, and plywood ..	'000 sq m	229	10,317	(b) 10,552	(a)
Copper and copper alloys	'000 kg	74,937	<i>n.p.</i>	298	(a)
Lead and lead alloys	'000 kg	145,788	<i>n.p.</i>	245	(a)

(a) Interstate figures not recorded separately.

(b) Excluding details of some items not available for separate publication.

6 OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

The next table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State. The export statistics in this table are compiled on a 'State of final shipment' basis and therefore will not correspond with the total shown as Queensland exports in earlier tables.

The figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and as such are not fully indicative of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and quantities of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 14, Transport and Communication, Section 2.

OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS
(\$'000)

Port	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Brisbane (a)						
Imports	705,026	732,553	864,514	1,062,293	1,499,180	1,528,268
Exports (b)	850,198	805,299	1,263,708	1,428,531	1,189,267	1,262,740
Maryborough						
Imports	132	122	144	104	167	59
Exports	1	—	—	699	36	—
Bundaberg						
Imports	775	809	519	342	232	606
Exports	164,574	139,234	51,456	96,576	122,621	97,026
Gladstone						
Imports	51,616	36,108	66,065	92,914	102,409	123,275
Exports	473,490	521,509	570,686	629,683	746,337	919,261
Rockhampton (c)						
Imports	871	1,410	3,052	4,487	3,018	7,513
Exports	9,932	15,000	13,630	16,273	7,229	8,901
Mackay						
Imports	17,525	11,529	10,313	22,896	7,614	8,472
Exports	132,925	133,323	84,618	108,998	271,652	265,359
Hay Point						
Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exports	489,498	581,968	533,330	652,532	667,734	794,187
Bowen						
Imports	1	7	9	19	—	497
Exports	5,544	5,848	5,408	7,176	9,188	16,299
Townsville (d)						
Imports	45,578	88,348	61,777	103,432	152,852	115,938
Exports	496,823	467,862	544,177	897,750	877,574	686,400
Innisfail						
Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exports	—	—	59,310	117,694	179,969	106,643
Cairns						
Imports	6,409	7,800	10,124	17,777	18,738	24,322
Exports	191,062	148,170	111,222	125,949	186,045	107,661
Cape Flattery						
Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exports	672	1,709	2,895	3,691	3,332	3,962
Thursday Island						
Imports	556	110	1,760	1,697	1,938	2,327
Exports	888	1,439	1,289	1,929	1,789	1,300
Weipa						
Imports	7,240	8,382	9,733	15,093	13,823	14,530
Exports (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total						
Imports	835,729	887,179	1,028,010	1,321,055	1,799,971	1,825,806
Exports	2,815,608	2,821,362	3,241,730	4,087,481	4,262,772	4,269,741

(a) Including Karumba.
port of Brisbane.

(b) Including Weipa.

(c) Including Archer Point.

(d) Including Lucinda.

(e) Included with the

7 EXPORT PRICE INDEX

The Export Price Index measures changes in prices of all exports of merchandise from Australia. It includes re-exports of merchandise (that is, goods which are imported into Australia and exported at a later date without physical transformation).

The index is a fixed weights index on reference base 1974-75 = 100 and replaces a previous index which had a reference base of 1959-60 = 100. A detailed description of previous Export Price Indexes is contained in *Year Book Australia* No. 55, 1969, pages 256 and 257, and in *Year Book Australia* No. 58, 1972, pages 240 to 242.

The index items, i.e. the commodities directly represented in the index, were selected on the basis of their export values in the period 1974-75 to 1976-77. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with the average value of exports for each item over the period 1974-75 to 1976-77. Many of the items carry not only their own weight but also the weight of unpriced commodities whose prices are considered to move in a similar manner. Full details of the weighting pattern of the new Export Price Index, i.e. the percentage contribution for index items and groups, are available from the ABS on request.

In general, prices are obtained from major exporters of the selected items included in the index. The point of pricing for the Export Price Index is the point at which the goods physically leave Australia, i.e. prices are on the basis f.o.b. at main Australian ports of export. As the prices used in the index are expressed in Australian currency, changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies can have a direct impact on price movements for the many commodities that are sold in currencies other than Australian dollars. Where exports are sold at prices expressed in terms of a foreign currency and forward exchange cover is used, the prices used in the index exclude forward exchange cover.

The price series used relate to specified standards, grades, types, etc. of each commodity with the aim of incorporating in the index price changes for exports of representative goods of constant quality. Wherever possible, prices to predominant export markets are used for each of the specified goods priced, in order to lessen the impact of price variations attributable solely to changes, over time, in market destinations. In most cases prices are combined using fixed weights between markets. Weights between markets are reviewed from time to time and revised where necessary.

OVERSEAS EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (a), AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Index: Year 1974-75 = 100)

Year	Meat and meat preparations	Cereals and cereal preparations	Sugar and sugar preparations	Textile fibres and their wastes	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	Coal, coke, and briquettes	All groups
1976-77 ..	125	89	83	135	140	164	122
1977-78 ..	154	81	72	139	151	176	128
1978-79 ..	234	86	74	153	157	178	144
1979-80 ..	285	107	95	181	189	180	174
1980-81 ..	274	121	143	190	207	189	185
1981-82 ..	250	120	92	200	231	231	187

(a) Index numbers for selected divisions of Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECCL).

The index shows that during 1981-82 prices of textile fibres and their wastes rose by 5.3 per cent, metalliferous ores and metal scrap by 11.6 per cent, and coal, coke, and briquettes by 22.2 per cent. Prices of cereals and cereal preparations fell by 0.8 per cent, sugar and sugar preparations by 35.7 per cent, and meat and meat preparations by 8.8 per cent. The net result was an increase of 1.1 per cent in the all groups index.

8 ASSISTANCE TO TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Commonwealth Government legislation affecting overseas trade includes: the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff Act, and the Customs Tariff (Anti-dumping) Act. The Customs Tariff Act provides the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time, while the Customs Tariff (Anti-dumping) Act provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading.

The Commonwealth Government is assisted in administering the above legislation by the Industries Assistance Commission, and the Temporary Assistance Authority, whose general purpose is to act in an advisory capacity. The activities of these two Government Authorities are discussed in more detail later.

Encouragement of overseas trade is effected by various trade services which include: the Trade Commissioner Service; export market development grants; the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation; the Agent-General; and the Commissioner for Queensland. These are also discussed in more detail later.

Industries Assistance Commission

The Industries Assistance Commission is an authority, set up under the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973*, whose function is to advise the Commonwealth Government on the assistance which should be given to domestic industries in the primary, secondary, or tertiary sectors. The Commission holds public inquiries into the industries concerned and submits its advice to the Government by way of public reports. Many different forms of assistance can be examined by or referred to the Commission, including matters not directly involving assistance, such as the reduction of import duties for the purpose of international trade agreements.

There are certain matters which the Minister is required to refer to the Commission for inquiry and report, before action is taken by the Government. These matters concern the proposed variations in long-term assistance to industries in the primary or secondary sectors of the economy. The Commission itself has the power to initiate inquiries into those industries whose assistance has not been reviewed for at least 10 years in the case of industries assisted by means of duties on imports, or at least six years in the case of industries assisted by other means.

The Commission is required to report annually to the Government on its operations and on the general structure of industry assistance in Australia and its effect on the economy.

Temporary Assistance Authority

This Authority was created under the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973*. The Minister for Administrative Services may request the Authority to inquire into those cases where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition pending receipt and consideration of a full report by the Industries Assistance Commission. The Temporary Assistance Authority's report must be submitted to the Minister within 45 days of the making of the request. Temporary protection recommended by the Temporary Assistance Authority may be provided only if the matter is under reference to the Industries Assistance Commission and may operate only for a period of up to three months after the date of receipt by the Commission of the final report on the goods concerned.

Trade Commissioner Service

This service plays an important role in the stimulation of interest abroad in Australia's exports. In late 1981 Australia had 180 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia and in 53 posts in 44 other countries.

Some of the services provided for Australian exporters and export organisations, as part of the Trade Commissioner's general responsibility for commercial intelligence of a particular territory, are: surveys of market prospects; advice on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advice and assistance to business visitors; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, and other promotion and publicity methods; providing information on import duties, import licensing, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods; and helping to attract desirable investment.

Trade Commissioners in some countries also take part in economic and commercial negotiations between governments. Also, in certain countries, where Australia does not have a diplomatic or consular mission, Trade Commissioners act as the Australian representative.

Export Market Development Grants

These grants, authorised under the *Export Market Development Grants Act 1974*, are administered by the Export Development Grants Board to encourage existing Australian exporters and prospective exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets for products, services, etc. The scheme operates by way of taxable grants, to a maximum of \$100,000 (and in certain circumstances to \$125,000), in relation to eligible expenditure incurred on overseas market research and development.

To reward improved export performance, the Board also administers the *Export Expansion Grants Act 1978*. Grants, which are taxable, are calculated on a formula applied to the increase in exports in a grant year over the average annual exports in the three immediately preceding years. The scheme will run until mid-1983.

Export Finance and Insurance Corporation

The Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1975 to provide Australian exporters with a specialised range of insurance guarantee and finance facilities not normally available from commercial sources. EFIC took over the functions of the Export Payments Insurance Corporation which had been operating since 1956.

Agent-General for Queensland

The London office of the Agent-General deals with such matters as: general promotion; the encouragement and establishment of industry and commercial undertakings; financial investment; migration; government purchasing and inquiries; ceremonial and protocol; reception and hospitality; and generally represents and cares for the interests of the Government and people of Queensland in the United Kingdom and Europe.

Commissioner for Queensland

On 8 November 1979 the Government of Queensland appointed the first Commissioner for Queensland to Japan, the appointment being for a period of six years. His functions are to consolidate growing and close trade, investment, and cultural relations between Japan and Queensland.

Multilateral Trade Agreements

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which came into force on 1 January 1948, is a multilateral trade treaty designed to facilitate trading relations between participating countries by reducing tariff and other barriers to the free interchange of goods. The Agreement provides a framework within which negotiations can be held to reduce barriers to trade, and a

structure for embodying the results of such negotiations in a legal instrument. Features of the Agreement are the schedules of tariff concessions participating countries have negotiated with each other, the application of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment among the participants, the avoidance of other trade discrimination, and a code of agreed commercial policy for international trading. Each participating country retains the right: (i) to impose new or increased duties for protective purposes, except in respect of particular products where rates of duty have been bound against increase by negotiations under the Agreement; (ii) by negotiation to modify or withdraw concessions formerly agreed; (iii) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; and (iv) to take emergency action where any industry is endangered by reason of any obligation incurred under the Agreement.

An Anti-dumping Code came into force on 1 July 1968. The Code prescribes rules for the determination, investigation, and counter-action of injury caused by the dumping of goods on world markets.

Increased attention has been focussed in GATT on the specific trade and development problems of developing countries, and in February 1965 a new Part IV of GATT, aimed at helping developing countries solve these problems, was introduced on a de facto basis. It entered legally into force in June 1966.

Arising from their commitment under GATT, the developed countries have introduced the 'Generalised System of Preferences' (GSP) which offers tariff preferences on developing country products.

Australia's system of tariff preferences was introduced in 1966 (the first in the world) and was substantially revised and expanded from 1 January 1974. Further major reviews of the system took place in 1976, 1979, and 1981. The system covers most dutiable manufactured, semi-manufactured, and substantially-processed primary products and offers margins of preference which are generally 10 to 15 percentage points below the general tariff rate.

Proposals for the addition or withdrawal of products are now referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report.

Bilateral Trade Agreements

Australia has entered into trade agreements with many other countries. Australia has no bilateral trade agreements with West European countries, the majority of whom are now members of the European Economic Community. The development of Australia's trade relations with the countries of East Europe began as part of a policy of market diversification away from West Europe in the mid 1960s.

For further information on the above bodies, agreements, etc. readers are referred to *Year Book Australia*.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Overseas and Interstate Trade (5402.3) (*annual*)

Further References—*continued***Central Office Publications**

- Overseas Trade, Part 1: Exports and Imports (5409.0) (*annual*)
- Overseas Trade, Part 2: Comparative and Summary Tables (5410.0) (*annual*)
- Australian Exports, Country by Commodity (5411.0) (*annual*)
- Australian Imports, Country by Commodity (5414.0) (*annual*)
- Export Price Index (6405.0) (*monthly*)

Chapter 20

MARKETING

1 THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM

Since World War I Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of much of its primary produce. Legislation regarding commodity marketing prior to 1926 was consolidated in the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1981*. Some separate legislation was retained, however, for specific purposes. Under the Act, each marketing board is created on the basis of a poll of producers concerned and is established for a limited period. They usually comprise a number of growers' representatives, who are elected every three years, and a representative from the Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

The chief functions of each board are to arrange the sale of the commodity and the pooling of receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time depending on whether the sales are local, Australian, or overseas. All growers are required to market their produce through the relevant board. Generally these commodities are graded and advance payments made to growers according to grade, the first being made at the time of delivery. The boards also have powers to impose levies for specific purposes and in some cases have placed restrictions on the quantities of production that may be delivered to the board concerned. More detailed information regarding the marketing system in Queensland is available in the 1976 and previous editions of the *Year Book*.

2 AUSTRALIA-WIDE MARKETING SCHEMES

Commodities for which Australia-wide marketing schemes have been instituted include sugar, wheat, butter, cheese, dried fruits, tobacco, and eggs. The functions of these schemes are to promote orderly marketing, to equalise prices on a national level, and to stabilise returns to producers. In addition to these schemes, other bodies have been set up under Commonwealth Government legislation to organise and assist in overseas marketing of apples and pears, canned fruits, honey, meat, wine, and wool. Further details in regard to Australia-wide marketing schemes are available in the 1976 and previous editions of the *Year Book*.

3 SUGAR

The Queensland sugar industry is supervised through its production and marketing stages by the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments and by organisations of members of the industry.

Principal Acts relating to the sugar industry are the *Sugar Acquisition Act 1915-1982* and the *Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act 1962-1981* which are Queensland legislation. There is also a Sugar Agreement in force between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments.

The main government agencies responsible for overall control of production and marketing in the industry are The Central and Local Sugar Cane Prices Boards which operate under the *Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Act* 1962-1981 and the Sugar Board constituted under the *Sugar Acquisition Act* 1915-1982.

Other associations concerned with the sugar industry in Queensland are the Australian Sugar Producers' Association Ltd, comprising both millers and growers, the Queensland Cane Growers' Association, the Proprietary Sugar Millers' Association Pty Ltd, and the Co-operative Sugar Millers' Association Ltd.

Production Peaks

Thirty sugar mills operate in Queensland and the control of their production is effected primarily by means of quotas, termed 'mill peaks', as recommended by the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board. These are expressed as tonnes of 94 net titre sugar. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929 when the aggregate was set at 621,241 tonnes of 94 net titre sugar. For the six seasons to 1982 the aggregates have been as follows: 1977, 2,793,500 tonnes; 1978, 2,793,970 tonnes; 1979, 2,794,380 tonnes; 1980, 2,888,200 tonnes; 1981, 3,080,000 tonnes; and 1982, 3,171,200 tonnes.

Control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks which are determined annually by the Local Cane Prices Boards and incorporated in their awards. The amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the provision that any deficiencies in the supply by some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota, but from within the net area of their assignment.

Assignments

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns areas of caneland to growers, who are allocated individual farm peaks. For each mill area, the aggregate of assignments should be capable of producing the mill peak. At 30 June 1982 there were 6,553 assignments and an assigned area of 357,211 hectares.

Sugar Marketing

Sugar is marketed in Australia under the terms of an Agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The present Agreement, the Sugar Agreement 1979, entered into force on 1 October 1979 and is due to expire on 30 June 1984. Under this Agreement the Commonwealth Government agrees to maintain an embargo on sugar imports. For its part, the Queensland Government agrees to control the production of sugar, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales, makes sugar and sugar products available in Australia at prices and on conditions determined in accordance with the Agreement, meets the costs of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-growing and fruit-processing industries.

The Sugar Board advises and acts for the Queensland Government on matters concerning raw sugar acquired in Queensland and raw sugar purchased from N.S.W. The Board's functions encompass the quantity and quality of raw sugar accepted for marketing, the storage, freighting, and marketing of raw and refined sugars, and the payment of the net proceeds of sales to mills.

The Queensland Government contracts each year with CSR Limited and Millaquin Sugar Company Pty Limited, for the refining and marketing of sugar for the domestic market. The two companies also attend to the collection of sales proceeds and the payment of charges incurred.

Sugar is sold in Australia at prices related to the ex-refinery price for bulk manufacturer's refined sugar (formerly IXD grade) incorporated in the Sugar Agreement 1979. The price operating with effect from 1 July 1982 was \$431.44 per tonne. It is subject to adjustment on 1 July each year.

Under its contract, CSR Limited also carries out the export marketing of all Australian raw sugar and also undertakes to provide seasonal finance necessary to meet progressive payments to mills.

Sugar Pools

All sugar is pooled for marketing. Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in each mill's peak is allocated to No. 1 Pool which comprises the proceeds of sugar sold: (a) on the domestic market; (b) under long-term export contracts; and (c) on the free market, until such time as a sufficient quantity has been sold from each season's crop which will, with (a) and (b) above, equal total mill peaks.

All sugar in excess of mill peaks is called excess sugar. Excess sugar from assigned land and within a quantity determined by the Sugar Board is termed 'third quota' sugar and is allocated to No. 2 Pool. 'Fourth quota' sugar is that made from cane grown on unassigned lands or delivered in excess of the quantity determined for acceptance by the Sugar Board.

Details of the quantities, prices, and total realisations for pooled sugar in Australia are set out in the next table. The table does not include the small amounts of sugar sold locally by mills.

RAW SUGAR: DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1981 SEASON
(Source: Queensland Sugar Board)

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of sales (a)	Average price per tonne (a)
	tonnes 94 n.t.	tonnes 94 n.t.	tonnes 94 n.t.	\$'000	\$
No. 1 Pool					
Home consumption	733,402	44,321	777,723	205,786	264.60
Surplus for export	2,208,738	133,479	2,342,217	664,487	283.70
Total	2,942,140	177,800	3,119,940	870,272	278.94
No. 2 Pool ('excess' sugar for export)					
Third quota	307,263	6,722	313,985	75,451	240.30
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total	307,263	6,722	313,985	75,451	240.30
Total pooled sugar	3,249,403	184,522	3,433,925	945,723	275.41
Total for export	2,516,001	140,201	2,656,202	739,938	278.57

(a) Net return to producers, i.e. the milling and growing sections of the industry.

Sugar Exports

About one quarter of the sugar produced in Australia goes to meet domestic consumption requirements and the remainder is exported. Nearly all sugar exports consist of bulk raw sugar. Small amounts are exported as refined sugar primarily to nearby Pacific islands.

In May 1982 agreement was reached to extend the life of the 1977 International Sugar Agreement until the end of 1984. Basic export tonnages for 1983 and 1984 were established at the 1982 level. The basic export tonnage for Australia is 3,329,263 tonnes raw value. It was also decided to accumulate a total of one million tonnes of special stocks by 30 June 1982 and a further 1.5 million tonnes by the end of December 1983.

Details regarding the quantities of Queensland sugar exported are available in Chapter 19, External Trade, Section 3.

Sugar Statistics

Production of sugar in Queensland is dealt with in Chapter 16, Agricultural Industries, Section 4. The next table shows the disposals of Australian sugar, at 94 net titre, by the Sugar Board for the last six seasons.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETING
(Source: Queensland Sugar Board)

Season	Sales			Proportion exported
	Home consumption	Export	Total	
	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	'000 tonnes 94 n.t.	%
1976	784	2,510	3,294	76
1977	783	2,559	3,342	77
1978	762	2,138	2,900	74
1979	773	2,189	2,962	74
1980	751	2,578	3,329	77
1981	778	2,656	3,434	77

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas, and the average net prices paid for Australian raw sugar.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR: NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS
(Source: Queensland Sugar Board)

Season	Value of sugar (a)			Average net price per tonne (94 n.t.)			
	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	Total	Australian sales	Exportable sugar	No. 1 Pool	Total pooled sugar
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$	\$
1976	106,820	609,680	(b) 716,500	136.20	242.89	213.53	217.49
1977	117,402	509,152	626,554	149.90	198.95	196.07	187.45
1978	144,885	471,826	616,711	190.10	220.69	213.19	212.65
1979	182,859	662,177	(b) 845,036	236.60	302.50	281.69	285.31
1980	190,702	1,059,585	(b) 1,250,287	253.80	411.05	372.44	375.56
1981	205,785	739,938	(b) 945,723	264.60	278.57	278.94	275.41

(a) Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales, net payment to mills for sharing between mills and growers. aside \$6.5m in 1976, and \$2.1m in 1979, 1980, and 1981 for port and terminal development.

(b) After setting

Sugar Board Accounts

The next table shows the main receipts and disbursements of the Sugar Board.

THE SUGAR BOARD REALISATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT
(Source: Queensland Sugar Board)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Sales in Australia	251,293	r 273,903	285,965
Sales overseas	797,085	1,152,483	823,800
Total sales	1,048,378	r 1,426,386	1,109,765
Stocks at end of year	31,805	30,600	61,570
Charges on export sugar			
Freights	64,860	65,800	73,069
Other	19,238	r 21,571	22,525
Charges on Australian sales			
Refining	49,752	r 55,892	57,655
Freights	17,773	18,709	21,653
Bulk handling, less mills' contributions	14,615	14,802	16,336
Interest and redemption on Commonwealth Government loans	3,021	—	—
Other charges, less interest received	3,191	3,095	2,500
Total expenses	172,450	r 179,869	193,738
Raw sugar purchases	845,036	1,250,287	945,723

4 WHEAT

State Wheat Board

The State Wheat Board operates under the *Wheat Pool Act* 1920–1979, and is the Queensland agent for the Australian Wheat Board. Its function is to arrange the delivery, grading, storage, and sale of wheat within Queensland.

The marketing of Queensland wheat is undertaken by means of a series of Australia-wide 'pools'. Most of the figures in the next table are subject to revision because it takes a considerable time to finalise marketing pools completely. Furthermore payments are made to growers on a progressive basis, so that returns shown for recent years are substantially incomplete.

WHEAT DELIVERIES TO THE STATE WHEAT BOARD AND RETURNS TO GROWERS (a), QUEENSLAND
(Source: State Wheat Board)

Season	Deliveries of Queensland wheat	Average return to grower at grower's siding
	tonnes	\$ per tonne
1977–78	529,793	80.23
1978–79	1,936,660	105.34
1979–80	803,484	123.78
1980–81	441,595	99.25
1981–82	1,430,738	106.87
1982–83	711,490	107.29

(a) See paragraph preceding table.

The next table shows the sales of Queensland wheat made by the Board for various purposes, including interstate transfers of whole grain for flour milling, but does not include wheat retained by growers on farms for seed and feed, nor small quantities delivered by growers to agents in New South Wales licensed by the Australian Wheat Board. The sales are those made during the year shown and do not refer to grain from a particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT
(Source: State Wheat Board)
(⁰⁰⁰ tonnes)

Year	For use in Australia as				Overseas exports for use as		Total (a)
	Flour	Stock feed	Seed	Breakfast foods etc.	Grain	Wheat products	
1976	175	47	12	6	474	41	755
1977	178	21	11	6	444	55	715
1978	179	24	12	5	402	39	661
1979	180	35	13	6	1,289	39	1,562
1980	192	86	16	6	143	25	468
1981	195	42	16	6	713	27	999

(a) Including small amounts of wheat imported from other States.

Australian Wheat Board

Details in regard to the Australian Wheat Board and the new marketing and pricing arrangements operative for the period 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1984 are available in *Year Book Australia*, No. 65, 1981, pages 293 to 296.

5 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

Barley

The Barley Marketing Board was constituted in 1930 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act* 1926–1981. The Board is responsible for the marketing of all barley grown in Queensland. Some of the barley produced, however, is either held on farms for feed or seed, or sold interstate.

Barley is used for malting, manufacturing, and stock feed. For malting purposes, a high-grade low-protein grain is required. Barley with higher protein content is classified either as manufacturing grade or feed grade depending on quality. The Board also operates a seed barley scheme under which growers are selected to grow seed barley for the Board.

From 1977-78 the classification of barley was expanded to meet overseas market requirements. The new gradings of seed, malting, manufacturing, and feed replace the previous gradings of seed, malting, and milling (see page 288 of the 1978 *Year Book*). The seed grading is unchanged, malting is of a higher quality than previously, and manufacturing includes lower grade malting and higher grade milling barley. The balance is classified to feed barley.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Barley Marketing Board and growers deliver grain to various Wheat Board depots.

THE BARLEY MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Barley Marketing Board)

Season	Deliveries	Exports	Average net return per tonne to grower at grower's siding			
			Seed	Malting	Manufacturing	Feed
	tonnes	tonnes	\$	\$	\$	\$
1976-77	357,734	327,445	98.56	91.74	—	86.00
1977-78	164,954	86,649	82.76	(a) 80.00	74.00	(a) 67.00
1978-79	489,461	393,651	67.12	65.00	61.00	56.00
1979-80	234,715	163,826	99.61	96.50	92.50	89.50
1980-81	91,454	44,815	135.96	131.75	127.75	124.75
1981-82	314,780	216,134	128.82	123.50	117.50	110.50

(a) Figures from 1977-78 are not comparable with those for previous years. See text above.

Grain Sorghum

The Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in 1965 and controls the marketing of grain sorghum produced in Central Queensland. The remainder of the State is exempted from control.

The State Wheat Board acts as handling agent for the Board and growers deliver their grain to Wheat Board depots in Central Queensland. In addition, the Board itself has storage capacity for some 4,000 tonnes at Gladstone which is used mainly for local sales.

Grain sorghum is used primarily for stock feed and is an important source for supplementing other coarse grains for this purpose. As local requirements for grain sorghum in Central Queensland are limited, most sorghum received by the Board is exported, and shipped through the port of Gladstone.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND GRAIN SORGHUM MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS
(Source: Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board)

Season	Deliveries	Value of sales	Average net payment to growers per tonne (a)	Quantity sold	
				Domestic	Overseas
	tonnes	\$'000	\$	tonnes	tonnes
1976	237,420	20,848	69.47	5,887	231,533
1977	210,698	18,155	65.81	6,568	204,130
1978	193,354	16,093	64.48	7,686	178,387
1979	196,680	18,579	74.33	5,575	191,105
1980	267,128	29,923	92.02	14,100	253,028
1981	467,437	59,908	116.21	8,504	458,933

(a) At grower's siding.

Rice

The Rice Marketing Board was constituted in 1971 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1981* and is responsible for the marketing of all rice produced in Queensland. It has appointed as agent the Lower Burdekin Rice Producers' Co-operative Association Limited to handle the receiving, processing, and sale of the crop.

RICE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Rice Marketing Board)

Harvest (a)	Rice production	Average payment per tonne to growers		Total payments to growers
		1st grade	Seed	
	tonnes	\$	\$	\$'000
Summer 1976-77	6,310	111	119	706
Winter 1977	3,012	148	156	448
Summer 1977-78	6,627	155	163	1,030
Winter 1978	6,303	188	196	1,185
Summer 1978-79	9,055	172	180	1,558
Winter 1979	6,109	172	180	1,054
Summer 1979-80	14,767	158	165	2,335
Winter 1980	9,920	183	191	1,822
Summer 1980-81	14,861	205	217	3,046
Winter 1981	6,726	197	209	1,326
Summer 1981-82	13,941	p 178	p 190	p 2,486
Winter 1982	7,704	p 180	p 192	p 1,392

(a) Summer harvest, December to January; winter harvest, May to June.

Maize

The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board, established in 1923, controls the marketing of all maize produced on the Atherton Tableland. There is no control in other areas of the State. In 1981-82 the area under the control of the Board produced about 17 per cent of the Queensland output of maize. The balance of the crop was grown over a wide area of the State.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS
(Source: Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Net receipts of maize tonnes	25,958	19,096	22,800	14,013	19,766	20,577
Sales of maize tonnes	27,892	19,448	21,458	14,157	19,887	18,701
Average net payments to growers per tonne \$	70.24	72.32	70.48	84.96	103.43	100.97

6 DAIRY PRODUCTS

A voluntary butter and cheese price equalisation scheme administered by The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited operated before 1 July 1977. The effect of this scheme was to equalise domestic and export realisations from the sale of butter, cheese, skim milk powder, and casein among manufacturers.

Following an inquiry by the Industries Assistance Commission on dairy industry marketing arrangements, the former scheme was replaced by a mandatory one administered by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Stage I of the new marketing arrangements, which came into operation on 1 July 1977, provides for a levy/disbursement scheme on prescribed dairy products. It incorporates a levy based on the difference between the domestic market price and an assessed

average export price. Proceeds from the levy are utilised to make stabilisation payments to manufacturers across total production of each product to equalise their returns.

In addition, under the *Dairy Produce Act* 1924 the proceeds from all export sales of prescribed products are to be pooled separately. These arrangements ensure that all manufacturers receive an equalised return from domestic and export sales for each relevant product.

Stage II marketing arrangements, implemented from 1 July 1978, embodied a system of selective government underwriting directed at reducing the production of less profitable products while allowing scope for an increase in the production of more profitable products. Difficulties were encountered with the Stage II arrangements and selective underwriting was discontinued after one year. Stage I type marketing arrangements have been continued pending a further investigation by the Industries Assistance Commission.

The Butter Marketing Board

This Board, established in 1926, is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to local and overseas markets and is the sole Queensland vendor of 'pat' butter in the Brisbane area.

Sales by the Board in 1981-82, including interstate production, totalled 9,889 tonnes, compared with 12,150 tonnes in 1980-81. The next table sets out particulars of sales.

BUTTER MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Butter Marketing Board)
(tonnes)

Particulars	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales	Local sales	Export sales
Pat butter	6,728	975	5,972	63	5,116	336
Bulk butter	602	—	785	—	902	—
Canned butter	23	126	23	—	26	57
Ghee	79	3,313	78	3,293	72	2,837
Pure butterfat	777	—	883	—	496	—
Butteroil blend and shortening	23	—	17	—	19	—
Other (a)	13	1,069	14	1,022	27	1
Total sales	8,245	5,483	7,772	4,378	6,658	3,231

(a) Including butter sold as butter concentrate on both local and export markets, and as ice cream mix on the export market.

The Cheese Marketing Board

This Board, which was constituted in 1923, fixes minimum intrastate wholesale prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, etc.

Most Queensland cheese is sold on the local and interstate market, with small quantities being exported. Disposals of Queensland cheese, as supplied by the Board, during the three years 1979-80 to 1981-82 comprised 11,352 tonnes, 12,138 tonnes and 11,500 tonnes, respectively.

Milk

The *Milk Supply Act* 1977-1981 was proclaimed on 20 May 1978 and the Queensland Milk Board was constituted on 1 June 1978. The functions of the Board are to regulate and control the production, collection, treatment, carriage, supply, delivery, storage, preservation, distribution, and pricing of milk throughout the State, excluding usage by processors for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice-cream, etc.

The control and inspection of milk supply throughout the State is achieved by the licensing of all producers, processors, carriers, and vendors (in both retail and milkshop trade).

Particulars of sales of pasteurised milk and cream throughout Queensland are set out in the next table.

SALES OF PASTEURISED MILK AND CREAM, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Milk Board)
(⁰⁰⁰ litres)

Market	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Milk	Cream	Milk	Cream	Milk	Cream
Brisbane Milk District	107,061	924	109,055	812	111,952	801
All other Districts	141,487	1,748	148,303	2,016	156,019	2,432
Total	248,548	2,672	257,358	2,828	267,971	3,233

7 EGGS

Australian Egg Board

The overseas export of eggs and egg products is controlled by the Australian Egg Board which purchases stocks from the State Boards, while the latter are responsible for the packing, processing, and shipping on behalf of the Australian Board.

Most of Australia's exports of 1.1m dozen eggs in 1981-82 were shipped to Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Hong Kong, and the Pacific islands; other significant quantities were sent to middle-east countries. Exports of egg products totalled 8,281 tonnes in 1981-82 most of which were shipped to Japan.

Queensland Egg Boards

Two Boards operate in Queensland to control the production and marketing of eggs within specified areas of the State. The Egg Marketing Board (South Queensland), constituted in 1923, covers an area in southern Queensland and handles most eggs through its premises in Brisbane. It also operates a depot at Toowoomba and, in addition, 10 country agencies and 10 distributors market eggs on its behalf. The Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board which commenced operations in 1947 covers an area centred on Rockhampton.

EGG MARKETING BOARDS OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Egg Marketing Boards)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<i>South Queensland</i>						
Receivals						
Quantity ⁰⁰⁰ doz	18,379	20,055	20,229	20,301	21,890	21,408
Gross return to producers \$ ⁰⁰⁰	14,552	16,918	18,025	19,522	23,983	25,117
Average net return per dozen (a) cents	66.80	71.24	73.42	85.26	97.06	104.55
Permit sales						
Quantity ⁰⁰⁰ doz	3,899	3,902	3,901	3,914	3,965	3,936
<i>Central Queensland</i>						
Receivals						
Quantity (b) ⁰⁰⁰ doz	1,570	1,749	1,858	1,827	2,195	2,033
Gross return to producers \$ ⁰⁰⁰	1,269	1,525	1,661	1,753	2,360	2,386
Average net return per dozen (a) cents	66.77	73.53	73.77	84.32	94.65	101.45
Permit sales						
Quantity ⁰⁰⁰ doz	420	441	347	340	329	331

(a) Before hen levy of \$1.00 per hen a year.

(b) Excluding purchases from South Queensland.

Eggs handled by both Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations. In addition, quantities of eggs are sold by growers direct to retailers and consumers under permit from the Boards.

8 WOOL

Wool Sales

Approximately 95 per cent of the Queensland wool clip is sold in Brisbane at public auctions organised by member firms of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers and attended by both local and overseas buyers. Before wool is sold at these auctions it is appraised and valued by the Australian Wool Corporation. The Corporation, which has the authority to operate two separate price support schemes at auctions if necessary, introduced on a two year trial basis a limited offer to purchase scheme (LOPS) in Melbourne on 3 October 1977 and has since extended operations to Fremantle and Brisbane. The scheme is intended to operate essentially by obtaining economies of scale through ownership of large volumes of wool at the handling and selling stage. Advantages of the scheme for growers include reduction in standard handling charges, earlier payment, and a purchase price set on a current market price.

In 1981-82 the total amount of wool sold at Brisbane auctions was 56.8m kg which realised \$147.2m, averaging 259.02 cents per kg. This compares with the realisations in 1980-81 of \$102.6m from 38.8m kg, averaging 264.26 cents per kg. Some New South Wales wool was sold at these sales while some Queensland wool was sold at sales in Sydney and Newcastle.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET (a)
(Source: National Council of Wool Selling Brokers)

Year	Sales	Bales sold	Wool sold	Amount realised	Average price per kilogram
	No.	No.	tonnes	\$'000	cents
1976-77	9	373,612	57,551	100,561	174.73
1977-78	10	323,454	51,352	95,390	185.76
1978-79	8	311,838	51,443	105,718	205.51
1979-80	9	290,025	48,509	115,963	239.06
1980-81	(b) 9	229,434	38,823	102,594	264.26
1981-82	9	328,813	56,818	147,169	259.02

(a) Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 16,046 bales (2,706 tonnes) in 1981-82. held at Yennora, Sydney.

(b) One sale by separation was

9 COTTON

The Cotton Marketing Board is a co-operative organisation and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1981*. The Board was established in 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of the cotton industry. The Board is active in fostering production and marketing in Queensland. It distributes seed, advises of varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods.

The Board operates ginneries at Biloela, Cecil Plains, St George, and Emerald, and processes by-products producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and linters at Brisbane. In 1981 its oil mill treated 19,443 tonnes of cotton-seed. The Board supplies cotton to Australian spinners and is responsible for the marketing of the exportable surplus.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Cotton Marketing Board)

Season	Raw cotton received		Average payments to growers for raw cotton	Total payments to growers
	tonnes	bales	cents per kg	\$'000
1976	4,537	19,725	113.2	5,136
1977	7,019	30,849	104.1	7,305
1978	9,342	39,661	114.9	10,732
1979	13,265	58,998	r 124.5	r 16,511
1980	19,272	86,428	r 148.8	r 28,683
1981	21,779	96,511	121.7	26,509

10 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.)

This organisation is a statutory authority constituted under the *Fruit Marketing Organisation Act 1923-1982* to represent Queensland fruit and vegetable growers on a wide range of industry matters, and to facilitate the marketing of Queensland-grown fruit and vegetables. It achieves this through a number of activities including its nine wholesale fruit and vegetable selling floors in the three eastern mainland States; five retail shops in Queensland country towns; and the running of special trains for collecting Queensland-grown fruit and vegetables from various centres in the State and distributing them throughout Australia.

The C.O.D. is the largest fruit and vegetable marketing organisation in Australia. It represents approximately 7,500 fruit and vegetable growers in Queensland. It is not compulsory for growers to make use of its services.

QUEENSLAND C.O.D. OPERATIONS
(Source: Queensland Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (a)
Wholesale department						
Queensland	30,500	33,544	35,279	40,092	48,601	47,576
Interstate	15,756	18,819	21,138	20,048	24,366	25,985
Total wholesale turnover	46,256	52,363	56,417	60,140	72,967	73,561
Freight transactions	3,025	3,990	4,104	4,566	4,925	5,390
Other activities (b)	5,829	7,639	8,718	10,073	11,142	16,302
Total turnover	55,110	63,992	69,239	74,779	89,034	95,253

(a) Excluding transactions between branches and departments within the C.O.D. and crate and bin hire.

(b) Including merchandise, retail, packing, cool storage, and

The Cannery Board

This Board was constituted under the *Fruit Marketing Organisation Act 1923-1982*. It owns, controls, and operates the Northgate Cannery which specialises in processing pineapples and fruit salad, and also produces jams, fruit juices, tinned beetroot, cordials, and aerated waters. Large quantities of canned pineapple are exported to overseas countries.

Growers supply pineapples for processing to the cannery in accordance with quotas set out on the number of \$100 face value certificates of subscription held by the growers in the cannery. These deliveries are to the No. 1 Pool and were set at 4.2 tonnes in 1981 for each \$100 certificate held. Other deliveries of pineapples are allotted to the No. 2 Pool.

The next table gives particulars of annual pineapple deliveries for canning. The year extends from 1 December to 30 November.

PINEAPPLE DELIVERIES FOR CANNING (BULK GRADE), QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Cannery Board)

Particulars	1979			1980			1981		
	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value	Deliveries	Rate per tonne	Value
	tonnes	\$	\$'000	tonnes	\$	\$'000	tonnes	\$	\$'000
Bulk grade									
No. 1 Pool	98,962	153.73	15,213	94,314	153.60	14,487	97,340	168.34	16,387
No. 2 Pool	16,125	133.22	2,148	6,342	43.00	273	8,137	87.90	715
Total	115,087	156.14	(a) 17,969	100,656	152.03	(a) 15,303	105,477	167.80	(a) 17,699

(a) Including incentive payments of \$608,000, \$543,000, and \$597,000, respectively, made for pineapples delivered up to the monthly target schedule.

Ginger

The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in 1942, and is responsible for the marketing of all ginger produced in Queensland. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd acts as agent to receive, treat, and market ginger on the Board's behalf, and to distribute the net proceeds of sales direct to growers.

The ginger root, or rhizome, is harvested in two stages. The early harvest provides a tender non-fibrous root suitable for table use as crystallised ginger or preserving in syrup, while the later harvest of the more fibrous rhizome is dried and ground for use in spices and flavouring.

Information, supplied by the Board, shows for 1981 the receipt of 3,935 tonnes of early harvest ginger, for which growers were paid at the rate of 35.0 cents per kilogram, and 2,367 tonnes of late harvest ginger, for which growers were paid 16.2 cents per kilogram.

11 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

Peanuts

The Peanut Marketing Board, established in 1924, is responsible for the marketing of all peanuts produced in Queensland. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets at Kingaroy, Atherton, and Gayndah, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling and grading. Sales by the Board during 1980-81 totalled 38,528 tonnes, comprising 28,191 tonnes as edible kernels, 8,091 tonnes for oil milling, and 2,246 tonnes as edible nuts in shell. All weights are on a nut-in-shell basis.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Peanut Marketing Board)

Season	Quantity received (a)	Average price realised	Average price paid to growers	Average working expenses
	tonnes	cents per kg	cents per kg	cents per kg
1976	31,017	r 44.96	37.31	r 7.65
1977	r 29,465	r 44.98	33.88	r 11.10
1978	r 31,643	r 52.61	41.27	r 11.35
1979	53,032	r 48.17	37.17	r 11.00
1980	33,690	r 58.17	r 45.16	r 13.00
1981	30,667	87.34	70.38	16.96

(a) Nuts in shell.

Tobacco

The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions in 1948 and operates through agents in both northern and southern Queensland and has power to handle leaf

delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges.

TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Quantities sold (a)						
Queensland leaf tonnes	7,937	7,674	8,298	7,890	7,962	7,485
New South Wales leaf .. tonnes	1,370	1,335	1,373	1,332	1,030	855
Total tonnes	9,307	9,009	9,671	9,222	8,992	8,340
Total realisations \$'000	32,577	31,940	35,317	35,619	37,907	37,409
Average price per kg cents	350.03	354.53	365.19	386.25	421.53	448.60

(a) Including small quantities of non-quota and experimental leaf.

Navy Beans

The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted in 1946 and operates under the *Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act 1926-1981*. It is required to accept all navy beans grown in Queensland and to market them on behalf of growers. The Bean Growers' Co-operative Association Limited, which owns the grading and storage facilities, is the Board's sole agent, receiving, cleaning, grading, and storing beans.

NAVY BEAN MARKETING BOARD OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Navy Bean Marketing Board)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Gross deliveries tonnes	6,877	9,031	5,463	1,687	2,375	6,920
Net deliveries (a) tonnes	5,586	7,916	4,838	1,361	2,033	5,950
Selling price (per kg) cents	55.00	55.00	55.00	60.00	84.00	91.50
Average net return to growers (per kg) .. cents	41.25	42.25	41.25	40.00	58.50	75.00

(a) Marketable beans.

12 MEAT AND FISH

Meat

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements

The Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation, established under the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977*, commenced operations on 1 December 1977. The main functions of the Corporation are to encourage, assist, promote, and control the export of meat and livestock from Australia, and to promote the sale of meat in Australia.

The next table shows Australian production and overseas export of meat by States.

PRODUCTION AND OVERSEAS EXPORT OF MEAT (a), AUSTRALIA
(⁰000 tonnes: Carcass weight and net shipped weight)

State or Territory	Beef and veal		Mutton and lamb		Total	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1979-80						
New South Wales	444.4	132.5	176.0	38.3	620.4	170.8
Victoria	316.9	81.4	192.7	61.8	509.6	143.2
Queensland	515.7	265.2	23.8	4.9	539.5	270.1
South Australia	90.6	27.7	64.3	32.9	154.9	60.6
Western Australia	116.2	41.3	73.7	44.7	189.9	86.0
Tasmania	37.4	13.8	14.7	3.8	52.1	17.6
Northern Territory	36.4	16.8	—	—	36.4	16.8
Australia (b)	1,563.9	580.8	548.5	186.5	2,112.4	767.3

PRODUCTION AND OVERSEAS EXPORT OF MEAT (a), AUSTRALIA—*continued*
(^{'000} tonnes: Carcass weight and net shipped weight)

State or Territory	Beef and veal		Mutton and lamb		Total	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1980-81						
New South Wales	372.8	95.6	173.9	46.7	546.7	142.3
Victoria	r 360.2	97.2	r 215.5	96.9	r 575.7	194.1
Queensland	434.0	224.3	23.3	5.8	457.3	230.1
South Australia	93.8	25.0	67.9	40.1	161.7	65.1
Western Australia	126.6	40.7	75.6	44.1	202.2	84.8
Tasmania	37.7	12.2	17.4	4.6	55.1	16.8
Northern Territory	r 35.3	18.2	—	0.2	r 35.3	18.4
Australia (b)	r 1,467.2	513.4	r 579.3	238.7	r 2,046.5	752.1
1981-82						
New South Wales	342.1	82.8	145.5	22.9	487.6	105.7
Victoria	367.5	98.3	191.4	64.2	558.9	162.5
Queensland	570.4	260.2	23.9	3.5	594.3	263.7
South Australia	100.8	35.7	61.6	20.5	162.4	56.2
Western Australia	122.8	38.4	62.4	25.4	185.2	63.8
Tasmania	41.6	13.0	19.2	5.8	60.8	18.8
Northern Territory	27.5	11.8	—	—	27.5	11.8
Australia (b)	1,580.1	540.3	508.6	142.5	2,088.7	682.8

(a) All meats frozen, chilled, and cured. Excluding pigmeat, edible offal, and fancy meats.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory.

The Queensland Meat Industry Organisation and Marketing Authority

The *Meat Industry Act* 1965-1982 provides for the operation of a Meat Industry Authority to advise the Queensland Minister for Primary Industries on meat and livestock industry matters generally and to administer defined policy.

The Authority has the responsibility for the licensing of all abattoirs, slaughterhouses, poultry slaughterhouses, knackers' yards, and public meat markets in Queensland. At 30 June 1982, 39 abattoirs, 124 slaughterhouses, 48 poultry slaughterhouses, 5 knackers' yards, and 49 public meat markets were so licensed. Thirty-four of the licensed abattoirs are privately-owned including 27 registered as export establishments. The remaining five abattoirs are publicly-owned service works of which two, the Metropolitan Regional Abattoir and the Ipswich Regional Abattoir, are operated under the direct control of the Authority.

The meat industry legislation also provides for the declaration of regional meat areas in which the Authority may either provide slaughtering facilities or enter into agreements with local slaughterers or with the management of privately-owned abattoirs to provide slaughtering facilities for local operators for the production of meat for consumption within such declared areas. The Authority presently administers agreements with private abattoir owners under which slaughtering and associated services are provided for butchers in the Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and South Burnett Regional Meat Areas.

The Metropolitan Regional Abattoir complex operated by the Authority includes the Brisbane abattoir and the Cannon Hill saleyards. The abattoir holds an export registration for the export of meat to most overseas destinations and, at 30 June 1982, provided service slaughtering for 125 operators, of which 16 were licensed wholesalers operating through the public meat market at the abattoir.

The Authority also provides the Queensland Livestock Market Reporting Service, which is an independent objective price reporting system issuing daily auction market information on cattle and sheep sales in the major selling centres of Brisbane, Toowoomba, Dalby, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Charters Towers. In addition, it currently is involved in research

into, and development of, other marketing innovations such as meat and carcass description systems, and consignment selling.

METROPOLITAN REGIONAL ABATTOIR OPERATIONS
(Source: Metropolitan Regional Abattoir, Brisbane)

Item	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH CANNON HILL SALEYARDS (No.)						
Cattle	189,659	255,881	360,879	263,522	205,750	157,259
Calves	40,444	46,406	34,079	28,602	25,474	24,765
Sheep	236,514	214,088	165,550	135,749	131,826	91,895
Lambs	247,532	230,497	145,274	87,902	85,760	76,773
Pigs	26,904	23,620	15,342	14,703	16,173	10,902
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR (No.)						
Cattle	165,094	183,917	192,928	135,793	122,098	133,620
Calves	68,353	66,531	38,255	42,370	45,349	44,113
Sheep	119,668	122,223	128,309	249,550	315,125	200,351
Lambs	325,120	352,294	280,590	280,822	303,768	323,264
Pigs	74,467	60,784	40,571	43,772	56,497	79,398
Goats	n.a.	n.a.	6,382	17,684	1,134	958
FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET (tonnes)						
Beef	18,757	23,042	18,331	12,669	10,144	13,134
Veal	5,039	3,171	1,889	1,887	1,817	1,619
Mutton	1,554	1,017	805	807	612	929
Lamb	5,512	6,108	4,949	4,571	4,932	5,585
Pork	3,460	2,602	1,936	1,559	2,070	2,827
Goat	n.a.	n.a.	8	194	—	—
MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES (a) (tonnes)						
Beef	11,180	12,699	19,904	13,442	11,566	15,348
Veal	223	62	61	106	100	122
Mutton and lamb	699	1,278	1,838	3,695	5,145	3,305
Pork	—	—	186	710	325	1,014
Goat	n.a.	n.a.	129	79	10	19

(a) For export, interstate, and processing trades.

Public Abattoir Boards

Public Abattoir Boards have been constituted under the *Meat Industry Act* 1965-1982 for the Bundaberg, Toowoomba, and Townsville areas. The Boards each conduct abattoirs for their respective areas and provide service slaughtering for operators in those areas. In addition to servicing domestic requirements, the Toowoomba Public Abattoir is licensed to export meat to overseas destinations.

Fish

The Queensland Fish Board operates under the *Fish Supply Management Act* 1972-1976, and is responsible for the management and control of the supply and marketing of fish throughout the State. The following table sets out details of Fish Board operations.

FISH BOARD OPERATIONS (a), QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Fish Board)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (b)
Quantity of fish received '000 kg	4,135	4,234	4,124	3,538	4,029	3,844
Quantity of prawns received '000 kg	1,961	1,693	1,707	1,707	2,241	2,766
Net payment to suppliers (all seafood) .. \$'000	10,383	11,055	14,298	14,790	17,543	14,166
Value of fish marketed \$'000	5,447	5,433	5,977	6,439	6,816	6,357
Value of other seafood marketed \$'000	6,654	7,412	10,248	10,174	13,397	10,313

(a) Year ending 30 April.

(b) Figures for 14 months ending 30 June 1982.

13 COAL

Queensland Coal Board

This Board operates under the provisions of the *Coal Industry (Control) Act 1948-1978*. Its functions are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry. The State Government makes the Board an annual grant, which was \$89,000 in 1981-82. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from colliery proprietors who supply coal to Australian consumers. The contribution is determined annually by the Board and is approved by the Governor in Council. The contribution is payable in four quarterly instalments and is based on the number of employees in the previous quarter. In 1981-82 these contributions amounted to \$400,000.

The next table shows details of sales as supplied by the Queensland Coal Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND COAL
(Source: Queensland Coal Board)
(^{'000 tonnes})

Market	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Local						
Electricity generation	4,315	4,540	4,520	4,882	5,346	5,653
Mineral processing	1,107	1,043	1,179	1,256	1,261	1,201
Cement works	273	264	269	270	244	332
Paper and board manufacturing ..	61	55	56	61	62	77
Coke works	40	54	56	53	66	53
Other (a)	88	74	73	107	140	182
Total local sales	5,884	6,030	6,153	6,629	7,119	7,498
Interstate	499	383	383	579	497	128
Overseas	18,965	20,118	18,836	21,296	23,727	24,862
Total sales	25,348	26,531	25,372	28,504	31,343	32,488

(a) Including hospitals, food processing, brickworks, potteries, and gas works.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the annual reports of the Director of Marketing, Queensland Department of Primary Industries, and the individual marketing authority boards.

Chapter 21

PRICES

1 INTRODUCTION

The prices of many goods and services at various levels are collected at regular intervals. The main use made of this information is in the compilation of price index numbers which are designed to give a general indication of price movements in the field covered.

This chapter presents indexes of retail and wholesale prices, actual prices for selected commodities, including livestock, and briefly describes legislation relating to price control and consumer affairs.

2 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price indexes assumed particular importance in Australia when they were adopted by arbitration and industrial authorities for use in the adjustment of wage rates for changes in price levels. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration first used the retail price index for wage adjustment purposes in 1913. Automatic quarterly adjustments based on retail price index movements were introduced in 1921 and continued until 1953. State authorities have also made wage adjustments in the same way, at times on an automatic basis and at other times by considering the index in their proceedings. Between 1975 and 1981, movements in the Six State Capital Cities Consumer Price Index were used as a variation basis for wages and salaries by the arbitration authorities in terms of guidelines and principles called 'wage indexation'. For more information on wage indexation see Chapter 13, Wages and Industrial Conditions, Section 3.

Measurements of Price Movements

The official retail price index numbers given in the following pages have been designed to measure variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of metropolitan wage and salary earner households. They do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living. No retail price index measures changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But changes in prices of goods and services are a very important part of changes in the cost of living and it is this part which retail price indexes are used to measure. It is also important to realise that the Consumer Price Index measures only the movement over time in each State capital city, Canberra, and Darwin separately. It is not a measure of price variability between cities.

In compiling a retail price index the list of goods priced, the 'regimen', must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the general movement in retail prices of the goods and services purchased and consumed by households. The regimen must be a selected one because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of the goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is not necessary to include all the items people buy since many related items are subject to similar price changes. Key representative items are selected so that the index reflects price changes for a much wider range of goods and services than is actually sampled. The regimen is not, as is sometimes erroneously supposed, one which could be purchased with a certain 'basic' wage. Its items are representative of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the consumption of all commodities in the field each represents.

The indexes measure, as accurately as possible, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has



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Photos: *Department of Commercial
and Industrial Development*

Filleting fish, Townsville Fish Board

Sorting prawns for export





Beef for export

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*Photos: Department of Commercial
and Industrial Development*

Beef cattle, Brisbane Valley



ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

Although changes in the consumption pattern occur continually, it is not possible to change weights applicable to items in an index frequently. While short-term fluctuations in consumption due to temporary imbalances between supply and demand have little effect on index weights, long-term consumption variations attributable to factors such as continued steady economic growth, development of significant new natural resources, technological advances, industrialisation, development or contraction of foreign markets, changes in the composition of the population, and so on, must lead to changes in weights, the introduction of new items, and perhaps the deletion of old items, if the index is to continue to be an accurate measure of variations in price levels. For these reasons it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of the Consumer Price Index in which the items and weights are varied periodically in accordance with changing patterns of consumption.

Five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times by the Australian Bureau of Statistics prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. A description of these indexes may be found in the 1977 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Consumer Price Index

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. Initially, series were compiled for the six State capital cities, with series for Canberra and Darwin being first published in 1964 and 1982, respectively. The title 'Consumer Price Index' is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that this index differs in definition or purpose from previous indexes. It was adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices paid by consumers, where these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms 'retail prices' and 'consumer prices' are synonymous. The index is designed to measure, on a quarterly basis, the retail price variation of a very comprehensive list of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of metropolitan employee households in Australia. Metropolitan employee households include households in the State capital cities, Canberra, and Darwin which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, but exclude the top ten per cent (in terms of income) of such households.

The complete index is currently divided into the following groups: Food; Clothing; Housing; Household equipment and operation; Transportation; Tobacco and alcohol; Health and personal care; and Recreation and education. The Food group comprises a large number of items of groceries, dairy produce, meat, fruit and vegetables, meals out, and take away food; Clothing includes representative items of most of the articles of men's, women's, boys', and girls' clothing and footwear, and piece goods; Housing comprises costs of home-ownership and allowances for private and government house and private flat rents (government flat rents in Canberra); Household equipment and operation includes fuel and light, furniture and floor coverings, drapery, household appliances, utensils and tools, and postal and telephone services; Transportation consists of private motoring expenses and urban transport fares; Tobacco and alcohol includes beer, wines, and spirits, cigarettes, and tobacco; Health and personal care includes services by dentists, doctors, hospitals, and health insurance funds and personal care products and services; Recreation and education comprises newspapers and magazines, holiday travel and accommodation, other recreation goods and services, and education and child care fees.

The timing and frequency of price collections were reviewed in 1982 and a number of changes were made. Currently, prices are collected weekly for fresh fruit and vegetables, fortnightly for fresh fish, and monthly for fresh meat, bread, cigarettes and tobacco, packaged alcohol, and petrol. Prices, together with details of dates of price change, are collected at the end of the quarter for milk, electricity and gas, insurance premiums (house, contents, and vehicle), postal and telephone charges, urban transport fares, motor vehicle purchase, motoring charges, alcohol (bar and restaurant sales), hospital and medical services, newspapers and magazines, and education and child care fees. Using the data collected, average quarterly prices are calculated for these items. For all other items, prices are collected once a quarter, with the exception of local government rates and charges, seasonal clothing, and lawn mowers, for which prices are collected once a year. Complete details, i.e. index numbers for each group and an all groups index number, are compiled and published on a quarterly basis.

The number of items actually priced is quite large. Several similar articles are often priced in order to suitably represent the various types and brands of similar commodities and services which are available. All prices are collected on a cash basis for the new article. Housing mortgage interest, consumer credit charges, and trade-in allowances are not included, although for major household appliances normal transaction prices are used.

The collection of retail prices for incorporation in the Consumer Price Index is undertaken by qualified field officers who visit the selected retail outlets to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades are specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The index has been constructed so that it will reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it has been necessary to allow for the periodic addition of extra items, and changes in the weighting pattern (rather than retain a fixed list of items and set of weights unchanged over a long period). Ten series have been constructed for short periods and linked to form a continuous retail price index series. A description of the principal changes in the index up to the link of September quarter 1974 is contained in the 1976 issue of the *Year Book*. Details of the link effected at September quarter 1976 are shown in the 1981 *Year Book*. The latest link made at March quarter 1982 incorporates the following main changes:

- (a) The geographic coverage of the index has been expanded to include Darwin and detailed information is now published for the weighted average of eight capital cities.
- (b) The reference base has been changed from 1966-67 = 100.0 to 1980-81 = 100.0.
- (c) The weighting pattern has been revised to reflect, in general, estimated household expenditure in 1979-80.
- (d) The composition of the index has been expanded to include four major new areas of expenditure (holiday travel and accommodation overseas, pharmaceutical prescriptions, education fees, and child care fees).
- (e) The frequency with which prices of goods and services included in the index are collected has been reviewed and a number of changes have been made. The most significant change is the collection of most food prices on a quarterly instead of a monthly basis.

Brisbane

Consumer Price Index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group for six financial years and quarterly data for each of these years are shown in the next table. Index numbers for earlier years are shown in the Appendix.

During the period 1974 to 1976 rates of increase were exceptionally high and it is necessary to go back to the period 1949 to 1951 to detect general increases of comparable magnitude. The index, however, reflected a moderation in the rate of increase during the six years 1977 to 1982.

The all groups index rose by 8.5 per cent from December quarter 1976 to December quarter 1977, by 9 per cent in 1978, by 8.6 per cent in 1979, by 9.3 per cent in 1980, by 11.4 per cent in 1981, and by 10.7 per cent in 1982. Increases of 15.7, 13.8, and 14.9 per cent were recorded in 1974, 1975, and 1976, respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a) NUMBERS: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS, BRISBANE
(Base of Each Group Index: Year 1980-81 = 100.0)

Period	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education (b)	All groups
Year									
1976-77	63.7	74.2	72.7	73.5	70.0	71.1	79.6	n.a.	70.5
1977-78	70.3	82.0	80.4	79.4	74.5	74.4	95.0		77.1
1978-79	77.6	87.8	85.8	85.0	81.9	88.8	84.8		83.4
1979-80	89.8	93.8	91.6	90.5	91.9	94.1	89.8		91.5
1980-81	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
1981-82	109.2	108.2	113.0	110.2	112.2	109.5	114.1		110.7
Quarter									
1977: March	65.0	75.2	73.8	74.3	70.5	71.2	90.2		71.9
June	66.0	77.5	75.2	75.7	71.5	72.5	91.6		73.3
September	68.1	79.1	77.4	77.2	72.7	73.0	92.4		74.8
December	69.4	81.9	79.5	78.5	74.2	73.9	93.6		76.4
1978: March	71.0	82.5	81.8	79.6	75.0	74.9	94.9		77.8
June	72.5	84.3	82.8	82.3	76.1	75.6	99.2		79.3
September	73.8	85.0	83.9	83.9	78.4	75.9	101.9		80.8
December	75.9	87.5	85.3	84.7	81.3	98.7	77.7		83.3
1979: March	78.8	88.2	86.7	85.3	82.5	90.1	79.3	n.a.	83.8
June	81.8	90.5	87.3	86.0	85.5	90.3	80.4		85.7
September	84.3	91.7	88.8	87.9	88.0	92.4	81.3		87.7
December	87.3	93.2	91.0	89.4	91.4	93.3	91.0		90.4
1980: March	93.3	93.8	92.5	90.9	91.8	94.2	92.8		92.8
June	94.3	96.6	94.0	93.7	96.2	96.4	93.9		95.0
September	95.4	97.4	97.1	97.1	96.3	98.2	96.4		96.6
December	99.1	99.1	98.7	99.5	98.0	99.2	99.5		98.8
1981: March	101.8	100.5	101.1	101.0	99.6	100.3	101.6		100.9
June	103.7	103.0	103.2	102.4	106.1	102.2	102.5		103.6
September	106.5	103.9	107.5	105.5	105.9	106.0	103.8		106.0
December	108.7	107.9	110.9	109.6	112.1	108.6	115.2		110.1
1982: March	110.3	109.3	115.1	110.9	116.0	110.1	117.5	100.0	112.5
June	111.2	111.6	118.5	114.9	114.9	113.1	119.9	100.5	114.1
September	114.2	113.3	123.7	118.2	121.4	118.2	120.8	103.3	118.0
December	118.1	115.5	127.8	121.5	123.5	123.5	132.5	105.7	121.9

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. (b) Base: March quarter 1982 = 100.0.

Six State Capital Cities, Canberra, and Darwin

Up to September quarter 1976, a common pattern of consumption was used as the basis of weighting in most fields to derive the Consumer Price Index for each State capital city. Local weights were used for some important items and details are described in the 1976 and previous issues of the *Year Book*. Following the September quarter 1976 link in the index separate weighting patterns have been used for each State capital city, Canberra, and Darwin (from September quarter 1980). The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis particularly appropriate to that city. As the base of the index for each city is 1980-81 = 100.0, the indexes may be used to draw comparisons between cities as to differences in the degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

Consumer Price Index numbers, all groups, for each capital city are shown in the next table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), ALL GROUPS, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Each Index: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Period	Six State Capital Cities (b)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Darwin	Eight Capital Cities (b)
Year										
1976-77	70.1	69.6	70.1	70.5	70.5	70.2	70.2	69.8	n.a.	n.a.
1977-78	76.7	75.8	77.0	77.1	77.5	77.8	77.1	76.1	n.a.	n.a.
1978-79	83.0	82.4	83.1	83.4	83.2	84.1	83.1	82.3	n.a.	n.a.
1979-80	91.4	91.1	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.9	91.6	91.1	n.a.	n.a.
1980-81	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981-82	110.4	110.2	110.4	110.7	110.5	111.2	110.0	110.7	111.1	110.4
Quarter ended										
Sept. 1981 ..	105.5	105.1	105.5	106.0	105.8	106.5	105.7	105.7	105.0	105.5
Dec. 1981 ..	109.9	109.4	110.1	110.1	110.0	111.2	109.7	110.0	111.3	109.9
March 1982 ..	111.8	111.5	111.6	112.5	111.7	112.4	111.3	111.8	113.0	111.8
June 1982 ..	114.5	114.6	114.3	114.1	114.4	114.6	113.4	115.2	115.0	114.5
Sept. 1982 ..	118.5	118.7	118.3	118.0	118.6	118.6	116.9	118.7	118.8	118.5
Dec. 1982 ..	121.9	122.4	121.3	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.0	123.3	122.1	122.0

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. (b) Weighted average.

Long-term Price Movements

The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding tables are available only since 1948-49. An attempt has therefore been made to compile, as shown in the next table, a long-term Six State Capital Cities retail price index by linking a number of indexes, but as these differ greatly in scope they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities (a)	Year	Six State Capital Cities (a)	Year	Six State Capital Cities (a)	Year	Six State Capital Cities (a)
1901	88	1922 (b) ..	162	1943	188	1964	483
1902	93	1923	166	1944	187	1965	502
1903	91	1924	164	1945	187	1966	517
1904	86	1925	165	1946	190	1967	534
1905	90	1926	168	1947	198	1968	548
1906	90	1927	166	1948	218	1969	564
1907	90	1928	167	1949	240	1970	586
1908	95	1929	171	1950	262	1971	621
1909	95	1930	162	1951	313	1972	658
1910	97	1931	145	1952	367	1973	720
1911	100	1932	138	1953	383	1974	829
1912	110	1933	133	1954	386	1975	954
1913	110	1934	136	1955	394	1976	1,083
1914 (b) ..	114	1935	138	1956	419	1977	1,216
1915 (b) ..	130	1936	141	1957	429	1978	1,313
1916 (b) ..	132	1937	145	1958	435	1979	1,432
1917 (b) ..	141	1938	149	1959	443	1980	1,578
1918 (b) ..	150	1939	153	1960	459	1981	1,731
1919 (b) ..	170	1940	159	1961	471	1982	1,923
1920 (b) ..	193	1941	167	1962	469		
1921 (b) ..	168	1942	181	1963	472		

(a) Weighted average. (b) Month of November only.

The successive indexes used were as follows: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a

composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the 'C' Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

While a similar index has not been compiled for each State capital city separately, available information indicates that the trend of prices in Brisbane over the same period would not have differed substantially from the trend indicated in the table.

In 1982, prices were over ten times as great as they were in 1945. The 1945 level was a little over twice that of 1901.

Indexes of Retail Prices of Food in Queensland Towns

A special survey of retail prices of a range of food items in selected Queensland cities and towns is undertaken in March each year. Data obtained from these surveys are expressed as a series of price index numbers showing, for the field covered, comparative food price levels between the towns on a base of Brisbane = 100 for each year. The indexes compare relative retail prices of food in various localities at each point in time. They do not show movement over time in each locality.

Comparability between centres is achieved by matching, as far as possible, prices for similar specifications of food items. The weights used in combining the collected prices in the 1977 and subsequent surveys are derived from estimates of household consumption or expenditure for the weighted average of the six State capital cities as derived from the 1974-75 Household Expenditure Survey. In earlier years the weights were based on the pattern of consumption for Australia as a whole. It should be noted that for this index series, the regimen has been varied from year to year. Generally, the items priced are the same as the Food Group of the Consumer Price Index.

No general pattern of relative levels of retail prices throughout the State is evident from the surveys. Grocery items are generally dearer relative to Brisbane, but this is offset to varying degrees by relatively cheaper meat prices in many centres. Moreover, for seasonal items such as meat, the degree of disparity from Brisbane tends to vary to a greater extent from year to year than is the case for the more stable grocery items.

The comparisons measure relative retail prices only for the field covered by the selected items as combined by a common set of weights. They cannot be considered as reflecting relative prices in other fields of expenditure. A common list of items or 'basket' such as this does not reflect differences in living costs which result from differences in modes of living, e.g. as reflected by climate and availability of items etc., or levels of living between localities. The degree of appropriateness of the items and weights used would vary from centre to centre, and therefore the differences in price levels as indicated by the indexes should be regarded as approximations only.

In some instances, the relationships between towns in March of one year may differ significantly from those existing between them at another date during the same year or in other years, because seasonal influences on prices of some items, e.g. potatoes and meat, may occur at different times in different localities. In these circumstances it is desirable to study the run of index numbers for a number of years.

Although personal visits were made to some towns during the 1979, 1980, and 1981 surveys, the majority of the indexes were compiled from information obtained from postal collections and, while the data are subjected to intensive clerical scrutiny, the desirable feature of personal inspection must be foregone. In those towns where prices have been collected by personal visit, it has been possible to undertake investigations into items which have sometimes proved troublesome in postal collections, in particular meat, milk, and bread. Index numbers for towns which have been visited are therefore considered to be more reliable indicators of relative food price levels than those compiled for other years for the same towns. In some of the smaller centres

the determination of accurate price levels has been further complicated by the limited number of retail outlets.

The following table shows indexes of retail prices of food in Queensland cities and towns for six years.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ITEMS(a)
(Base: Brisbane = 100.0 at Each Point in Time)

City or Town	At March					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Brisbane	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100	(b) 100
Ayr	107	109	106	(b) 106	107	106
Biloela	101	100	105	108	112	111
Blackwater	107	103	109	109	(b) 109	107
Bowen	110	111	110	(b) 107	106	107
Bundaberg	99	101	101	100	101	100
Cairns	104	103	103	104	103	103
Caloundra	101	101	(b) 99	101	101	99
Charleville	106	107	107	109	109	108
Charters Towers	105	106	105	105	108	108
Chinchilla	104	102	100	101	103	102
Clermont	114	110	110	113	(b) 113	110
Cloncurry	114	115	109	111	113	114
Collinsville	111	111	110	(b) 108	111	108
Cooktown	124	123	115	121	123	124
Cunnamulla	107	110	107	109	110	113
Dalby	98	99	97	97	(b) 97	99
Eidsvold	105	107	106	105	108	104
Emerald	110	107	109	105	(b) 106	105
Gayndah	104	102	100	101	104	104
Gladstone	102	103	103	103	(b) 103	101
Gold Coast	98	100	(b) 100	99	100	99
Goondiwindi	104	107	104	103	106	103
Gympie	101	103	103	102	102	102
Hughenden	112	112	109	111	112	112
Ingham	108	107	104	(b) 109	108	108
Innisfail	106	104	104	104	107	105
Kingaroy	102	102	103	101	(b) 97	98
Longreach	112	111	109	110	(b) 114	113
Mackay	102	101	103	(b) 102	103	102
Mareeba	109	107	107	105	108	104
Maryborough	105	104	102	104	102	102
Monto	100	103	100	99	102	103
Moura	107	104	101	103	106	105
Mount Isa	113	114	115	112	114	114
Mount Morgan	107	103	104	107	(b) 106	105
Nambour	101	101	(b) 98	100	98	99
Proserpine	n.a.	113	117	(b) 110	111	113
Richmond	108	109	108	108	109	112
Rockhampton	101	100	102	104	(b) 101	101
Roma	104	103	103	104	104	111
St George	109	109	108	105	107	107
Sarina	108	107	108	(b) 108	108	109
Stanthorpe	103	102	101	102	(b) 100	101
Thursday Island	139	136	140	141	137	140
Toowoomba	99	100	100	101	(b) 99	98
Townsville	104	103	104	(b) 104	103	103
Tully	107	107	106	109	111	107
Wandoan	103	105	101	98	100	104
Warwick	96	95	96	96	(b) 98	99
Weipa	119	125	123	125	126	122
Winton	114	113	113	116	118	115

(a) These indexes compare relative retail prices of food in various localities at each point in time. They do not show movement over time in each locality. (b) Personal collection.

3 RETAIL PRICES

The next table shows the average retail prices of selected items as recorded for Consumer Price Index purposes. The prices are published as *approximate* indicators of price levels and do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales in Brisbane.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, BRISBANE
(cents)

Item	Unit	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (a)
<i>Dairy produce</i>							
Milk, bottled, delivered	2 x 600ml ..	46	51	54	60	68	76
Cheese, processed	250g packet ..	50	54	58	65	(b) 142	(b) 160
Butter	500g ..	89	92	96	107	122	143
<i>Cereal products</i>							
Bread, milk loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g ..	45	46	48	57	65	77
Biscuits, dry	225g packet ..	36	38	40	(c) 44	(d) 54	(d) 63
Breakfast cereal, corn-based ..	500g packet ..	66	70	70	79	90	102
Flour, self-raising	1 kg packet ..	37	40	41	46	51	57
Rice, short grain	500g packet ..	33	37	38	37	41	45
<i>Meat and seafoods</i>							
<i>Beef</i>							
Rib, without bone	1 kg ..	180	204	336	384	391	396
Rump steak	1 kg ..	276	319	501	588	595	638
T-bone steak, with fillet	1 kg ..	277	310	465	539	556	606
Chuck steak	1 kg ..	168	192	332	392	397	414
Silverside, corned	1 kg ..	187	213	350	400	414	427
Sausages	1 kg ..	113	129	202	239	259	281
<i>Lamb</i>							
Leg	1 kg ..	246	287	372	413	412	429
Loin chops	1 kg ..	251	296	387	429	436	457
Forequarter chops	1 kg ..	240	262	365	398	405	417
<i>Pork</i>							
Leg	1 kg ..	274	303	409	424	438	473
Loin chops	1 kg ..	280	305	402	414	433	478
Chicken, frozen	1 kg ..	180	188	198	213	236	253
Bacon, middle rashers	250g packet ..	103	111	141	152	167	188
Beef, corned	340g can ..	96	94	114	154	157	158
Salmon, pink	220g can ..	95	95	100	119	124	125
<i>Fresh fruit and vegetables</i>							
Oranges	1 kg ..	n.a.	59	61	67	68	85
Bananas	1 kg ..	n.a.	81	64	82	89	82
Potatoes	1 kg ..	26	34	38	47	65	47
Tomatoes	1 kg ..	n.a.	126	83	121	150	121
Carrots	1 kg ..	n.a.	78	63	79	95	74
Onions	1 kg ..	41	43	49	49	120	62
<i>Processed fruit and vegetables</i>							
Peaches	825g can ..	65	64	70	72	81	88
Pineapple, sliced	450g can ..	37	40	42	44	49	53
Peas, frozen	500g packet ..	54	57	58	60	72	84
<i>Confectionery</i>							
Chocolate, milk, block	200g ..	n.a.	79	82	99	102	117
<i>Other food</i>							
Eggs	55g dozen ..	110	113	118	132	148	155
Sugar, white	2 kg packet ..	58	64	79	87	91	101
Jam, strawberry	500g jar ..	(c)(e) 70	79	86	101	111	119
Tea	250g packet ..	83	79	73	73	73	76
Coffee, instant	150g jar ..	283	297	266	304	286	290
Tomato sauce	300ml bottle ..	39	40	42	46	(f) 80	(f) 88
Margarine, poly-unsaturated ..	500g pack ..	82	80	86	93	102	102
Baked beans, in tomato sauce ..	450g can ..	34	35	38	(c)(g) 39	(g) 45	(g) 50
Baby food	125g can ..	18	18	19	22	24	26
<i>Alcoholic beverages</i>							
Beer, chilled	740ml bottle ..	n.a.	85	92	97	(h) 104	(h) 116

(a) Some changes in pricing basis occurred from June quarter 1982. Refer to paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes in ABS publication Catalogue No. 6403.0 for June quarter 1982 for more details. (b) 500g. (c) Average for less than 12 months. (d) 250g. (e) 450g jar. (f) 600ml. (g) 440g. (h) 750ml.

4 WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS AND MEAT

Statistical records of the wholesale prices of livestock, meat, and produce in the Brisbane markets are compiled regularly.

Livestock

The next table shows the average prices in Brisbane over six years for the main classes of livestock. Prices have been calculated from records of sales held at Cannon Hill saleyards.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF LIVESTOCK, BRISBANE
(\$)

Class of stock	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Bullocks and steers	115.08	113.39	259.59	329.45	320.81	291.51
Cows and heifers	65.94	70.62	187.18	224.85	206.04	193.45
Vealers, yearlings, and calves	21.20	23.57	70.39	82.80	80.82	70.97
Sheep	8.15	8.68	13.96	14.25	14.26	14.64
Lambs	13.99	15.06	18.76	22.75	22.09	23.61
Pigs	49.90	49.51	63.28	69.18	70.07	81.57

Fruit and Vegetables

The next table shows average wholesale prices of Queensland fruit and vegetables in Brisbane over six years. These averages are based on Department of Primary Industries' records of prices realised at the Brisbane Markets.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, BRISBANE
(\$)

Commodity	Unit	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<i>Fruit</i>							
Apples							
Delicious	kg	0.36	0.48	0.35	0.51	0.64	0.44
Granny Smith	kg	0.29	0.34	0.39	0.37	0.45	0.39
Other	kg	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.43	0.43	0.42
Bananas (a)	kg	0.34	0.44	0.37	0.34	0.43	0.41
Grapes	kg	0.82	0.73	0.71	0.81	1.04	1.01
Lemons	kg	0.34	0.41	0.35	0.43	0.39	0.50
Mandarins	kg	0.30	0.35	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.54
Mangoes	kg	0.73	0.64	1.14	0.92	0.79	1.37
Oranges							
Navel	kg	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.33	0.35
Valencia	kg	0.22	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.30
Papaws	kg	0.52	0.75	0.68	0.67	0.73	0.77
Passion fruit	kg	0.74	0.94	1.05	0.99	0.87	1.06
Peaches	kg	0.64	0.61	0.71	0.79	0.74	0.62
Pears	kg	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.48
Pineapples, smoothleaf	tonne	166.15	212.07	195.93	196.17	179.96	201.91
Plums	kg	0.71	0.83	0.87	0.66	1.28	0.77
Strawberries	kg	r 2.44	r 2.40	r 3.20	r 3.52	r 2.68	3.24
<i>Vegetables</i>							
Beans, green	kg	0.55	0.63	0.56	0.78	0.92	0.86
Cabbages (b)	tonne	172.12	203.96	102.02	190.43	264.76	229.06
Capsicums	kg	0.64	0.93	0.67	0.97	0.98	1.00
Carrots	kg	0.25	0.25	0.33	0.31	0.28	0.43
Cauliflowers	tonne	184.17	276.72	224.47	253.55	249.14	237.02
Celery	kg	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.37	0.49	0.43
Cucumbers, green	kg	0.28	0.32	0.35	0.33	0.42	0.39
Lettuce	kg	0.31	0.38	0.33	0.44	0.53	0.59
Onions	tonne	183.07	207.37	207.38	218.34	367.02	580.25
Peas, green	kg	0.59	0.70	0.66	0.81	1.00	0.85
Potatoes	tonne	162.89	124.96	203.50	157.43	247.93	259.69
Pumpkins	tonne	110.80	79.48	143.71	155.75	184.18	189.10
Tomatoes	kg	0.54	0.59	0.53	0.60	0.71	0.68

(a) Ripe Cavendish, hands in cartons.

(b) Excluding sugarloaf.

5 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

In the following section details are given of those wholesale price indexes which are currently published by the Bureau.

Building Materials, including Electrical Installation Materials

Wholesale price index numbers for building materials are compiled separately for (i) house building and (ii) buildings other than houses and 'low-rise' flats (those up to three storeys).

The indexes measure changes in prices of selected materials in accordance with their usage in actual building projects selected as representative for the purpose. Prices are collected monthly, generally on a 'delivered on site' basis, from representative suppliers of building materials, for specified standards of each commodity. As far as possible, actual transaction prices are used in the index as distinct from *list* prices.

The index of materials used in house building relates to house types for which brick, brick-veneer, timber, or fibrous-cement sheeting have been used as the principal materials for the outer walls. The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. Each capital has its own weighting pattern and selection of materials based on local usage.

The next table shows, for Brisbane, details of the 11 group indexes and the combined all groups index for six years.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX(a) OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE
(Base of Each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Concrete mix, cement, and sand ..	212.8	229.2	252.6	291.6	329.9	369.2
Cement products	237.9	266.3	288.7	319.8	362.8	407.4
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	230.9	244.1	261.8	299.9	346.1	398.9
Timber, board, and joinery	295.2	325.5	340.5	378.0	443.2	495.4
Steel products	260.6	282.4	299.7	329.6	377.7	425.8
Other metal products	219.4	236.8	250.1	287.1	327.9	359.2
Plumbing fixtures etc.	223.4	234.2	236.7	270.2	311.8	339.8
Electrical installation materials ..	204.7	219.2	245.7	287.8	325.2	359.9
Installed appliances	159.6	158.3	164.2	181.6	211.1	236.4
Plaster and plaster products	174.4	185.5	199.3	217.1	236.1	268.0
Miscellaneous materials	178.9	196.2	214.7	245.6	282.4	314.1
All groups	243.5	265.1	281.3	315.0	363.7	407.2

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city and their weighted averages are shown in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX(a) OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:
ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities (b)
1976-77	234.5	223.6	243.5	250.7	229.8	235.1	232.9
1977-78	254.0	238.6	265.1	270.7	253.4	256.7	252.0
1978-79	272.7	251.4	281.3	292.1	268.2	273.6	268.1
1979-80	309.5	283.4	315.0	338.5	299.4	304.2	302.9
1980-81	347.6	324.7	363.7	386.1	337.6	338.2	344.0
1981-82	378.5	355.1	407.2	427.2	373.2	371.7	377.9

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

(b) Weighted average.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

In 1981, a revised Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building was introduced on a reference base 1979-80 = 100.0 for the six State capital cities. The revised index replaced the previous index which had a reference base of 1966-67 = 100.0. A description of the previous index is contained in the 1981 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Types of buildings directly represented in the revised price index of materials used in building other than house building include flats, hotels, motels, shops, factories, offices and other business premises, education and health buildings, and other non-residential buildings. The index is a fixed weights index and includes 68 items. The items were selected and allocated weights in accordance with the estimated average values of materials used in the construction of buildings, other than houses, commenced in the six State capital cities in the three years ended June 1977. The same weighting pattern is used for all State capital cities and is applied to local price measures in calculating index numbers for each State capital city. In addition to an all groups index number for each State capital city, indexes are published for selected major materials and special combinations of materials. The revised index also includes index numbers for Electrical Installation Materials which replace the series previously constructed separately.

Details of the wholesale price index of materials used in building other than house building are given in the next table.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX(a) OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING
OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, BRISBANE
(Base of Each Index: 1979-80 = 100.0)

Group	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Selected major building materials			
Structural timber	100.0	116.7	129.1
Clay bricks	100.0	114.9	130.0
Ready-mixed concrete	100.0	110.8	120.9
Precast concrete products	100.0	112.0	125.7
Galvanised steel decking, cladding, etc.	100.0	114.1	130.8
Structural steel	100.0	115.6	133.4
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric, and mesh	100.0	113.5	125.1
Aluminium windows	100.0	116.0	125.5
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	100.0	114.3	126.6
Builders' hardware	100.0	113.5	127.8
Sand, aggregate, and filling	100.0	123.6	146.3
Carpet	100.0	113.7	126.2
Paint	100.0	121.4	132.6
Non-ferrous pipes	100.0	99.7	97.8
Special combinations of building materials			
All electrical materials (b)	100.0	109.4	121.7
All mechanical services	100.0	110.6	123.4
Plumbing materials	100.0	110.6	122.6
All groups, excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	100.0	114.2	127.4
All groups	100.0	113.2	126.3

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

(b) See text above.

All groups index numbers for each State capital city and their weighted averages are shown in the next table.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX(a) OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING:
ALL GROUPS INDEXES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1979-80 = 100.0)**

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities (b)
1979-80	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980-81	113.1	112.7	113.2	113.8	112.2	111.6	112.9
1981-82	126.6	123.6	126.3	127.4	123.8	122.9	125.4

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. (b) Weighted average.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capital cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

In 1982 the Price Index of Materials used in Building Other Than House Building was extended to include Darwin, on a reference base 1981-82 = 100.0. The weighting patterns for the Darwin index are based on the same information used to construct the weighting patterns for the other capital cities, but adjusted to account for differences in material usage and price levels between Darwin and the other cities.

Metallic Materials

Two sets of price measures relating to important metallic materials used in selected activities of manufacturing industry have been developed. The first of these measures is the Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products. This index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry. Index numbers for the groups for six years are shown in the next table.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX(a) OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS: GROUP(b) INDEXES, AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)**

Year	Iron and steel	Aluminium	Copper and brass	Zinc	Silver	All groups
1976-77	227.8	176.9	158.1	259.8	222.5	219.4
1977-78	248.9	193.7	153.9	237.9	246.8	238.5
1978-79	264.9	208.9	179.2	291.3	327.4	256.2
1979-80	294.4	251.5	216.6	329.5	957.3	297.6
1980-81	336.0	281.5	209.9	332.4	719.7	330.4
1981-82	370.2	291.2	210.0	373.8	406.3	354.7

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number. (b) A new group structure was retrospectively adopted from January 1980.

The second series is the Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. Four copper materials (busbar, paper covered strip, polyvinyl chloride cable, and enamelled winding wire) have been combined into five separate indexes in accordance with weighting patterns which reflect value of usage in each of five selected activities of the Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Class of Manufacturing Industry, and these are shown in the next table.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES(a) OF COPPER MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: INDEX NUMBERS FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES, AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)**

Year	Copper materials used in the manufacture of				
	Electric motors and motor control equipment	High voltage and low voltage switch-gear	Distribution transformers	Power transformers	General transformers
1976-77	156.7	167.3	145.6	144.3	153.4
1977-78	153.1	163.0	140.0	138.9	148.0
1978-79	173.9	194.6	159.1	167.3	169.3
1979-80	204.6	236.9	185.1	205.4	197.8
1980-81	202.8	230.7	177.4	199.7	189.6
1981-82	210.8	232.6	177.1	194.1	191.0

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The price series used are obtained monthly from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant basic materials and the prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry

The composition of this index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The index is on a *net basis*, i.e. it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other Divisions of Australian industry, e.g. Mining or Agriculture, or are overseas establishments, including overseas manufacturing establishments. In keeping with the scope and net basis of the index, each material is only priced at the stage it *first* enters manufacturing. Thus the pricing and weights for the index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX(a) OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEXES,
AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)**

Group	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN CLASSIFICATION (ASIC)						
Imported materials						
Agriculture	258.6	303.4	285.3	329.2	293.6	264.5
Mining	479.5	515.3	542.6	911.8	1,146.3	1,247.8
Manufacturing	182.1	201.6	222.1	261.8	278.7	290.6
Total	233.2	257.0	275.7	366.4	413.0	435.7
Home produced materials						
Agriculture	152.5	162.4	228.8	280.3	295.9	281.9
Forestry and fishing	245.2	273.5	263.5	300.3	344.4	363.0
Mining	189.2	211.4	281.8	403.5	454.1	471.3
Electricity	148.8	160.9	173.8	186.7	210.2	253.3
Total	163.2	176.7	238.7	305.2	330.9	330.1
All groups	182.2	198.5	248.8	321.8	353.2	358.8

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX(a) OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEXES,
AUSTRALIA—continued
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
COMMODITY BASED CLASSIFICATION (SITC)						
Manufactured materials (imported)						
Chemicals	160.3	170.7	180.9	225.1	244.7	252.8
Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery	211.6	246.6	271.6	294.2	310.3	320.7
Other manufactured materials	164.5	185.1	201.3	230.3	242.9	257.3
Other materials (imported and home produced)						
Food, live animals, and tobacco	154.9	166.6	232.5	285.1	299.5	283.9
Crude materials (excluding fuels)	191.7	199.2	227.4	288.8	286.9	280.7
Electricity, gas, and fuels	254.8	291.0	362.4	554.6	695.5	771.8
All groups	182.2	198.5	248.8	321.8	353.2	358.8

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72. They have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications, viz. the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). This allows the presentation of two series, one on an industry of origin basis (ASIC) and the other on a commodity basis (SITC).

Prices are collected monthly, from principal users and, in some cases, from major suppliers, on a delivered into store basis where possible, to approximate closely the conceptual framework of the index. Particular problems arise in dealing with transfers within vertically integrated enterprises. These do not take place on the open market and therefore there is usually no transaction price. In such instances various methods of imputing movements in market prices have been adopted, including the use of movements in actual extraction costs, opportunity cost, etc. Index numbers in two series, one on an industry of origin basis and the other on a commodity basis, are shown in the above table.

Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry

These indexes relate to articles produced in defined 'sectors' of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors, for export, or for use as capital equipment. Articles sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing are excluded. Capital equipment produced is within the scope of the index, however, even if sold or transferred to other manufacturing establishments in the sector.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments. Prices are collected mainly at the mid-point of each month, mostly from principal manufacturers of the goods concerned, and relate to selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax. Special inquiry is made in regard to handling and distribution costs and to discount arrangements.

Separate indexes are published for the manufacturing division as a whole and for selected sub-divisions. The all manufacturing industry index measures price movements of articles at the point of exit from the manufacturing division. The sub-division indexes reflect movements in prices of articles produced primarily by the respective sub-divisions for sale or transfer outside the manufacturing division, or to other sub-divisions within manufacturing, or for use as capital equipment.

The following table shows net index numbers for six years for all manufacturing industry and for each of the 12 sub-divisions within the manufacturing division.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES(a) OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Group Index: 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Net sub-division indexes						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	180.0	195.6	226.4	266.5	290.9	301.9
Textiles	178.6	193.3	205.1	228.8	252.7	270.6
Clothing and footwear	208.1	225.2	238.4	255.3	276.5	298.1
Wood, wood products, and furniture	246.8	264.0	280.4	315.5	357.3	388.4
Paper, paper products, and printing	212.8	231.7	245.0	269.6	304.2	346.0
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	182.4	200.7	233.1	307.4	366.9	401.1
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products	202.5	219.8	236.8	265.2	300.2	337.5
Basic metal products	200.6	214.0	237.2	282.7	297.8	315.3
Fabricated metal products	244.9	268.7	287.7	323.9	371.6	414.2
Transport equipment	195.0	211.6	230.2	252.2	275.7	303.2
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	199.4	215.3	232.2	261.3	289.7	320.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industry products	176.0	192.4	209.8	252.5	273.9	289.5
All manufacturing industry index	196.9	213.8	237.4	274.9	305.2	329.0

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off an index number to the nearest whole number.

6 PRICE CONTROL, CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Price Control

For a brief history of price control in Queensland since 1920 reference should be made to the 1977 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*. At October 1982, no item was controlled by the Prices Commissioner although legislation (*The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1959*) still existed which would allow controls to be re-imposed at any time. Appropriate authorities, however, have control over gas, electricity, milk, and bread in accordance with the provisions of Acts specifically concerned with the determination of retail prices of these commodities.

Prices Justification Tribunal

The Prices Justification Tribunal, established in August 1973 pursuant to the Commonwealth *Prices Justification Act 1973*, was abolished in June 1981 following repeal of the Act. The functions of the Tribunal were to conduct inquiries in relation to prices for the supply of goods or services, and to report on the results of every such inquiry.

Petroleum Products Pricing Authority

The Petroleum Products Pricing Authority was established on 26 June 1981 pursuant to the Commonwealth *Petroleum Products Pricing Act 1981*. The functions of the Authority are to conduct inquiries in relation to prices for the supply of petroleum products or related services, and to report to the Minister for Administrative Services the results of every such inquiry.

An inquiry may be either: (i) a prices justification inquiry, that is an inquiry as to whether the price or prices at which a company or companies supplies or supply, or proposes or propose to supply, products or services of a particular description is or are justified; or (ii) an inquiry into such specified matter or matters relating to the prices at which products or services are supplied as is required by the Minister.

Those companies that are declared by the Minister in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* are required by Section 19 of the Petroleum Products Pricing Act to notify the Authority of proposed increases in the prices of defined petroleum products and associated services. Where a proposed increase is to be the subject of an inquiry, an interim price increase may be allowed by the Authority pending the outcome of such an inquiry.

Consumer Affairs

Under the Queensland *Consumer Affairs Act* 1970-1982, a Consumer Affairs Bureau was established to advise and assist consumers, to receive and investigate complaints, and to initiate or authorise prosecutions for false advertising or misrepresentation of facts about goods or services offered for sale to consumers. The Act also created a Consumer Affairs Council to watch over the interests of consumers and traders, and to make recommendations to the government for appropriate legislation etc. The Act gives the Consumer Affairs Bureau certain powers to safeguard the interests of consumers.

Federal Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Legislation

The Commonwealth *Trade Practices Act* 1974 prohibits certain anti-competitive conduct such as agreements affecting competition (including price fixing and boycotts), monopolisation, resale price maintenance, exclusive dealing, and price discrimination. In some cases, proposed mergers may also be prohibited. The Act also contains consumer protection provisions strengthening purchaser rights in consumer contracts and prohibiting, under penalty, some unfair practices.

The Trade Practices Commission, which has responsibility for the overall administration of the Act, has three main functions:

- (a) compliance work: dealing with complaints concerning possible breaches of the Trade Practices Act (both in respect of restrictive trade practices and consumer protection) and in appropriate cases bringing proceedings in the Federal Court,
- (b) adjudication work: dealing with applications by businesses for exemption from the restrictive trade practices provisions of the Act, and
- (c) guidance of business and consumers in connection with their respective obligations and rights under the Act.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Indexes of Retail Prices of Food in Queensland Towns (6401.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

A Guide to the Consumer Price Index (*irregular*)

Consumer Price Index (6401.0) (*quarterly*)

Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0) (*quarterly*)

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building (6407.0) (*monthly*)

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (6408.0) (*monthly*)

Price Indexes of Metallic Materials (6410.0) (*monthly*)

Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry (6411.0) (*monthly*)

Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry (6412.0) (*monthly*)

Chapter 22

PUBLIC FINANCE

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides details of the financial transactions of public authorities in Queensland, namely the Queensland Government, Semi-governmental Authorities, and Local Authorities. A consolidation of the transactions of the three levels of public authorities is shown in Section 3. Details on associated topics such as Commonwealth and State Government financial relations, government indebtedness, taxation, and State financial institutions are also included.

2 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Commonwealth Government payments to or for the States may be classified under two major headings, General Purpose Payments and Specific Purpose Payments, each of which may be further classified into those of a revenue nature and those of a capital nature, as shown in the diagram on the next page. Excluded from this classification are amounts paid directly to Local Authorities.

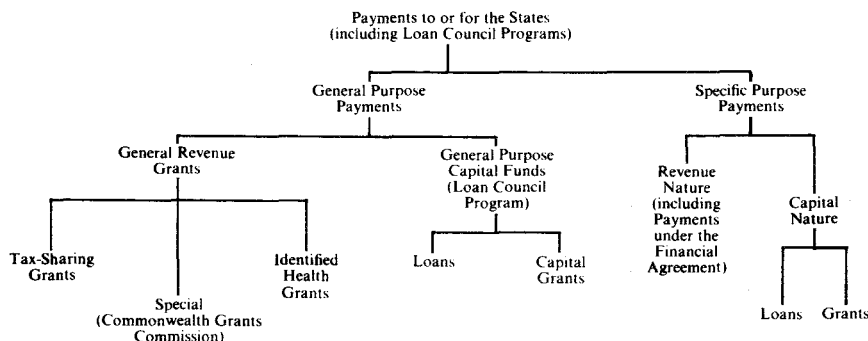
General Purpose Payments

General Revenue Grants

General Revenue Grants, the revenue component of General Purpose Payments, comprise Tax Sharing Grants, Special Grants (on recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission), and Identified Health Grants.

Tax-Sharing Grants—Tax-sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States were introduced to provide general purpose financial assistance to the States and Local Authorities. When these arrangements commenced in 1976–77, the Commonwealth Government continued as the sole authority imposing taxes on income but each year the States received a fixed percentage of the personal income tax collections, excluding the effects of any special surcharges or rebates made under Commonwealth Government legislation. The right, not yet exercised by Queensland, exists for each State to impose a surcharge or grant a rebate on personal income tax in its territory, additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth Government.

Because of fluctuations in the estimates of total tax-sharing entitlements during 1976–77 caused by changes in estimates of tax collections, the October 1977 Premiers' Conference agreed to adopt the preceding year's net personal income tax collections as the base. These arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States provided that tax-sharing arrangements as a whole would be reviewed before the end of 1980–81. Accordingly a special Premiers' Conference was convened on 4 May 1981, which was followed by a Conference of



Commonwealth and State Health Ministers, and modified arrangements for tax sharing and health grants were subsequently incorporated in the *States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act* 1981.

The guarantee, which existed under previous arrangements, that the grant payable to each State in any year would not be less, in absolute terms, than in the previous year, was retained.

The main new features of tax-sharing arrangements are:

- (a) The base for tax sharing is total Commonwealth taxation collections instead of the former net personal income tax collections, after a transitional year in 1981–82.
- (b) An additional amount is to be added to the tax-sharing grants in lieu of certain specific purpose grants which are to be terminated.
- (c) New, identifiable, general purpose health grants are to replace the former hospital cost-sharing assistance and certain other specific payments for health purposes.

In accordance with the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act* 1976, the States also receive a specified proportion of personal income tax collections for distribution to Local Authorities. (For further details see Section 7, Local Government.)

As part of the mandatory review of the tax-sharing arrangements, the Commonwealth Grants Commission conducted an extensive inquiry into tax-sharing relativities and presented a report on 9 June 1981. In the light of subsequent submissions by the States and the Commonwealth, a second report was presented on 31 May 1982. Both reports recommended a change in the factors governing distribution in favour of the more populous States.

At a Premiers' Conference on 20 June 1981, it was agreed that for 1981–82, tax-sharing grants would be divided according to the relativities prescribed in the *States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act* 1981. The agreement also provided for additional grants to the more populous States, including \$29.5m to Queensland.

In the absence of agreement between the States following the Commission's second report, a Premiers' Conference in June 1982 adopted a Commonwealth proposal for distribution over the next three years. This proposal provided for modified factors to be phased in over the three years and guaranteed that each State's tax-sharing grant would increase by at least two per cent in real terms in 1982–83 and a further one per cent in each of the two subsequent years.

For 1981–82 the grants were 20.72 per cent of the previous year's total tax collections. From 1981–82 the States' total share is to be divided into two tax-sharing pools. The 'basic' pool comprises 20.323 per cent of the relevant Commonwealth tax collections and is distributed according to the new per capita relativities. The 'supplementary' pool, which ensures the guaranteed increase in real terms, is 0.397 per cent of such collections and any surplus in the pool is distributed among the States.

The amount received by Queensland under the personal income tax sharing arrangements in 1981–82 was \$1,230.1m. This is \$137.0m more than the \$1,093.1m received in 1980–81. In addition, \$59.2m was paid to Queensland for distribution to Local Authorities.

Identified Health Grants—Following the report by the Jamison Committee of Inquiry into the efficiency and administration of hospitals, the Commonwealth Government announced that the hospital cost-sharing agreements with the States (other than South Australia and Tasmania) and the Northern Territory would not be renewed after they expired on 30 June 1981. These States are now paid one grant for health purposes in place of the separate cost-related grants previously made to them in respect of public hospitals, community health, and school dental services.

The amount of the grant is calculated by increasing the payments, based on the total health grants for 1980–81, by a factor to cover inflationary movements and subtracting from it, the Commonwealth's assessment of the amount of revenue which could be raised if charges, as specified in the regulations, were levied. As Queensland traditionally has not imposed charges on public hospital patients, the new health financing arrangements dictated significant re-organisation. To cushion the adjustment for the State, Queensland was given an additional \$16.0m for 1981–82. The total health grant paid to Queensland in 1981–82 was \$165.2m.

Special Grants—Special grants have been paid to States on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission since 1934–35. The Commission inquires into and reports upon any application made by a State for financial assistance for the purpose of making it possible for the State, by reasonable effort, to function at a standard not appreciably below the standard of other States.

In arriving at its recommendations the Commission each year compares the financial position of the claimant State(s) with standards derived from the experience of New South Wales and Victoria which are currently recognised by the Commission as the standard States.

Each recommendation for payment of a special grant consists of two parts. The first is based on an estimate of the claimant State's financial need in the current financial year and is treated as an advance payment, subject to adjustment two years later when the Commission has compared in detail the financial positions in that year for the claimant and standard States. This adjustment is the second part and is known as the completion payment.

Queensland has received special grants each year from 1971–72. In 1981–82 Queensland received an interim grant of \$25.0m in respect of 1980–81 and a completion grant of \$33.5m in respect of 1979–80. The Commission has recommended a completion grant of a negative amount of \$19.7m in respect of 1980–81 for Queensland.

A condition of the Commonwealth's tax-sharing proposal is that no special grants will be paid during the 'phase-in' period of 1982–83 to 1984–85.

General Purpose Capital Funds (Commonwealth Loan Council Program)

The Loan Council, which was constituted under the Financial Agreement of 1927, is composed of representatives of the Commonwealth Government and of each State Government. To date the Loan Council has determined the amounts to be borrowed by all Governments, except for temporary and defence borrowings, together with the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

It also exercises control over the direct annual borrowings of the larger local and semi-governmental authorities in Australia. In November 1978 Loan Council agreement was obtained to a proposal that these Authorities may borrow overseas direct for infrastructure

financing to supplement the Loan Council borrowing program. The State Governments' Loan Council programs represent a major source of funds available to the States for capital works. In 1981-82 the larger authorities in Queensland, i.e. those borrowing more than \$1.2m in the year, borrowed \$403.6m which included \$180.3m under the infrastructure financing program, while the smaller authorities borrowed \$121.3m.

Details of Queensland's State Government allocations under the Loan Council Program for each of the six years to 1981-82 are shown in the following table. The borrowing programs of local and semi-governmental authorities are not included in that table.

Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, borrowings for and on behalf of the State Governments are financed by the issue of Commonwealth Government securities, to which that Government itself subscribes from its own revenue sources.

Following the June 1970 Premiers' Conference, the Commonwealth Government undertook to provide portion of the States' Loan Council programs in the form of interest-free capital grants. The grants were designed to help the States finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered, such as schools and police buildings, but were not subject to conditions as to the actual purposes for which they might be expended. As these grants replace borrowings that would otherwise be made by the States, substantial savings accrue to the States.

Queensland's loan program allocation of \$173.3m in 1981-82 (also \$173.3m in 1980-81) was 13.3 per cent of the six States' total of \$1,307.3m, and comprised borrowings of \$115.6m and interest-free capital grants of \$57.8m.

Specific Purpose Payments

Specific Purpose Payments are payments made to States on the understanding that the money be spent on functions specified by the Commonwealth Government. Payments may be of a *revenue* or *capital* nature.

Revenue Nature

Revenue payments to Queensland for 1981-82 amounted to \$433.5m. The most significant payments were \$118.3m for universities; \$121.2m for schools; \$81.8m for colleges of advanced education; and \$59.2m for assistance to Local Government. Revenue payments also include assistance under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927. The main principles of this agreement provide for the Commonwealth Government to make contributions towards interest and sinking funds on States' debts. Total contributions received by Queensland in 1981-82 under the Financial Agreement, interest and sinking fund, were \$7.7m.

Capital Nature

Specific purpose payments of a capital nature are made either in the form of grants or repayable advances, i.e. loans. In 1981-82 Queensland received \$260.1m, of which repayable advances comprised \$31.0m. Major payments to Queensland included: \$139.4m road grants; \$30.6m for housing; \$25.2m for schools; \$8.5m for railway mainline upgrading; \$7.8m for natural disaster relief; \$9.5m for universities; and \$15.4m for technical and further education.

Commonwealth Payments to or for the States

The following tables show the Commonwealth Government payments to and for Queensland for 1971-72 and for each of the six years to 1981-82 and payments to or for all of the States for each of the last six years.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES (a)
 (Source: Commonwealth Department of the Treasury)
 (\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<i>General Revenue Funds</i>							
Tax-sharing grants (b)	231,603	660,200	777,608	844,137	952,533	1,093,078	1,230,187
Additional grant	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,500
Adjustments for previous year	—	—	-7,069	—	—	—	—
Special grants	9,000	27,000	24,800	21,700	12,400	6,700	58,500
Special revenue assistance	8,606	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health grants	—	—	—	—	—	—	165,155
Total	249,209	687,200	795,339	865,837	964,933	1,099,778	1,483,342
<i>General Purpose Capital Funds</i>							
Loan Council borrowings	85,090	120,705	126,740	126,740	110,051	115,554	115,554
Capital grants	27,710	60,352	63,370	63,370	55,026	57,777	57,777
Total	112,800	181,057	190,110	190,110	165,077	173,331	173,331
<i>Specific Purpose Payments—Recurrent Purposes</i>							
Payments under Financial Agreement							
Interest on State debt	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192	2,192
Sinking fund on State debt	3,431	4,165	4,447	4,740	5,029	5,265	5,517
Debt charges assistance	3,051	—	—	—	—	—	—
State emergency services	—	302	379	373	438	552	553
Universities	8,412	69,427	78,127	80,980	89,684	100,776	118,280
Colleges of advanced education	1,860	48,962	56,616	60,465	67,445	r 76,252	81,840
Technical and further education	—	4,538	4,885	5,222	6,932	r 7,338	8,135
Schools	4,472	56,058	59,853	66,818	74,914	93,611	121,156
Pre-school education	—	6,970	6,958	6,605	6,605	6,605	6,605
Child care services	—	—	309	367	580	810	939
Child migrant and refugee education	81	2	15	172	262	508	243
Educational research	59	216	166	131	124	109	120
Public hospital running costs	—	82,883	126,960	139,314	152,912	179,541	—
Community health	—	4,797	5,190	4,979	4,462	5,879	—
Tuberculosis control	1,558	1,253	667	—	—	—	—
School dental scheme	—	2,026	2,027	2,383	4,014	4,435	—
School to work transition	—	r 83	r 437	r 722	r 1,711	r 5,910	5,201
Drug education campaigns	47	116	138	100	178	237	236
Blood transfusion services	192	680	736	777	936	1,004	1,122
Health planning agencies	—	84	100	87	100	80	80
Home care services	158	1,990	2,744	1,797	1,793	1,873	1,498
Assistance for deserted wives	1,002	2,508	3,888	3,665	5,054	3,384	—
Crisis accommodation assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	295
Maryborough employment grants	—	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,450	—	—
Employment grants	5,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aboriginal advancement	371	3,314	3,480	3,917	4,331	5,088	5,205
Rental assistance for housing	467	858	480	423	423	423	2,898
Sewerage	—	99	2	—	16	—	—
Local Government tax-sharing assistance	—	24,222	27,875	30,252	37,387	50,714	59,158
National fitness	—	94	34	34	34	76	—
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	458	3,266	4,180	5,272	5,290	5,484	7,853
Agricultural extension services	1,251	2,097	2,112	2,112	964	954	—
Coal mining industry long service leave	185	780	730	992	1,361	1,271	1,792
Apprenticeship training	—	750	971	891	159	14	—
Legal aid	—	131	—	—	12	11	33
Road safety practices	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Research grants	511	1,258	1,080	1,309	1,422	—	—
Natural disaster relief	1,188	45	231	1,755	1,303	8,583	2,328
Other	43	222	250	193	92	115	163
Total	36,417	327,417	401,288	432,067	481,636	r 569,122	433,469

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR QUEENSLAND STATE AUTHORITIES (a)—continued
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<i>Specific Purpose Payments—Capital Purposes</i>							
Housing for servicemen	—	12,300	12,500	5,229	—	800	1,500
Universities	2,597	11,637	7,335	6,042	8,755	6,253	9,509
Colleges of advanced education ..	3,776	14,630	7,899	10,712	5,056	5,674	5,711
Technical and further education ..	1,238	4,439	8,735	15,078	12,717	12,277	15,420
Schools	3,483	28,090	34,263	29,475	24,609	21,015	25,216
Video facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	820
Pre-schools and child care	—	314	—	—	—	—	—
Mental health institutions	1,169	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	—	17,000	7,130	—	—	—	—
Nursing homes	332	652	—	—	—	—	—
Community health program	—	2,805	1,770	254	327	450	—
Tuberculosis control	6	110	—	—	—	—	—
School dental scheme	—	1,896	2,841	1,249	402	367	—
Blood transfusion services	—	6	37	34	42	46	60
Senior citizens' centres	91	916	439	553	331	484	763
Pensioner housing	661	2,023	1,490	2,050	4,495	4,790	5,009
Migrant centres	123	—	—	40	15	3	—
Aboriginal advancement	2,667	4,396	2,825	2,536	1,613	1,507	936
Welfare housing	—	37,410	39,810	32,257	16,336	17,000	14,148
Other housing assistance	—	—	—	—	5,105	6,810	4,845
Assistance for Aborigines	—	—	—	—	6,100	6,400	6,628
Urban flood mitigation	—	1,574	992	818	762	911	775
Area improvement	—	468	—	—	—	—	—
National estate	—	183	310	415	300	330	330
1982 Commonwealth Games assistance ..	—	—	—	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
International standard sports facilities ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	260
Leisure and cultural facilities	—	590	202	45	138	—	—
Sewerage	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—
Railway mainline upgrading	—	—	—	—	1,907	3,851	8,540
Roads (c)	53,574	90,700	100,000	106,947	114,947	127,764	139,361
Urban public transport	—	11,380	15,648	8,875	9,219	7,875	—
Transport planning and research	—	1,184	1,381	983	1,056	957	—
Julius Dam	—	—	325	500	250	250	—
Ross River Dam	—	1,158	—	—	—	—	—
Gladstone Power Station	—	26,422	191	—	—	—	—
Softwood forestry	196	1,547	—	1,485	977	841	784
Dairy adjustment program	5,500	877	43	—	—	—	—
Rural adjustment scheme	—	3,605	9,480	9,285	2,116	2,802	2,728
Beef industry assistance	—	2,226	33	—	—	—	—
Rural reconstruction	10,600	3,720	31	—	—	—	—
Sugar industry	—	—	—	—	27,842	—	—
Bundaberg Irrigation Works	3,250	11	1,500	950	2,500	2,500	4,000
Fairbairn Dam	5,530	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eton (Mackay) Irrigation System	—	814	—	—	—	1,300	991
Clare Weir	—	2,551	—	—	—	—	—
Water resources assessment	544	952	952	952	952	1,050	1,050
Flood mitigation	—	77	236	62	100	120	—
Brigalow lands development	1,084	1,909	—	—	—	—	—
Tourism development	—	147	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster relief	5,701	11,094	14,842	7,207	6,529	13,460	7,785
Other	55	r 443	r 114	4	—	—	415
Total	102,177	303,256	273,354	246,537	257,998	250,387	260,084

Total Payments and Loan Council Borrowing Programs

General purpose	362,009	868,257	985,449	1,055,947	1,130,010	1,273,109	1,656,673
Specific purpose	138,594	630,673	674,642	678,604	739,634	r 819,509	693,553
Total	500,603	1,498,930	1,660,091	1,734,551	1,869,644	r 2,092,619	2,350,226

(a) Including Loan Council borrowings and other advances (gross); excluding direct payments to local authorities. grants up to 1975-76.

(b) Financial assistance grants up to 1975-76. (c) Including, in addition to general roads payments, payments for beef cattle roads, Barkly Highway maintenance, and road safety improvements.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR STATE AUTHORITIES (a)
(Source: Commonwealth Department of the Treasury)
(\$m)

State	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
GENERAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE (b)						
New South Wales	1,133	1,320	1,464	1,663	1,839	2,512
Victoria	842	985	1,090	1,234	1,355	1,828
Queensland	687	795	866	965	1,100	1,483
South Australia	433	508	560	630	692	770
Western Australia	441	520	580	663	734	965
Tasmania	186	214	241	273	299	327
Total	3,723	4,341	4,800	5,428	6,018	7,885
GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS						
New South Wales	144	154	154	134	141	141
Victoria	114	120	120	104	109	109
Queensland	60	63	63	55	58	58
South Australia	59	62	62	54	57	57
Western Australia	42	44	44	38	40	40
Tasmania	32	33	33	29	31	31
Total	452	478	478	415	436	436
SPECIFIC PURPOSE RECURRENT GRANTS						
New South Wales	830	1,013	1,076	1,196	r 1,378	991
Victoria	672	783	836	915	r 1,050	836
Queensland	327	401	432	482	r 569	433
South Australia	241	292	300	325	371	390
Western Australia	243	295	311	340	r 397	275
Tasmania	73	90	93	103	r 120	125
Total	2,388	2,874	3,048	3,360	r 3,886	3,049
SPECIFIC PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS						
New South Wales	350	327	324	353	374	384
Victoria	255	237	235	246	267	307
Queensland	214	209	198	209	219	229
South Australia	100	98	92	103	107	113
Western Australia	117	113	117	122	129	143
Tasmania	49	46	40	49	58	67
Total	1,085	1,031	1,006	1,082	1,153	1,244
SPECIFIC PURPOSE LOAN PAYMENTS						
New South Wales	195	166	142	80	114	94
Victoria	149	128	104	61	67	54
Queensland	90	65	48	49	32	31
South Australia	81	95	67	35	35	23
Western Australia	54	62	49	28	36	24
Tasmania	27	29	23	11	12	10
Total	596	544	432	264	296	236
TOTAL PAYMENTS						
New South Wales	2,652	2,980	3,160	3,426	r 3,847	4,122
Victoria	2,033	2,253	2,385	2,560	2,848	3,135
Queensland	1,378	1,533	1,608	1,760	1,978	2,235
South Australia	915	1,055	1,081	1,148	1,261	1,353
Western Australia	897	1,035	1,100	1,191	r 1,336	1,447
Tasmania	368	412	430	465	r 519	559
Total	8,243	9,268	9,764	10,549	11,789	12,851

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR STATE AUTHORITIES (a)—*continued*
(\$m)

State	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
STATE GOVERNMENT LOAN COUNCIL BORROWING PROGRAMS						
New South Wales	288	309	309	268	282	282
Victoria	229	240	240	209	219	219
Queensland	121	127	127	110	116	116
South Australia	119	125	125	108	114	114
Western Australia	84	88	88	77	81	81
Tasmania	64	67	67	58	61	61
Total	904	956	956	830	r 872	872
TOTAL PAYMENTS AND LOAN COUNCIL BORROWINGS						
New South Wales	2,940	3,289	3,469	3,695	r 4,129	4,404
Victoria	2,261	2,494	2,625	2,769	3,067	3,354
Queensland	1,499	1,660	1,735	1,870	2,093	2,350
South Australia	1,033	1,180	1,205	1,256	1,375	1,466
Western Australia	982	1,123	1,189	1,267	r 1,417	1,528
Tasmania	431	479	497	523	r 580	620
Total	9,147	10,224	10,720	11,379	12,660	13,722

(a) Excluding direct payments to local authorities. Health Grants and Additional Grants.

(b) Including Tax-sharing Grants, Special Grants, and from 1981-82 General Revenue

3 PUBLIC AUTHORITY FINANCE

The Australian Bureau of Statistics system of public finance statistics is designed to provide, for the public sector, statistics which complement the accounts for individual sectors provided in the Australian National Accounts. These statistics are intended to:

- consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed;
- show the purposes that are being served by government expenditure programs;
- show the roles of the various levels of government in the undertaking and financing of these expenditure programs; and
- indicate the comparative standing of the States in relation to various expenditure programs, the varying scope of their public enterprises, their sources of revenue, etc. Analysis and comparison of figures on a State basis should take account of differences in the institutional structures of the States.

The system is essentially a re-classification of information given in the published accounting statements and reports of public authorities, supplemented where appropriate and feasible by additional dissections of reported transactions and balances. The analysis in Queensland covers the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Trust and Special Funds, and Loan Fund of the State Government, selected subsidiary authorities and instrumentalities, and Local Authorities.

The financial transactions of these public authorities are analysed and then re-classified according to *economic type* and *purpose*, as opposed to conventional accounting presentations which reflect the organisational and institutional characteristics of receipts and outlays, e.g. salaries and wages, stores and stationery, buildings and works.

Historical series shown in the tables are not always comparable with those shown in previous issues due to amendments in the economic type and purpose classifications and variations in the number of semi-government authorities included in the analysis.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY AND RECEIPTS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Economic type	1975-76 r	1976-77 r	1977-78 r	1978-79 r	1979-80 r	1980-81
OUTLAY						
Final consumption expenditure	1,065,625	1,277,737	1,446,436	1,563,541	1,762,485	2,053,998
Gross capital formation						
Increases in stocks	7,115	761	13,501	7,259	798	14,767
Expenditure on new fixed assets	812,897	911,177	985,112	1,086,404	1,199,606	1,389,729
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	- 6,404	- 1,294	567	- 11,082	- 7,714	- 22,145
Total gross capital formation	813,608	910,644	999,180	1,082,581	1,192,690	1,382,351
Transfer payments						
Interest	224,448	265,405	306,151	383,396	430,457	535,774
Personal benefit payments	29,213	33,873	37,371	37,626	35,308	31,078
Subsidies	2,755	6,478	14,020	21,468	11,119	18,477
Grants for private capital purposes	11,699	9,778	12,273	12,644	9,628	16,248
Total transfer payments	268,115	315,534	369,815	455,134	486,512	601,577
Net advances	34,635	46,169	57,153	13,957	68,429	17,938
Total outlay	2,181,983	2,550,084	2,872,584	3,115,213	3,510,116	4,055,864
Current outlay	1,322,041	1,583,493	1,803,978	2,006,031	2,239,369	2,639,327
Capital outlay	859,942	966,591	1,068,606	1,109,182	1,270,747	1,416,537
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS						
Receipts						
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	515,095	617,801	669,837	724,487	810,487	970,391
Income from public enterprises	90,108	122,831	114,178	163,593	191,852	181,379
Property income						
Interest	46,731	70,076	93,794	115,383	148,761	208,635
Land rent, royalties, and dividends	46,310	61,268	65,512	67,426	87,959	89,549
Grants from the Cwlth Govt						
For current purposes	891,639	1,015,879	1,197,121	1,298,612	1,447,480	1,670,895
For capital purposes	260,775	274,652	273,544	262,207	265,037	277,013
Total receipts	1,850,658	2,162,507	2,413,986	2,631,708	2,951,576	3,397,862
Financing items						
Net borrowing						
Public trading enterprise	102,899	112,281	160,997	239,196	245,389	255,443
General government	74,416	68,294	58,701	103,306	115,632	177,887
Advances from the Cwlth Govt (net)	189,733	177,381	156,429	136,667	113,749	76,851
Net receipts of private trust funds	66,046	118,543	141,635	140,988	139,117	195,600
Reduction in cash and bank balances	- 150,177	- 152,751	- 180,756	- 186,799	- 159,121	- 257,425
Reduction in security holdings	- 6,580	- 13,039	- 3,363	- 26,963	- 12,077	- 14,656
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)						
Depreciation allowances	33,348	40,785	54,304	55,409	67,481	81,299
Other	21,640	36,083	70,651	21,701	48,370	143,003
Total financing items	331,325	387,577	458,598	483,505	558,540	658,002
Total funds available	2,181,983	2,550,084	2,872,584	3,115,213	3,510,116	4,055,864

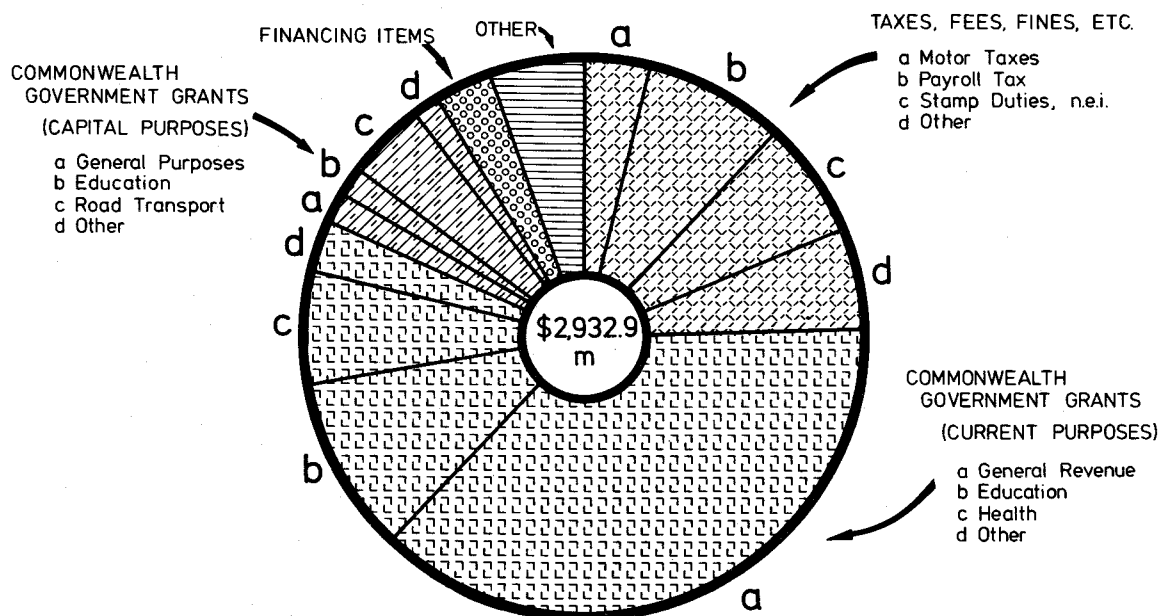
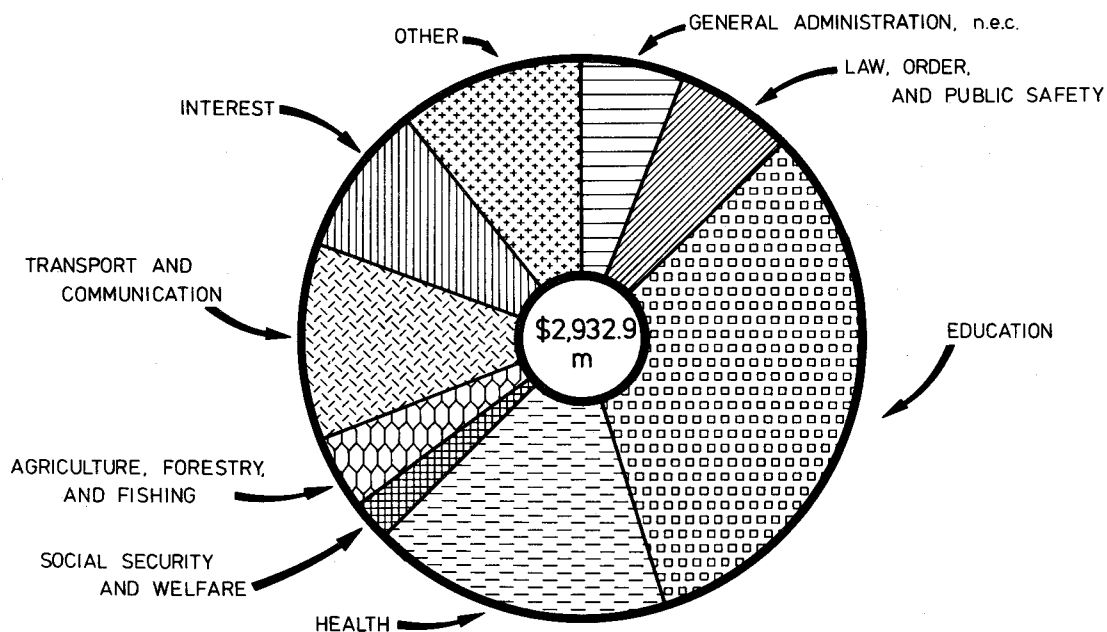
In the process of consolidation, transfers between funds and accounts within the accounting systems of individual authorities are eliminated, as are transfers between authorities. This is apparent in the next table which shows the economic type classification of receipts and outlays for each level of government separately and as consolidated totals.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY AND RECEIPTS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81
(\$'000)

Economic type	Queensland Government	Semi-govt Authorities	Local Authorities	All public authorities
OUTLAY				
Final consumption expenditure	1,876,200	52,527	125,271	2,053,998
Gross capital formation				
Increases in stocks	- 248	15,015	—	14,767
Expenditure on new fixed assets	598,513	444,654	346,562	1,389,729
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	- 14,951	6,263	- 13,457	- 22,145
Total gross capital formation	583,314	465,932	333,105	1,382,351
Transfer payments				
Interest	262,334	160,510	112,930	535,774
Personal benefit payments	31,078	—	—	31,078
Subsidies	18,477	—	—	18,477
Grants for private capital purposes	16,248	—	—	16,248
Grants to Local Authorities				
For current purposes	63,554	- 4,713	—	(a)
For capital purposes	71,881	—	—	(a)
Total transfer payments	463,572	155,797	112,930	(a) 601,577
Net advances				
To the private sector	5,504	12,434	—	17,938
To Local Authorities	4,292	—	—	(a)
Total outlay	2,932,882	686,690	571,306	(a) 4,055,864
Current outlay	2,251,643	208,324	238,201	2,639,327
Capital outlay	681,239	478,366	333,105	1,416,537
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS				
Receipts				
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	722,598	3,471	244,322	970,391
Income from public enterprises	- 72,862	172,319	81,922	181,379
Property income				
Interest	147,021	33,567	28,047	208,635
Land rent, royalties, and dividends	89,532	17	—	89,549
Grants from the Commonwealth Government				
For current purposes	1,669,600	—	—	1,669,600
For capital purposes	276,539	—	—	276,539
Direct to Local Authorities	—	—	1,769	1,769
Grants from State Authorities	—	—	130,722	(a)
Total receipts	2,832,428	209,374	486,782	(a) 3,397,862
Financing items				
Net borrowing				
Public trading enterprises	—	191,810	63,633	255,443
General government	74,002	52,171	51,714	177,887
Advances from the Commonwealth Government (net)	76,851	—	—	76,851
Advances from State Authorities	—	—	4,292	(a)
Net receipts of private trust funds	186,733	5,867	3,000	195,600
Reduction in cash and bank balances	- 151,111	- 54,138	- 52,176	- 257,425
Reduction in security holdings	- 13,303	- 1,353	—	- 14,656
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)				
Depreciation allowances	—	81,299	—	81,299
Other	- 72,718	201,660	14,061	143,003
Total financing items	100,454	477,316	84,524	(a) 658,002
Total funds available	2,932,882	686,690	571,306	(a) 4,055,864

(a) Excluding inter-authority grants and advances.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT FINANCE, 1980-81



As indicated at the beginning of this section, the *economic type* classification categorises transactions between public authorities, and between public authorities and the private sector, in a way which facilitates a study of the impact of government transactions on the economy.

The *purpose* classification, by bringing together outlays with similar objectives or purposes, indicates the broad purposes of public spending and the share of resources available to public authorities devoted to the various avenues of expenditure, thus facilitating assessment of effectiveness of outlays in meeting government policy objectives. The purpose classification is based on the classification recommended in the United Nations System of National Accounts¹.

A purpose classification of final consumption expenditure and expenditure on new fixed assets by all Queensland public authorities is shown in the ABS bulletins *Government Finance* (Catalogue No. 5503.3) and *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (Catalogue No. 5504.0). These final expenditures on goods and services account for a large proportion of total outlays.

Tables showing final consumption expenditure, and expenditure on new fixed assets by the Queensland Government classified by purpose appear in the following section (Section 4) which provides more detailed information on the major financial transactions of the State Government.

¹ United Nations, *A System of National Accounts* (Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3, U.N. Statistical Office 1968).

4 QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The financial transactions of the Queensland Government are recorded in three funds, the Consolidated Revenue, Trust, and Loan Funds. Since substantial amounts may be transferred between these funds, particularly the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds, the simple aggregate of receipts and expenditure of these funds in any year will overstate the volume of Queensland Government financial transactions.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(Source: Queensland Treasury Department)
(\$'000)

Year	Receipts			Expenditure		
	Consolidated Revenue	Trust Funds	Loan Fund	Consolidated Revenue	Trust Funds	Loan Fund
1975-76	1,349,513	1,471,173	219,855	1,348,799	1,344,237	220,454
1976-77	1,610,538	1,792,796	244,758	1,611,555	1,687,601	244,739
1977-78	1,815,953	1,881,173	274,713	1,816,863	1,754,292	274,695
1978-79	1,947,444	2,087,974	267,915	1,946,867	1,910,826	267,899
1979-80	2,206,954	2,263,384	268,594	2,207,893	2,143,272	268,531
1980-81	2,604,036	2,655,687	273,686	2,604,010	2,509,450	273,279

The tables which appear in the remainder of this section are based on the system of public finance statistics described in Section 3. They are presented on a consolidated basis whereby the net effect of the Queensland Government revenue and expenditure programs is shown.

Outlay

The following table classifies outlay according to economic type of transaction. The major components of outlay in 1980-81 were final consumption expenditure and expenditure on new fixed assets, which accounted for \$1,876.2m and \$598.5m, respectively, of the total outlay of \$2,932.9m. Current items accounted for \$2,251.6m, while \$681.2m was spent on capital items.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Economic type	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Final consumption expenditure						
Purchase of goods and services	r 970,941	r 1,179,150	r 1,333,783	r 1,440,233	r 1,619,513	1,926,190
Grants to private non-profit organisations for current purposes	44,111	46,200	54,326	r 58,744	r 70,284	84,983
Less Charges for goods and services supplied	57,911	72,117	84,687	r 100,318	r 115,936	134,973
Total	r 957,141	r 1,153,233	r 1,303,422	r 1,398,659	r 1,573,861	1,876,200
Gross capital formation						
Increase in stocks	- 715	161	735	- 434	1,086	- 248
Expenditure on new fixed assets						
Public enterprises	126,946	118,740	57,151	r 122,628	r 127,389	131,783
General government	r 329,303	r 400,332	r 416,515	r 418,926	r 441,336	466,730
Expenditure on existing assets (net) ..	- 4,233	- 7,505	- 3,756	- 15,495	- 15,761	- 14,951
Total	r 451,301	r 511,728	r 470,645	r 525,625	r 554,050	583,314
Transfer payments						
Interest	r 118,472	r 143,255	r 161,875	r 193,827	r 228,114	262,334
Personal benefit payments	29,213	33,873	37,371	37,626	35,308	31,078
Subsidies paid						
To private enterprises	856	1,359	4,564	8,475	6,769	6,539
To public enterprises	1,899	5,119	9,456	12,993	4,350	11,938
Grants for private capital purposes ..	11,699	9,778	12,273	12,644	9,628	16,248
Grants to Local Authorities (a)						
For current purposes	21,615	29,939	37,437	40,555	50,239	63,554
For capital purposes	58,452	59,920	59,111	61,851	81,312	71,881
Total	r 242,206	r 283,243	r 322,087	r 367,971	r 415,720	463,572
Net advances						
To the private sector	32,190	24,542	25,429	r 15,761	r 44,259	5,504
To Local Authorities	10,044	10,493	4,715	7,626	3,936	4,292
Total	42,234	35,035	30,144	r 23,387	r 48,195	9,796
Total outlay	r 1,692,882	r 1,983,239	r 2,126,298	r 2,315,642	r 2,591,826	2,932,882
Current outlay	r 1,129,196	r 1,366,778	r 1,554,125	r 1,692,135	r 1,898,641	2,251,643
Capital outlay	r 563,686	r 616,461	r 572,173	r 623,507	r 693,185	681,239

(a) Including Commonwealth Grants to the State for on-passing to Local Authorities being \$25(000) for current purposes and \$20,302(000) for capital purposes in 1980-81.

The following table shows total outlay classified by broad economic type and purpose.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: OUTLAY BY ECONOMIC TYPE AND PURPOSE, 1980-81
(\$'000)

Purpose	Economic type				Total
	Final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Transfer payments	Net advances	
General public services					
General administration, n.e.c.	140,621	30,188	1,168	—	171,977
Law, order, and public safety	180,753	17,662	3,472	—	201,887
Education	831,924	86,767	28,300	—	946,991
Health	488,232	21,251	- 1,328	—	508,155
Social security and welfare	58,785	2,006	8,461	—	69,252
Housing and community amenities ..	- 809	8,673	2,360	15,095	25,319
Recreation and related cultural services ..	27,050	21,240	11,264	—	59,554

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: OUTLAY BY ECONOMIC TYPE AND PURPOSE, 1980-81—continued
(\$'000)

Purpose	Economic type				Total
	Final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Transfer payments	Net advances	
Economic services					
General administration, regulation, and research	5,249	- 559	—	—	4,690
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	116,858	40,287	- 1,759	- 29,776	125,610
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	9,340	9,858	1,389	9,640	30,227
Electricity and water supply	6,750	54,511	4,929	- 1,868	64,322
Transport and communication	530	291,430	31,218	5,070	328,248
Other economic services	11,072	—	—	1,427	12,499
Other purposes					
General purpose inter-authority transfers	—	—	91,656	1,368	93,024
Natural disaster relief	- 155	—	20,108	8,840	28,793
Interest	—	—	262,334	—	262,334
Total	1,876,200	583,314	463,572	9,796	2,932,882

Final Consumption Expenditure

The following table shows a detailed dissection, classified by purpose of transaction, of the Queensland Government's outlay on final consumption goods and services.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE
(\$'000)

Purpose	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
General public services						
General administration, n.e.c.						
General administration	42,310	76,018	80,763	r 74,228	r 87,711	102,438
Fiscal affairs and fiscal administration	13,419	14,180	15,158	15,042	17,245	19,272
Administrative services	522	300	381	402	537	748
General services	9,380	9,146	11,817	14,275	17,584	18,147
Law, order, and public safety						
Law courts and legal services	14,259	15,394	16,826	16,596	17,146	16,918
Correctional and custodial services	12,967	15,244	18,744	20,598	23,012	27,950
Police services	59,767	72,616	83,278	90,861	103,316	128,740
Fire protection services	259	97	428	306	457	362
Road safety	495	571	643	690	748	856
Other services	3,999	4,783	4,494	4,786	5,003	5,943
Total	157,377	208,349	232,532	r 237,784	r 272,759	321,374
Education						
General administration, regulation, and research	8,476	9,091	9,017	9,238	8,907	14,536
Primary and secondary education	285,037	331,846	379,687	402,642	r 445,093	523,299
Vocational training	20,888	26,269	30,688	35,577	43,778	55,612
University education	56,723	68,892	76,810	81,236	88,790	99,607
Other higher education	r 36,693	r 51,772	r 59,313	r 62,773	r 68,795	77,488
Other education programs						
Handicapped children	14,193	16,866	19,828	22,657	28,395	34,977
Adult education	752	840	45	30	19	3
Education of Aborigines	1,528	1,680	1,486	1,478	1,444	533
Pre-school and child care	8,485	12,661	15,774	18,059	20,655	24,845
Other education programs	515	476	544	930	1,220	1,024
Total	r 433,290	r 520,393	r 593,192	r 634,620	r 707,096	831,924

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE—continued
(\$'000)

Purpose	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Health						
General administration, regulation, and research						
Administration and regulation	2,121	2,321	2,695	2,920	3,457	4,390
Medical research	1,441	1,152	1,002	1,148	1,365	1,583
Hospital and clinical services						
Mental health services	24,653	27,020	31,145	35,068	r 39,878	45,208
Nursing homes	346	343	—	238	239	353
Other hospital and clinical services ..	186,132	219,307	243,497	275,463	r 310,926	382,339
Other health services						
Preventive services	4,667	4,668	4,254	3,704	4,140	4,316
Maternal and infant health services ..	4,984	5,368	5,915	6,003	6,764	7,514
Health of Aborigines	2,926	2,533	2,779	2,774	3,538	3,536
Domiciliary care	139	166	193	224	258	314
Health of school children	6,536	4,968	7,993	7,198	9,216	11,033
Community health facilities and services	3,621	7,172	6,621	5,172	5,583	7,646
Ambulance services	67	67	67	67	73	103
Other health services, n.e.c.	7,081	10,041	12,503	14,789	16,827	19,897
Total	244,714	285,126	318,664	354,768	r 402,264	488,232
Social security and welfare						
General administration, regulation, and research	3,050	3,656	4,291	4,916	5,826	7,315
Care of and assistance to						
Aged persons	3,306	3,123	3,305	4,106	r 5,174	5,836
Incapacitated and handicapped persons	984	1,176	1,225	1,702	1,194	1,240
Families and children	3,275	3,445	4,654	6,601	9,332	15,694
Other social security and welfare services						
Services to Aborigines	15,457	15,615	14,465	14,215	r 19,768	26,596
Other	101	103	1,204	1,589	1,457	2,104
Total	26,173	27,118	29,144	33,129	r 42,751	58,785
Housing and community amenities						
Housing	- 409	86	- 18	91	- 991	- 2,932
Protection of the environment						
Sewerage and drainage	170	- 116	- 106	- 184	- 18	- 282
Pollution control, n.e.c.	763	1,067	1,249	1,460	1,811	2,161
Other environmental protection programs	1,362	1,203	1,156	1,377	259	244
Community amenities, n.e.c.	—	—	15	- 165	—	—
Total	1,886	2,240	2,296	2,579	1,061	- 809
Recreation and related cultural services						
General administration, regulation, and research	240	158	320	1,248	736	870
Cultural facilities	3,704	4,388	5,022	5,363	6,562	7,137
Support of the creative and performing arts	r —	r 31	r —	r —	r 60	545
Recreational facilities and services	2,952	4,769	5,705	5,613	5,348	8,963
Other programs	3,103	3,994	5,255	5,871	8,351	9,535
Total	r 9,999	r 13,340	r 16,302	r 18,095	r 21,057	27,050
Economic services						
General administration, regulation, and research	3,890	5,525	6,307	5,305	6,216	5,249
Agriculture, forestry, fishing						
Soil and water resources management ..	20,921	24,050	25,661	25,070	28,850	34,388
Forest resources management	5,453	6,749	8,574	9,898	11,792	11,308
Other services to agricultural and pastoral industries	r 39,156	r 46,651	r 53,235	r 57,368	r 62,358	68,871
Services to fisheries	638	705	888	1,251	1,259	2,291
Mining, manufacturing, and construction						
Mining activities and services to mining	5,747	5,332	5,829	6,740	8,160	7,735
Manufacturing activities and services to manufacturing	796	916	920	911	1,130	1,605
Electricity, gas, and water supply services ..	996	981	2,814	r 2,512	r 4,158	6,750

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE—continued
(\$'000)

Purpose	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Economic services—continued						
Transport and communication	168	1,006	1,012	2,014	755	530
Other economic services						
Services to tourism	2,322	2,865	3,454	4,386	1,579	6,918
Other	3,629	1,887	2,598	2,229	750	4,154
Total	<i>r</i> 83,716	<i>r</i> 96,667	<i>r</i> 111,292	<i>r</i> 117,684	<i>r</i> 127,007	149,799
Other purposes	- 14	—	—	—	- 134	- 155
Total	<i>r</i> 957,141	<i>r</i> 1,153,233	<i>r</i> 1,303,422	<i>r</i> 1,398,659	<i>r</i> 1,573,861	1,876,200

Expenditure on New Fixed Assets

Expenditure by the Queensland Government on new fixed assets, classified by purpose, is shown in the following table. In 1980-81 the major expenditure items were: roads and ancillary facilities, \$207.4m; rail transport, \$61.0m; education, \$87.0m; and general public services, \$52.9m.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS BY PURPOSE
(\$'000)

Purpose	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
General public services						
General administration, n.e.c.						
General administration	488	5,036	7,423	10,070	1,514	5,630
General services	17,689	20,773	31,163	34,106	30,674	25,482
Law, order, and public safety						
Law courts and legal services	3,328	1,768	3,083	4,775	9,975	13,960
Correctional and custodial services	2,914	3,614	3,921	2,366	3,001	3,857
Police services	8,062	4,993	3,492	2,582	1,969	3,906
Other services	—	—	—	—	—	40
Total	32,481	36,184	49,082	53,899	47,133	52,875
Education						
Primary and secondary education	36,598	55,524	62,983	52,644	54,511	52,081
Vocational training	7,637	6,909	14,278	18,953	17,686	16,873
University education	6,877	12,405	7,627	6,042	8,762	6,262
Other higher education	9,719	14,829	7,958	10,853	5,056	5,674
Other education programs						
Handicapped children	4,572	4,176	3,774	3,340	3,037	2,934
Pre-school and child care	8,649	6,026	5,541	3,894	3,830	3,153
Total	74,052	99,869	102,161	95,726	92,882	86,977
Health						
Hospital and clinical services						
Mental health services	3,307	3,787	3,208	1,136	2,553	2,422
Other hospital and clinical services	28,314	35,696	32,432	22,217	23,099	18,840
Other health services						
Maternal and infant health services	64	39	—	—	—	—
Domiciliary care	2,270	2,061	2,201	1,429	—	—
Community health facilities and services	2,067	2,509	822	1,521	967	610
Total	36,022	44,092	38,663	26,303	26,619	21,872
Social security and welfare						
Care of and assistance to						
Aged persons	134	112	130	1,623	3,011	530
Families and children	1,140	821	1,348	1,475	617	694
Other social security and welfare services						
Services to Aborigines	213	1,266	1,637	—	—	1,000
Other services	—	1,741	—	23	—	—
Total	1,487	3,940	3,115	3,121	3,628	2,224

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS BY PURPOSE—continued
(\$'000)

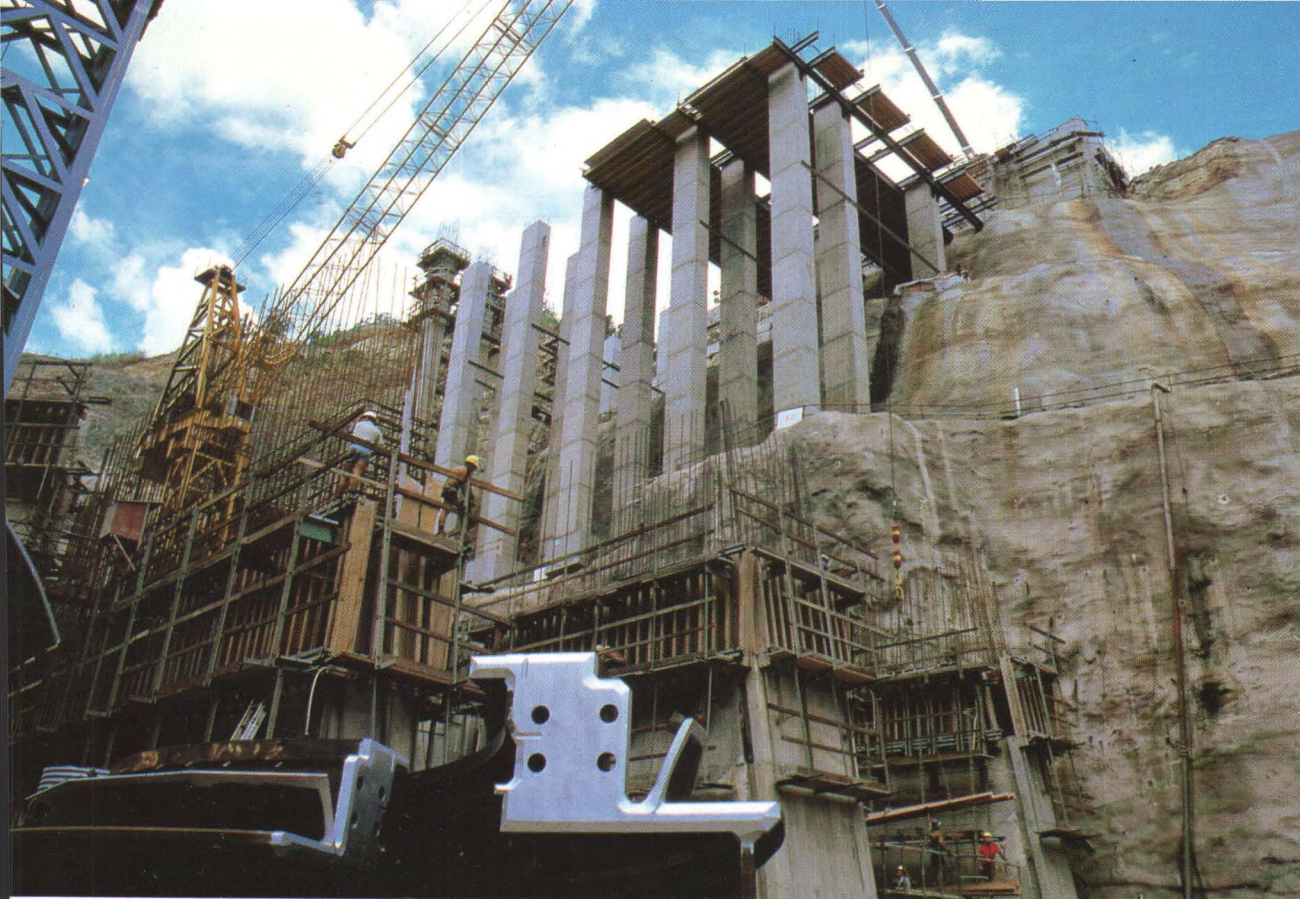
Purpose	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Housing and community amenities						
Housing						
For Aborigines	2,285	2,649	2,430	2,644	2,395	3,261
Other housing programs	717	—	—	—	—	1,287
Protection of the environment						
Sewerage and drainage	313	—	—	—	—	—
Other environmental protection programs	335	311	259	236	241	814
Total	3,650	2,960	2,689	2,880	2,636	5,362
Recreation and related cultural services	640	4,248	2,759	7,720	15,452	19,376
Economic services						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing						
Soil and water resources management	17,924	20,767	23,039	18,170	21,718	26,881
Forest resources management	14,326	14,706	15,930	15,104	18,587	19,915
Other services to agricultural and pastoral industries	2,725	3,743	4,802	4,473	4,635	3,965
Mining, manufacturing, and construction						
Mining activities and services to mining	9,059	4,395	3,352	3,511	3,151	3,423
Manufacturing activities and services to manufacturing	4,268	4,608	5,066	4,200	7,750	7,817
Electricity, gas, and water supply services						
Electricity supply services	59,149	56,332	9,244	17,307	20,915	41,456
Water supply services	2,046	7,562	11,277	14,436	9,896	13,055
Transport and communication						
Rail transport	66,247	62,365	47,436	103,114	100,204	61,029
Sea transport	3,864	3,090	1,368	r 3,473	r 6,415	24,885
Roads and ancillary facilities	r 128,309	r 150,176	r 153,683	r 168,117	r 187,104	207,401
Other economic services	—	35	—	—	—	—
Total	r 307,917	r 327,779	r 275,197	r 351,905	r 380,375	409,827
Total	r 456,249	r 519,072	r 473,666	r 541,554	r 568,725	598,513

Receipts and Financing Items

A detailed dissection of funds available to the Queensland Government for the last six years is provided in the next table. Commonwealth Government Grants and Taxation are the most important sources of finance for the Queensland Government, contributing \$1,946.1m and \$722.6m, respectively, of the \$2,932.9m funds available for 1980-81.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS
(\$'000)

Economic type	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Receipts						
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.						
Fire brigade contributions	17,906	19,251	23,139	22,311	23,833	28,807
Land tax	8,787	12,764	15,123	16,042	18,386	18,797
Liquor taxes	13,484	20,832	24,384	25,854	29,674	33,249
Lottery taxes	7,771	8,578	8,757	9,523	10,100	11,140
Motor taxes	72,031	80,458	83,572	102,207	103,596	113,521
Pay-roll tax	140,704	162,751	175,792	186,498	205,000	237,751
Racing taxes	18,993	20,706	21,055	23,345	25,414	28,152
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	64,123	90,452	99,820	113,598	144,820	200,648
Succession and probate duties	27,557	25,693	16,901	6,949	3,122	1,931
Other	r 25,775	r 30,988	r 32,689	r 35,908	r 41,295	48,602
Total	r 397,131	r 472,473	r 501,232	r 542,235	r 605,240	722,598



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—Chapter 18

*Photos: Department of Commercial
and Industrial Development*

Wivenhoe pumped storage scheme under construction

Bauxite stockpile, Gladstone alumina refinery





A Royal Australian Navy Fremantle class patrol boat built at a Cairn's shipyard



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES *Chapter 18*

*Photos: Department of Commercial
and Industrial Development*

Construction of an electric
train, Maryborough

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT: RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS—continued
(S'000)

Economic type	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Income from public enterprises	-44,230	-38,926	-50,576	r -55,601	r -62,630	-72,862
Property income						
Interest on investments, fixed deposits, etc. ..	r 15,935	r 33,121	r 49,441	r 61,433	r 77,266	114,381
Interest on advances to the private sector ..	13,335	15,686	16,041	r 18,061	r 29,972	32,640
Land rent	9,474	10,437	11,890	13,780	14,467	16,258
Royalties and dividends	36,742	50,831	53,622	53,638	73,473	73,274
Total	r 75,486	r 110,075	r 130,994	r 146,912	r 195,178	236,553
Grants from the Commonwealth Government						
For current purposes						
General revenue	573,092	687,200	795,339	865,837	964,933	1,099,778
Education	147,730	186,173	206,929	220,760	247,497	291,798
Health	110,080	92,008	135,818	147,640	162,602	191,176
Other	41,724	49,236	58,541	63,667	71,538	86,848
Total	872,626	1,014,617	1,196,627	1,297,904	1,446,570	1,669,600
For capital purposes						
General purpose	57,459	60,352	63,370	63,370	55,026	57,777
Education	43,926	59,110	58,232	61,347	51,152	45,222
Road transport	90,050	91,884	101,381	107,930	116,003	128,721
Other	68,484	62,715	48,960	28,767	41,821	44,819
Total	259,919	274,061	271,943	261,414	264,002	276,539
Total receipts	r 1,560,932	r 1,832,300	r 2,050,220	r 2,192,864	r 2,448,360	2,832,428
Financing items						
Net borrowing						
Public trading enterprises	6	808	-101	—	—	—
General government	59,155	48,061	34,867	90,901	88,309	74,002
Advances from the Commonwealth Government (net)	189,733	177,381	156,429	136,667	113,749	76,851
Net receipts of private trust funds	63,227	115,013	131,754	128,204	131,028	186,733
Reduction in cash and bank balances						
Cash and bank balances	7,535	14,027	-17,048	20,291	-14,327	30,597
Other	-137,883	-130,596	-109,658	-195,547	-109,831	-181,708
Reduction in security holdings						
Private sector securities	—	—	—	—	—	-8,835
Other	-4,492	8,967	-1,124	-12,169	-8,187	-4,468
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)						
Depreciation allowance	315	327	335	—	—	—
Other	r -45,646	r -83,049	r -119,376	r -45,569	r -57,275	-72,718
Total financing items	r 131,950	r 150,939	r 76,078	r 122,778	r 143,466	100,454
Total funds available	r 1,692,882	r 1,983,239	r 2,126,298	r 2,315,642	r 2,591,826	2,932,882

5 GOVERNMENT DEBT

Commonwealth and State Governments

The amounts of the Commonwealth and State Government securities on issue at 30 June 1982 are shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that at 30 June 1982, \$5,352.0m, or 15.93 per cent of the Government securities on issue, is repayable abroad.

Details of government securities on issue and annual interest liability in respect of loans repayable are shown in Australian currency equivalents at the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June

1982. The figures are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented in the 1982-83 Commonwealth Government Budget Papers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1982
(Source: Commonwealth Department of the Treasury)

Particulars	Securities on issue		Annual interest payable	
	Total	Per head	Total (a)	Per head
	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$
On account of States				
New South Wales	5,108,066	964	505,502	95
Victoria	3,932,414	986	388,519	97
Queensland	2,113,020	873	192,126	79
South Australia	1,961,875	1,475	196,302	148
Western Australia	1,486,310	1,117	147,113	111
Tasmania	1,071,606	2,491	105,333	245
Maturing overseas	16,311	1	822	—
Maturing in Australia	15,656,981	1,058	1,534,073	104
Total	15,673,291	1,059	1,534,895	104
On account of Commonwealth Government				
Maturing overseas	5,335,667	352	385,117	25
Maturing in Australia	12,580,448	830	1,250,010	83
Total	17,916,115	1,182	1,635,127	108
Total all governments	33,589,406	2,215	3,170,023	209

(a) Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth Government under the Financial Agreement.

Queensland Government

The following table, which shows a dissection of Queensland Government securities on issue according to the currency in which payable, has been extracted from the Queensland Government Budget document, *The Treasurer's Financial Statement*.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1982
(Source: Queensland Treasury Department)

Currency in which payable	Amount (a)	Interest and exchange (a)		Proportion of total debt
		Payable annually	Average rate	
	SA'000	SA'000	%	%
Australian Dollars	2,110,171	192,672	9.1	99.9
Pounds Sterling	932	56	6.0	—
United States Dollars	1,917	110	5.7	0.1
Total	2,113,020	192,839	9.1	100.0

(a) Converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange at 30 June 1982. If overseas loans are converted at the 'mint' par rate of exchange, i.e. rate prevailing on 1 July 1927, securities on issue amounted to \$2,112,070(000).

In addition, at 30 June 1982 the State Government owed the Commonwealth Government \$751.2m under the following schemes: Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$440.4m; Gladstone Power Station, \$169.1m; Rural Reconstruction, \$22.4m; Backlog Sewerage Agreement, \$21.6m; Mount Isa Railway, \$6.7m; National Railway Network, \$16.5m; Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development, \$11.4m; Softwood Forestry Agreement, \$17.5m; Rural Adjustment, \$21.9m; and other schemes, \$23.6m. These amounts are excluded from figures in the tables and are supplementary to a number of State Acts under which loan moneys are provided for the same purposes.

Details of Local and Semi-government debt are excluded from this section. Section 7 shows details of Local Government debt.

6 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected in Queensland by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. The position reached in practice before World War II was that, in addition to customs and excise duties, the Commonwealth Government had the sole right to sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth Government the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth Government left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties, licences, and gambling taxes.

From 1 July 1942 the Commonwealth Government became the sole collector of income tax, and reimbursements of income tax were made to all States. From July 1941 a pay-roll tax was collected by the Commonwealth Government, but since 1 September 1971, the State Governments have collected this tax within the States.

Taxation Paid in Queensland

The next table shows details of State and Commonwealth taxation and the amount per head collected in Queensland. The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State.

TAXES, FEES, FINES, ETC., COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1980-81

Type of tax	State	Commonwealth	Total	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Customs duties				
Imports	—	174,458	174,458	77
Coal exports	—	71,364	71,364	31
Departure tax	—	1,722	1,722	1
Excise duties	—	462,680	462,680	203
Fire brigade contributions from insurance companies etc.	28,807	—	28,807	13
Gift duty	5	66	71	—
Income taxes				
Individuals	—	2,110,292	2,110,292	927
Companies	—	507,512	507,512	223
Dividend (withholding)	—	10,434	10,434	5
Interest (withholding)	—	3,356	3,356	1
Superannuation funds	—	1,214	1,214	1
Land tax	18,797	—	18,797	8
Liquor taxes	33,249	—	33,249	15
Lottery taxes	11,140	—	11,140	5
Machinery and scaffolding fees	3,947	—	3,947	2
Motor taxes				
Drivers etc. licences and fees	12,571	—	12,571	6
Motor vehicle registration fees and taxes	82,597	—	82,597	36
Motor vehicle registration stamp duty	15,827	—	15,827	7
Road maintenance contributions	173	—	173	—
Road transport taxes	2,353	—	2,353	1
Motor vehicle insurance nominal defendant fund fees	5,001	—	5,001	2
Pay-roll tax	237,751	—	237,751	104
Primary production taxes	1,644	19,614	21,258	9
Racing taxes	28,152	—	28,152	12

TAXES, FEES, FINES, ETC., COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1980-81—*continued*

Type of tax	State	Commonwealth	Total	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Sales tax	—	231,221	231,221	102
Soccer Pools tax	5,020	—	5,020	2
Stamp duty, n.e.i.	200,648	—	200,648	88
Succession, probate, and estate duty	1,926	2,902	4,828	2
Sugar Experiment Stations Board Assessment	3,471	—	3,471	2
Other taxes	4,789	86	4,875	2
Fees from regulatory services, n.e.i.	11,138	8,143	19,281	8
Fines etc.	17,062	256	17,318	8
Total	726,069	3,605,320	4,331,389	1,902

Income Tax, Individuals

Income tax on individuals in Australia is collected principally under the 'pay as you earn' system, introduced in 1944. Under this system, tax instalments are taken from the current earnings of recipients of salary or wages. At the end of each income year, tax actually payable is assessed on the basis of annual returns submitted by taxpayers showing incomes from all sources and amounts claimed as deductions and rebates. The amounts of tax as assessed are compared with the totals contributed by instalments and refunds are made, or further payments collected.

Other recipients of personal incomes are assessed for provisional taxation, which means that they are levied tax for the current year on the basis of their incomes in the previous income year. A self-assessment facility for variation of provisional taxation enables the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proves to be more than 10 per cent in error.

A system of automatic indexation of personal income tax has applied from 1 July 1976, although its operation was suspended for the 1979-80 income year. Under indexation, the income brackets of the taxable income scale plus some specific rebates are automatically adjusted each year for increases which occur in the Consumer Price Index. The average level of the index in the year ending with the March quarter immediately preceding the year of income is compared with the corresponding figure in the previous year. Any part of the increase that is attributable to higher indirect taxes imposed by the Commonwealth Government is deducted for the purpose of indexing personal income tax. The income brackets in the standard rate scale introduced from 1 February 1978 have been indexed successively by a factor of 1.038, half indexation, for the 1978-79, 1980-81, and 1981-82 income years. No indexation applied for income year 1979-80. Automatic indexation was withdrawn by the Government from 1 July 1981 and, since then, adjustments to income tax rates have been made by the Government as part of its normal budget procedure.

Changes to personal income tax rates were made with effect from 1 November 1982. These changes included increases in the tax-free limit and the maximum standard rate level, and a reduction in the standard rate of tax from 32 per cent to 30 per cent. There were no changes in the higher rates of tax (46 per cent and 60 per cent) and the level (\$35,788) above which the maximum marginal rate applies. For assessment purposes the rate scale for 1982-83 is made up of four-twelfths of the 1981-82 rate scale and eight-twelfths of the scale to apply from 1 November 1982.

The standard rate of tax for 1982-83 is 30.67 per cent with surcharges of 4.66 per cent, 15.33 per cent, and 29.33 per cent on income above specified levels. The 1982-83 rate scale is shown in the following table.

ANNUAL RATES OF INCOME TAX, INDIVIDUALS, 1982-83
(Source: Commonwealth Department of the Treasury)

Total taxable income		Tax on total taxable income	
Exceeding	Not exceeding		
\$	\$	\$	\$
Nil	4,462	Nil	
4,462	17,894	Nil + 30.67 per cent of excess over 4,462	
17,894	19,500	4,119.59 + 35.33 per cent of excess over 17,894	
19,500	35,788	4,686.99 + 46 per cent of excess over 19,500	
35,788	—	12,179.47 + 60 per cent of excess over 35,788	

Exceptions to the above rate scale apply to certain classes of trustees and persons deemed not to have full and effective control of partnership income, and to minors who have 'non-employment' income in excess of \$1,040. The last mentioned class of taxpayer was denied the benefit of the zero rate for other than the first \$1,040 and the benefit of the 30.67 per cent rate on any 'non-employment' income.

Taxable Income, 1982-83 — Taxable income to which the general rates apply is defined as total income (other than exempt income) reduced by certain deductions. In arriving at total income, certain lump sum payments received on retirement or termination of employment in respect of unused annual leave and long service leave, where such unused long service leave is in respect of an eligible service period commencing after 15 August 1978, are to be included. The tax payable on retirement or termination amounts so included is limited to the standard rate which for 1982-83 is 30.67 per cent.

For 1982-83 the deductions allowed for reducing total income include amounts expended in earning the income, including subscriptions to trade unions or professional associations and other specified deductions, notably contributions to a maximum of \$1,200 by eligible persons to certain classes of superannuation funds.

From the tax payable on taxable income, a series of rebates is allowed for the income year 1982-83.

Concessional Rebate, 1982-83 — A rebate of 30.67 per cent of the excess of certain concessional expenditure over \$1,590 is allowable. It is allowed for expenses for personal benefit of the taxpayer or his family; medical expenses of the taxpayer and dependants (less medical benefit recoupments), including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, medical and surgical appliances, etc.; funeral expenses up to \$100 for any dependant (except housekeeper) of the taxpayer; life insurance etc. up to \$1,200; educational expenses of each dependent student under 25 years up to \$250; expenses of self education up to \$250; adoption expenses of a child under 21 years; rates and land tax paid in respect of a dwelling, flat, or home unit that was used by the taxpayer as his sole or principal residence up to a maximum of \$300.

Health Insurance Rebate, 1982-83 — A rebate of 30.67 cents in the dollar is allowed for health insurance premiums paid by the taxpayer to secure *basic* hospital and/or medical benefits for himself and his dependants. The rebate is separate from and additional to the 'Concessional Rebate'.

Rebates for Dependants, 1982-83 — The maximum amounts of rebate of tax allowable are as follows: dependent spouse, daughter/housekeeper, or housekeeper, \$963; spouse without dependent child under 16 years of age or student child under 25 years of age, \$830; dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$749; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$376. The rebate of tax allowable is decreased by \$1 for every \$4 by which any separate net income exceeded \$282, except for housekeepers.

Dividend Rebate, 1982-83 — Resident individual taxpayers are entitled to a rebate of 30.67 per cent of up to \$1,000 of dividends which have been included in their taxable incomes for the year ended 30 June 1983. The rebate applies to dividends received from resident public and private companies, or from non-resident companies which are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange.

Home Loan Interest Rebate, 1982-83 — There are two schemes in operation for the 1982-83 financial year.

The first relates only to a dwelling which is the taxpayer's first home and was first occupied after 1 July 1977. Provided certain conditions are met, the taxpayer is entitled to a rebate (a maximum of \$500 in the first year of occupation) of 30.67 per cent of the loan interest paid during a financial year.

The second scheme is not limited to a taxpayer's first home and applies regardless of when the home was first occupied by the taxpayer. It provides for a rebate of 30.67 per cent of that portion of the loan interest paid during the year which exceeded 10 per cent a year on the amount of the loan. The maximum amount of the loan to which this rebate applies is \$60,000.

Pensioner Rebate, 1982-83 — This rebate applies to persons receiving taxable social security or repatriation pensions during the 1982-83 year. The maximum rebate of \$167 is reduced by 12.5 cents for each dollar of the taxable income in excess of \$5,007.

Sole Parent Rebate, 1982-83 — A rebate of tax of \$713 is allowed to a parent without a partner who is caring for a dependent child under 16 years or a dependent student under 25 years.

Zone Rebate, 1982-83 — A rebate of tax is allowed to persons who are residents of remote areas. For Zone A the rebate is \$216 plus 50 per cent of rebates for dependants. For Zone B it is \$36 plus 20 per cent of rebates for dependants.

For the purposes of calculating this rebate only, the following 'notional rebates' for dependent children are taken into account: student under 25 years, \$376; one child under 16, not a student, \$376; and each other child under 16, not a student, \$282. These rebates are also reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which any separate net income exceeded \$282.

An additional rebate, to benefit persons who live in isolated areas within each zone, was introduced on 1 November 1981. For persons in these isolated areas, the basic rebates for both Zone A and Zone B are increased to \$750 while the rebates for dependants remained at 50 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively.

An 'isolated area' is located more than 250 km, by the shortest practical surface route, from a centre in either zone which had a 1976 Census population of 2,500 or more persons.

Income Tax, Companies

For the income year 1981-82 the general rate of income tax payable was 46 per cent of each \$1 of taxable income derived by all companies, with the exception of non-profit companies which are friendly society dispensaries in respect of which the rate was 41 per cent. Private companies, in addition to the general rate of 46 per cent, could also have been liable to undistributed profits tax of 50 per cent of taxable income, less primary tax, retention allowance, and dividends.

Land Tax (State)

Under the *Land Tax Act* 1915-1982 residents, absentees, and companies are required to submit returns of freehold land owned at midnight at 30 June where the total aggregated value, determined by the Valuer-General, exceeds pre-determined limits. For 1982 the limits were \$55,334 for residents and \$5,334 for absentees and companies.

A resident individual is allowed a deduction in calculating taxable value. For 1982 the deduction was \$50,000 from the total unimproved value, but where the land was used personally

by the owner, or by some other person who was neither an absentee nor a company nor an agent or nominee for an absentee or a company, for primary production, the exemption was the unimproved value of the land so used. No exemption was granted to absentees or companies during 1981-82. Minimum tax for 1982 was \$20 and assessments were not usually issued below this amount. In addition, blocks not exceeding 1.05 hectares used exclusively as a principal place of residence were exempt irrespective of valuation. If in excess of 1.05 hectares a deduction was allowed according to the formula:

$$\frac{1.05 \text{ hectares}}{\text{Total area of parcel}} \times \text{Unimproved value of parcel} = \text{Deduction}$$

Where joint owners were involved, the deduction was related to the proportion of the individual interest in the land.

Land tax is calculated per \$ of taxable value and is based on a graduated scale, unchanged since 1969. Progressively higher rates, commencing at 0.3c in the \$ and rising to 2.5c in the \$, are applied as the value increases to \$399,999. On taxable values of \$400,000 and over, a flat rate of 2.1c in the \$ is charged.

Allowing for arrears, penalties, etc., the total amount payable during 1981-82 was \$27,024,432. The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$25,249,639, an increase of \$6,452,911 on the 1980-81 revenue.

Income Tax Assessments

The next table shows the tax assessed during 1980-81 on the 1979-80 incomes of Queensland residents.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1980-81
(Source: Commonwealth Department of the Treasury)
(Income Year 1979-80)

Grade of net income	Taxpayers	Total taxable income (a)	Tax payable
\$	No.	\$'000	\$'000
Under 5,000	76,495	337,799	13,224
5,000- 7,999	174,775	1,131,023	136,668
8,000-11,999	280,056	2,793,362	518,190
12,000-15,999	156,349	2,149,114	467,701
16,000-19,999	63,330	1,117,472	274,351
20,000-23,999	24,206	525,896	147,939
24,000 and over	26,914	914,873	325,452
Total	802,125	8,969,539	1,883,523

(a) Taxable income is derived by deducting all allowable deductions from assessable income.

Succession Duty (State) and Estate Duty (Commonwealth)

Duty has been abolished on estates of all persons who died on or after 1 January 1977 in the case of Succession Duty, and 1 July 1979 in the case of Estate Duty.

Gift Duty (State and Commonwealth)

Duty has been abolished on all gifts made on or after 1 January 1977 in the case of State duty, and 1 July 1979 in the case of Commonwealth duty.

Pay-roll Tax (State)

Pay-roll tax was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in July 1941 but was transferred to the States on 1 September 1971. The maximum tax exemption level on wages paid during 1981-82 was \$180,000. Since 1 September 1974 the rate has been 5 per cent.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth)

This tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. A large list of exemptions is available to assist industry. From 17 August 1982 three rates operate as follows: (i) a general rate of 20.0 per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 7.5 per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 32.5 per cent on certain types of non-essential goods.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth)

The object of this tax is to provide funds for the Australian Wool Corporation to promote wool, investigate all aspects of wool marketing, test wool and wool products, conduct research into wool production and wool textiles, and provide a fund for meeting any losses that may arise from minimum reserve price operations. Since 19 August 1975, the rate of this tax has been 8 per cent of the sale value of shorn wool.

Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth)

This charge is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers and manufacturers at 2.5c per kilogram in respect of leaf grown in Australia.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)

This taxation, under the *Racing and Betting Act* 1980-82, comprises betting tax and totalisator tax. Since 1 July 1981, tax on bookmakers' turnover has been 1.67 per cent of all bets made on racecourses within the Metropolitan area, and 1.33 per cent of bets made on racecourses elsewhere in the State. Totalisator tax, charged at varying rates, is payable on all moneys passing through totalisators in the State. For 1981-82, the tax amounted to \$19,754,605 on a turnover of \$397,843,080. Fractions and unclaimed dividends amounted to \$1,855,798 in 1981-82.

During 1981-82, stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' turnover tax, and total turnover were \$222,848, \$10,566,995, and \$481,241,009, respectively.

Totalisator operations are conducted on racecourses by the race clubs and off the course by the Totalisator Administration Board of Queensland (T.A.B.). At 30 June 1982 there were 334 T.A.B. branches and agencies (119 in the Brisbane area and 215 in other parts of the State).

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Queensland Stamp Duties Office)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Clubs with totalisator licences (a) No.	110	115	105	87	86	85
Meetings held with totalisators No.	1,334	1,410	1,365	1,383	1,315	1,415
T.A.B. branches and agencies No.	326	326	327	328	319	334
Meetings operated on by T.A.B. No.	1,154	1,144	1,229	1,202	1,312	1,476
Total totalisator turnover \$'000	230,665	235,178	267,099	291,174	334,982	342,378
Retained by clubs and T.A.B. \$'000	20,370	26,332	29,399	32,229	36,753	44,016
Totalisator tax (b) \$'000	11,187	11,450	12,905	13,974	15,907	19,754

(a) Number which operated during the year.

(b) Net tax paid to the Government after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and amounts paid to the Anzac Day Trust Fund.

Stamp Duty (State)

This is payable under the *Stamp Act* 1894-1982, in executing instruments relating to the transfer of property, money transactions, and other agreements. Some of these instruments and the duties payable are as follows: cheques—10c on each cheque; conveyances—on the sale of any property, except a principal residence when the rate is \$1.00 per \$100, and stocks and marketable securities, \$1.50 for each \$100 or part thereof, where the value of the consideration for sale does not exceed \$20,000, increasing to where the value of the consideration for sale exceeds \$500,000,

when the duty would be \$14,150, plus \$3.50 for every \$100 of the value of the consideration in excess of \$500,000; mortgages—where the secured property is in Queensland, 25c for each \$100 or part thereof; hire purchase agreements—where the 'purchase price' amounts to \$20 or more, duty at the rate of 1.5 per cent of 'the purchase price'; life insurance policies—for the first \$2,000 of the sum insured, 5c for every \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$100, when the sum exceeds \$2,000, 10c for every \$100 or part thereof by which the sum exceeds \$2,000; motor vehicles—registration or transfer of registration, \$1 for every \$100, or part thereof, of the value of the vehicle.

Lottery Tax (State)

To conform with taxation publication principles adopted in this section, profits from the Golden Casket Art Union and Gold Lotto have been treated as taxes. In addition, a stamp duty of 5 per cent on the selling price of the ticket or coupon, with a minimum duty of 3c on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument.

Soccer Pools Tax (State)

Under the *Soccer Football Pools Act* 1976–1982 tax is payable by the licensee of a soccer football pool. Thirty per cent of subscriptions is paid as duty of which two-thirds is allocated for the support and development of sporting and youth facilities and one-third to Consolidated Revenue. The amount of tax collected on soccer pools during 1981–82 was \$3,007,470.

Liquor Taxation (State)

Fees, assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year, are collected from licensees. The fees for general licences, tavern licences, and retail spirit merchant licences are 8 per cent, while wholesale spirit merchant licences are \$400 plus 12 per cent of sales to unlicensed persons.

Customs and Excise Duty (Commonwealth)

The Australian customs tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting Australian industries from import competition. Duties are also imposed on some goods, generally of a luxury nature, for revenue purposes, while in 1975–76 a duty was imposed on all coal exported from Australia. Excise duty is levied on specific goods of Australian manufacture. Although these goods do not form a part of overseas trade, the rate of duty is in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Customs and excise duties collected by the Commonwealth Government in 1981–82 amounted to \$8,150.4m, of which \$776.8m was collected in Queensland.

Departure Tax (Commonwealth)

A tax on persons departing Australia by sea or air has operated since 15 September 1978. From 1 October 1981, the tax has been levied on people aged 12 years and over at the rate of \$20 per head. In 1981–82, \$3,607,000 was collected from this tax in Queensland.

Motor Vehicle Taxation (State)

See Chapter 14, Transport and Communication, Section 6.

7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Authority Areas

Local Authorities operate under the *Local Government Act* 1936–1982, with the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which operates under the *City of Brisbane Act* 1924–1982. Further details on Local Government in Queensland appear in Chapter 4, Government, Section 7.

There are three classes of Local Authority in Queensland. At 30 June 1981, 17 City Councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas, and 4 other urban areas were controlled by Town Councils. The rest of the State was administered by 113 Shire Councils. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear in the maps between pages 64 and 65, and populations in Chapter 6, Population, Section 3, while for financial details of each Authority, reference should be made to the ABS bulletin *Local Government* (Catalogue No. 5502.3).

Functions of Local Government

Local Authorities exercise those powers granted to them by statute, chiefly by the Local Government Act (City of Brisbane Act in the case of Brisbane), and also by other Acts conferring specific powers not covered by the principal Act. The Local Government Act, which prescribes the standards to be maintained by Local Authorities, is administered by the Department of Local Government.

All council by-laws must be approved by the Governor in Council, after which they have the force of law. Each Authority must submit a budget showing proposed receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year, and their accounts are audited by the Queensland Auditor-General, or by an auditor appointed by the Minister for Local Government on the recommendation of the Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, etc. within their areas. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of construction and maintenance of certain categories of declared roads, see Chapter 14, Transport and Communication, Section 5.

In the field of public health, the most important role is the provision of sewerage, cleansing, sanitary, and garbage services in all of the more closely populated centres of the State. Other health services include immunisation against infectious diseases, mosquito eradication, control of premises where food is prepared, and control of boarding houses.

Local Authorities are largely responsible for the control of building in their areas and have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be observed. For details see Chapter 15, Housing and Construction, Section 2. In recent years Authorities have become increasingly involved in environmental problems such as town planning, beach protection, and anti-litter measures.

Local Authorities also provide and control recreational and cultural facilities and other places of public amusement. Parks, sporting grounds, camping areas, swimming pools, libraries, and civic centres are among the facilities provided by most Authorities in Queensland.

Other functions of Local Authorities include the maintenance of cemeteries, ferries, and aerodromes, and control of noxious weeds and animals (in conjunction with the State Government), straying stock, street naming, and land sub-division.

Business undertakings include the supply of water and provision of sewerage facilities, and, by two Authorities, the provision of passenger bus services. In a few areas facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, and milk supplies have been provided. Regulated and off-street car parking facilities are also provided by some Local Authorities.

Summary of Statistics

A brief summary of local government statistics for the six years to 30 June 1981 is contained in the next table.

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: SUMMARY AT 30 JUNE

Particulars		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Estimated resident population (a)	No.	2,092,400	2,132,400	2,177,500	2,223,200	2,275,400	2,345,300
Properties rated	No.	812,073	834,639	873,455	894,126	900,694	925,743
Premises connected with							
Water	No.	559,225	583,303	625,335	642,922	670,383	699,257
Sewerage	No.	440,159	472,262	495,909	520,767	550,753	577,366
Total value of property	\$'000	2,779,389	3,949,846	4,786,520	5,343,263	6,080,330	6,529,241
Roads open to traffic (b)	km	189,573	185,548	162,345	160,327	160,745	160,981
Formed							
Sealed	km	41,272	42,648	44,121	45,348	46,566	47,562
Other	km	91,625	91,527	89,174	89,238	91,220	90,843
Unformed	km	56,676	51,373	29,050	25,741	22,960	22,576

(a) Including residents of unincorporated areas. (b) Not strictly comparable from year to year because of revisions to road lengths reported by Local Authorities, chiefly in the unformed category. Such variations which occurred from 1977-78 can be largely attributed to a more detailed definitional check conducted by the Local Government Grants Commission of Queensland.

Local Government Receipts and Expenditure

Local Authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from rates, sales and charges for services, and government grants, while the provision of capital works and services is financed mainly through loan raisings supplemented by government subsidies.

Rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of land in the Local Authority Area, the valuation of which is determined by the State Government Valuer-General. The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount that would be paid by a willing but not anxious buyer to a willing but not anxious seller for a piece of land, assuming that actual improvements had not been made. Valuations must be made periodically at intervals of not less than five or more than eight years.

Local Authorities impose several types of rates: general rates, which are raised to defray expenses of providing the Authorities' ordinary services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage etc.; loan rates; and special rates applicable to a benefited area where some special benefit is provided to property owners.

Sales and charges for services are made by Local Authorities for the provision of goods and services such as the supply of water, sewerage, cleansing and garbage services, transport services, parking facilities, etc. The charges are generally set on the understanding that they are sufficient only to defray expenses.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to Local Authorities by both the Commonwealth and the State Governments. The Commonwealth Government provides grants to the State for road construction and maintenance and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their program of road works. Other Commonwealth Government grants are made for such purposes as Aboriginal advancement and natural disaster relief.

The *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* provides for a scheme of general purpose assistance to local government. Queensland received \$50.7m from the total of

\$300.8m paid to the States for distribution to local government in 1980-81. Amounts subsequently received by Queensland were \$59.2m and \$71.6m for 1981-82 and 1982-83, respectively. These amounts represent 2.0 per cent of Commonwealth Government net personal income tax collections in the preceding years.

The following tables summarise the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81. They combine the transactions of Ordinary Services, Water Supply, Sewerage, Transport, Gas, and Electricity Funds.

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS, ALL FUNDS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81
Rates and charges		
Ordinary services	242,924	287,900
Sewerage	73,212	80,168
Water supply	101,606	117,666
Other	13,591	14,735
Government grants		
General purpose	42,529	55,870
Specific purpose	79,949	79,878
Reimbursements	85,788	88,865
Other revenue receipts	42,775	71,554
Loan receipts	168,621	167,503
Total	850,995	964,141

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY, ALL FUNDS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81
Outlay on goods, services, and land		
Ordinary services: Capital	228,101	234,705
Current	227,484	264,613
Sewerage: Capital	57,022	67,178
Current	29,846	34,310
Water supply: Capital	47,386	57,141
Current	54,374	66,104
Other: Capital	1,477	1,230
Current	27,227	30,233
Debt charges: Interest	94,594	112,930
Redemption	37,392	41,423
Other outlay	16,576	19,092
Total	821,479	928,960

Receipts and Outlay

The following table shows details of the Local Authorities component of the consolidated receipts and outlays of Queensland public authorities classified according to economic type as outlined in Section 3. There are some noticeable variations between these figures and those shown in the fund presentation of Local Authority finance statistics earlier in this section, as the table is designed to show the net effect of Local Authority expenditure and revenue programs. The most significant variation occurs in the analysis of Local Authority undertaking funds which have been treated as public trading enterprises in accordance with National Accounting concepts, where expenditure and revenue are offset to show a net operating surplus or deficit. The figures for final consumption expenditure and taxes, fees, fines, etc. reflect this variation in treatment.

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 <i>p</i>	1980-81 <i>p</i>
OUTLAY						
Final consumption expenditure	78,004	91,305	106,573	125,061	143,801	125,271
Gross capital formation						
Expenditure on new fixed assets	231,263	236,724	237,066	242,776	272,793	346,562
Expenditure on existing assets and stocks	- 5,630	- 7,116	- 5,656	- 6,221	- 5,579	- 13,457
Interest paid	55,902	67,280	77,782	88,713	77,633	112,930
Total outlay	359,539	388,193	415,765	450,329	488,648	571,306
Current outlay	133,906	158,585	184,355	213,774	221,434	238,201
Capital outlay	225,633	229,608	231,410	236,555	267,214	333,105

RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS

Receipts						
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	115,545	142,545	165,590	179,434	202,190	244,322
Income from public enterprises	54,698	74,297	56,223	63,563	67,434	81,922
Property income	6,619	8,315	10,724	13,146	14,710	28,047
Grants from State authorities (a)	76,731	86,312	93,133	98,747	127,545	130,722
Grants from Commonwealth Government	19,869	1,853	2,095	1,501	1,945	1,769
Total receipts	273,462	313,322	327,765	356,391	413,824	486,782
Financing items						
Net borrowing	78,570	81,066	83,746	80,863	90,786	115,347
Advances from State authorities (a)	11,058	11,211	4,715	7,626	3,936	4,292
Net receipts of private trust funds	2,304	3,308	3,287	1,720	2,000	3,000
Reduction in cash and bank balances	- 10,808	- 21,085	- 22,929	- 7,145	- 35,355	- 52,176
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)	4,953	371	19,181	10,874	13,457	14,061
Total financing items	86,077	74,871	88,000	93,938	74,824	84,524
Total funds available	359,539	388,193	415,765	450,329	488,648	571,306

(a) Including Commonwealth grants and advances passed on to Local Authorities by the State Government.

Local Authority Loans

Almost all the loan liability of Local Authorities is repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. The total loan liability at 30 June 1981 was \$1,336.0m against which were held sinking fund balances of \$54.2m.

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: LOAN LIABILITY AT 30 JUNE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1979	1980	1981
Purpose of loan			
Ordinary services	450,750	520,629	579,276
Water supply	253,936	279,109	314,210
Sewerage	305,523	345,118	379,258
Other (a)	74,223	70,457	63,295
Total loan liability	1,084,432	1,215,309	1,336,038
Type of lender			
Government	112,696	125,069	129,898
Banks	473,934	540,403	590,160
Insurance companies (b)	167,937	179,705	221,624
Other	329,857	370,128	394,361
Total loan liability	1,084,432	1,215,309	1,336,038

(a) Including gas, electricity, and transport. Also including loan liability of Brisbane City Council in respect of electricity undertaking acquired on 1 July 1977 by the State Electricity Commission which reimburses the Council for instalments and associated charges. (b) Including the State Government Insurance Office and Workers' Compensation Board.

8 SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In all States some functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, etc., are under the control of local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is generally excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters.

The following table shows, for the latest six years, details of the semi-government component of the consolidated receipts and outlays of Queensland public authorities classified according to economic type as outlined in Section 3 of this chapter. A list of the authorities covered in this analysis is shown in the ABS bulletin *Government Finance* (Catalogue No. 5503.3).

QUEENSLAND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 r	1980-81
OUTLAY						
Final consumption expenditure	30,480	33,199	36,441	39,821	44,823	52,527
Gross capital formation						
Increase in stocks	7,830	600	12,766	7,693	- 288	15,015
Expenditure on new fixed assets	125,385	155,381	274,380	302,074	358,088	444,654
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	3,459	13,327	9,979	10,634	13,626	6,263
Transfer payments						
Interest paid	50,074	54,870	66,494	100,856	124,710	160,510
Grants to Local Authorities	- 3,336	- 3,547	- 3,415	- 3,659	- 4,006	- 4,713
Net advances	3,459	22,345	31,724	- 1,804	24,170	12,434
Total outlay	217,351	276,175	428,369	455,615	561,123	686,690
Current outlay	77,620	84,917	99,520	137,018	165,527	208,324
Capital outlay	139,731	191,258	328,849	318,597	395,596	478,366
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS						
Receipts						
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	2,419	2,783	3,015	2,818	3,057	3,471
Income from public enterprises	79,640	87,460	108,531	155,631	187,048	172,319
Property income						
Interest	10,842	12,954	17,588	22,743	26,813	33,567
Land rent, royalties, and dividends	94	—	—	8	19	17
Total receipts	92,995	103,197	129,134	181,200	216,937	209,374
Financing items						
Net borrowing—public trading enterprise and general government	39,584	50,640	101,186	170,738	181,926	243,981
Net receipts of private trust funds	515	222	6,594	11,064	6,089	5,867
Reduction in cash and bank balances	- 9,021	- 15,097	- 31,121	- 4,398	- 2,535	- 54,138
Reduction in security holdings	- 2,088	- 22,006	- 2,239	- 14,794	- 3,890	- 1,353
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)						
Depreciation allowance	33,033	40,458	53,969	55,409	67,481	81,299
Other	62,333	118,761	170,846	56,396	95,115	201,660
Total financing items	124,356	172,978	299,235	274,415	344,186	477,316
Total funds available	217,351	276,175	428,369	455,615	561,123	686,690

9 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Bank

The Agricultural Bank is one of the main Queensland Government instrumentalities for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies and commodity boards within the State.

The *Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act* 1959–1981 is the main Act administered by the Bank and most advances are made under its provisions. The Bank also administers advances under *The War Service Land Settlement Acts*, 1946 to 1967 and *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts*, 1940 to 1961. The Bank is also the lending authority under the *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act* 1958–1979, administered by the Queensland Water Resources Commission, and the *Soil Conservation Act* 1965–1980, administered by the Department of Primary Industries.

A summary of the operations of the Agricultural Bank in regard to advances under the above-mentioned Acts is given in the next table.

QUEENSLAND AGRICULTURAL BANK: SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ADVANCES
(Source: Queensland Agricultural Bank)

Act under which advances made	Advances paid			At 30 June 1982	
	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82	Principal and interest owing	Borrowers
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts.. ..	35,390	44,705	41,441	178,012	6,311
War Service Land Settlement Acts	—	—	—	4	1
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts	48	—	—	1,449	540
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act	1,163	1,541	1,871	7,140	624
Soil Conservation Act	19	11	10	34	12

State Government Insurance Office

The State Government Insurance Office conducts life, superannuation, and general insurance business in Queensland. Funds are held primarily in the form of investments. Of the \$706.6m net assets held at 30 June 1982, investments amounted to \$631.1m. The insurance transactions are included in the statistics shown in Chapter 23, Private Finance, Section 3.

Workers' Compensation Board of Queensland

The Board was constituted from 1 July 1978 and carries on the business of workers' compensation insurance previously conducted by the State Government Insurance Office. At 30 June 1982 the net assets of the Board amounted to \$230.9m (30 June 1981, \$202.0m) of which investments accounted for \$175.8m (30 June 1981, \$159.9m). Insurance transactions of the Board are included in the statistics shown in Chapter 23, Private Finance, Section 3.

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee (previously the Public Curator) engages in general trustee business, and administers all intestate estates of Queensland residents. Wills are prepared and also deposited in his office for safe custody. The value of estates held in trust at 30 June 1982 was \$54.2m, while \$5.6m was held as unclaimed money.

Assistance to Industries

The Government has for many years had legislative facilities which enabled it to provide financial assistance to industries which were unable to obtain from the usual sources sufficient capital to commence or expand operations. This assistance is provided under the *Industrial*

Development Act 1963–1981, administered by the Department of Commercial and Industrial Development. The policy of assistance has been varied and extended from time to time. The total amount of assistance approved under the relevant Acts to 30 June 1982 was \$79.7m. Liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled \$41.3m at 30 June 1982. The principal industries which have been assisted are oil and natural gas, engineering, malting, meat works, cement and brickworks, textile goods processing, and tourist industries.

In addition, financial assistance in the form of Government guaranteed loans and overdrafts has been given under the *Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Act* 1923–1979, to co-operative and other boards and associations for establishing industrial projects. The industrial projects include fruit marketing and canning, the sugar and meat industries, and cotton, peanut, tobacco, grain, navy bean, and ginger processing.

Golden Casket Art Union Office

This office conducts the Golden Casket Art Union and the Gold Lotto.

The Golden Casket Art Union was initially established to assist patriotic funds during World War I. Subsequently, the net proceeds (\$8,869,927 in 1981–82) have been used to assist charitable institutions and hospitals and to provide development funds for cultural and community facilities. During 1981–82 ticket sales, prize money, and commission to agents amounted to \$43.3m, \$27.8m, and \$3.8m, respectively.

The *Lotto Act* 1981 gave authority to conduct Gold Lotto in Queensland from 1 July 1981. Net proceeds from Gold Lotto (\$14,388,890 in 1981–82) are used for recreational and cultural facilities. During 1981–82 coupon sales amounted to \$55.2m and prize money of \$33.1m was credited to the prize pool.

Public Service Superannuation

Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers), permanent employees of the Railways Department, hospitals boards, and police.

Under the *State Service Superannuation Act* 1972–1978, the annual benefit payable is based on the final average salary of the contributor, depending on the contributor's length of service, the final average salary being the average salary received during the year immediately preceding age of retirement. Widows' pensions are payable at two-thirds of the contributor's relevant entitlement and children's pensions are also payable under certain specified conditions.

Members may elect to retire at any time between 60 and 65 years of age on reduced benefits, and may on retirement convert all or any percentage of their entitlements to a lump sum payment.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the State Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 7 per cent a year. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government. During 1981–82, members' and government contributions totalled \$55.3m and \$124.7m, respectively, while \$95.8m was received in interest. Benefits paid amounted to \$74.9m during this period. At 30 June 1982 total funds amounted to \$1,111.1m.

The Police Superannuation Scheme provides for members of the force who retire upon reaching 60 years of age, or earlier for medical reasons, and members who elect to retire at any time between 55 and 60 years of age on reduced benefits. On 1 January 1975 the unit scheme of members' contributions was superseded by a percentage scheme, the earlier scheme now operating in conjunction with the latter scheme.

Members contributing under both schemes may, on retirement, convert all or any percentage of their entitlements to a lump sum payment.

Contributions are made to the fund from Consolidated Revenue to meet the Government's liability and administrative expenses. During 1981–82, members' and government contributions totalled \$6.4m and \$14.4m, respectively, while \$5.1m was received in interest. Benefits paid amounted to \$22.4m during this period. At 30 June 1982 total funds amounted to \$54.6m.

Parliamentary Superannuation

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given in Chapter 4, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1981–82, members' and government contributions totalled \$361,343 and \$931,066, respectively, while \$495,462 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions and lump sum payments was \$392,190, and the fund held a credit balance of \$4,964,266 at 30 June 1982.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Local Government (5502.3) (*annual*)

Government Finance (5503.3) (*annual*)

Central Office Publications

Government Financial Estimates (5501.0) (*annual*)

State and Local Government Finance (5504.0) (*annual*)

Taxation Revenue (5506.0) (*annual*)

Other Publications

Commonwealth Government Budget Paper No. 7: Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities, 1982–83.

Chapter 23

PRIVATE FINANCE

1 MONEY AND BANKING

Money

The Commonwealth Parliament is given power under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. Under the *Coinage Act* 1909, the Commonwealth Government acquired control over the coinage for the whole of Australia, and the first Australian coins were issued in 1910. All Australia's coin requirements are met by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra. The Commonwealth Government, from 1911 through the Treasury, from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank, and from 1959 through the Reserve Bank, has reserved to itself the right of note issue.

Banking

Australia's economic development has been accompanied by a growing financial sophistication and a more general recognition of the need for economic analysis and effective economic policy-making. Between World War I and World War II central banking responsibilities and powers gradually evolved as functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and in 1945 the Commonwealth Parliament legislated to give full legal effect to those functions and to regulate the banking system as a whole. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia developed further as a central bank when from 3 December 1953 the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia was established to take over most of the general trading bank functions of the Commonwealth Bank.

The separation of the trading and central banking functions of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was completed when legislation was passed in 1959 providing for a new banking structure comprising the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, both of which came into operation on 14 January 1960. The Commonwealth Banking Corporation is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. For further information on the administration of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the history of the Commonwealth Bank see the 1969 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

The general functions of the Reserve Bank are set out in the Reserve Bank Act, and the Bank Board is charged with the duty of ensuring, within the limits of its powers, that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia. It is also the duty of the Board to ensure that the powers of the Bank are exercised in such a manner that, in the opinion of the Board, will best contribute to: (i) the stability of the

currency of Australia; (ii) the maintenance of full employment in Australia; and (iii) the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The principal means by which the Bank implements its policies may be summarised under five headings: (i) regulation of trading bank liquidity; (ii) supervision of savings bank investment policy; (iii) controls over bank lending (advance policy); (iv) bank interest rate policy; and (v) open market operations.

Apart from its central banking functions, the Reserve Bank also controls the Australian Note issue through the Note Issue Department, overseas reserves, exchange transactions, and special banking facilities through the Rural Credits Department, and performs banking and other services for government.

Trading Banks

At 30 June 1982, trading bank facilities in Queensland were provided by the major Australian trading banks, the Bank of Queensland Limited, the Banque Nationale de Paris, and the Bank of New Zealand. Operations of these banks are shown in the next two tables.

Amalgamations proposed between the Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Bank of Australia Limited and between the National Bank of Australasia Limited and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited, were consented to by the Treasurer on 15 June 1981. The Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Bank of Australia commenced combined trading as the Westpac Banking Corporation on 1 October 1982.

ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS OF TRADING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, AT JUNE 1982 (a)
(\$'000)

Bank	Loans, advances, and bills discounted	Deposits		
		Non-interest bearing	Interest bearing	Total
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd ..	678,500	321,004	654,188	975,193
Bank of New South Wales	714,818	390,529	812,128	1,202,657
Bank of New Zealand	18,206	4,221	8,769	12,990
Bank of Queensland Ltd	51,957	122	69,926	70,048
Banque Nationale de Paris	7,539	1,376	33,711	35,087
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	374,210	191,997	356,082	548,078
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	131,415	95,897	250,967	346,864
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	695,994	379,966	776,442	1,156,409
National Bank of Australasia Ltd	636,102	385,171	857,777	1,242,948
All banks	3,308,742	1,770,283	3,819,989	5,590,273

(a) Averages of balances at close of business on Wednesdays in June.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts

Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive short-term guide to the volume of business activity. In making long-term comparisons, allowance must be made for the effect of changes in prices.

TRADING BANK(a) DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Year	Average weekly debits (b)	Year	Average weekly debits (b)
1972-73	597,490	1977-78	1,385,101
1973-74	753,419	1978-79	1,517,684
1974-75	817,878	1979-80	1,883,035
1975-76	1,027,353	1980-81	2,356,038
1976-77	1,230,668	1981-82	3,029,592

(a) Including all trading banks, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank.

(b) Excluding debits to Commonwealth and State Government accounts at capital city branches.

Savings Banks

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912 and on 1 October 1920 took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about \$6.6m, while the State Bank held about \$30m. During 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1982 the Commonwealth Savings Bank operated 166 branches and 1,176 agencies, while private savings banks operated 653 branches and 1,079 agencies in the State.

Depositors' balances held by the Commonwealth Savings Bank at 30 June 1982 were \$1,621.0m, while balances of \$1,839.0m were held by private savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Operative accounts at end of year (a)	Deposits during year (b)	Withdrawals during year (b)	Depositors' balances at end of year	
				Total	Per head of population
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1976-77	2,794	4,872,170	4,770,191	2,148,693	1,006
1977-78	2,870	5,435,770	5,255,909	2,446,487	1,129
1978-79	2,955	6,092,502	5,954,093	2,713,304	1,239
1979-80	3,031	6,953,548	6,925,549	2,884,629	1,308
1980-81	3,158	8,534,130	8,367,494	3,232,292	1,398
1981-82	3,274	10,648,240	10,654,766	3,463,335	1,475

(a) Excluding small inoperative accounts and school bank accounts.

(b) Including transfers between branches of the banks.

Development Banks

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which operates under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, provides assistance, through medium- and long-term loans, for the development of approved enterprises in primary, secondary, and tourist industries.

Loans approved during 1981-82 numbered 2,402 for an amount of \$113m. Outstanding balances at 30 June 1982 totalled \$482m, made up of \$368m in rural loans and \$114m in loans to non-rural undertakings.

In addition, the Bank assists primary producers and industrial enterprises with finance for income-earning equipment under hire purchase and other instalment credit arrangements. Approvals during 1981-82 totalled \$65m to 4,600 applicants while the balances outstanding on these transactions at 30 June 1982 amounted to \$106m.

The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited specialises in arranging finance to assist Australian interests to participate in ventures developing Australia's natural resources. The Bank is owned by Australia's major trading banks and its facilities include organisation of and participation in consortium loans; direct and refinance loans; and equity investment and underwriting or sub-underwriting of equity or fixed interest issues. The Bank broadened its operations in February 1980 with the acquisition of the Australian Banks' Export Re-Finance Corporation Limited as a wholly owned subsidiary. The Corporation operates to refinance extended long-term export loans made by trading banks.

The Bank is funded by share capital and loans subscribed by participating banks, long-term loan capital provided by the Reserve Bank of Australia and the State banks of New South Wales and Western Australia, the issue of Transferable Deposits, and the acceptance of term deposits and overseas deposits.

To 30 September 1982, the Resources Bank had made 50 issues of Transferable Deposits with maturities within the range of four to ten years. Most issues are listed on Australian stock

exchanges. Interest rates are in accord with prevailing market rates at the time of issue. Total consolidated deposits at 30 September 1982 were \$827m, of which \$270m was obtained from overseas. Consolidated loans outstanding amounted to \$810m at 30 September 1982. A more detailed description of the nature of the bank may be found in the 1969 *Year Book*.

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited, whose main objective is to facilitate the provision, through banks and other lenders, of loans to primary producers for longer terms than are available under normal conditions, was granted authority to conduct business in Australia on 21 September 1978. The Bank's initial share capital was contributed by the major trading banks, four State Government banks (in combination), and the Commonwealth Government.

The bank's funds are also available from the Income Equalisation Deposit Trust Account and through the issue of certificates of deposit. Loans refinanced by the bank are for periods up to 30 years and at 30 June 1982 amounted to \$428m.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) functions under the *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970*. Its chief aims, as a financial institution, are to assist in the development and expansion of Australian industry by arranging for investment, principally from overseas sources, and in ways conducive to the maximising of Australian ownership. Amendments to the Act in 1975 expanded the Corporation's method of operation to include participation in joint ventures and broadened the range of industrial activities eligible for A.I.D.C. finance.

The Corporation has a statutory nominal capital of \$100m, of which \$62.5m had been paid up by the Commonwealth Government at 30 June 1982. The Corporation is allowed to borrow up to a limit of five times the amount of its capital and reserves. During 1981-82 the Corporation undertook financial commitments totalling \$207m in respect of 38 industry development projects.

Short-term Money Market

For some years prior to 1959, leading stockbrokers had been actively engaged in the acceptance of short-term funds from clients against the security of government bonds under a 'buy back' arrangement. The securities were in fact sold to the lender, and the difference between the agreed selling price and the agreed price paid by the broker on termination of the loan constituted the return to the lender.

In February 1959 the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) gave official status to the market by announcing that under certain conditions it would act as lender of last resort to authorised dealers. The market now includes nine authorised dealer companies. The 'lender of last resort' arrangement enables dealers to borrow from the Reserve Bank against their Commonwealth Government securities which must comprise the bulk of their assets. At 30 June 1982 the face value of dealers' holdings of Commonwealth Government securities was slightly less than \$900m.

The main functions of the authorised dealers in the Short-term Money Market are:

- (a) to accept loans overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000; and
- (b) to engage as traders in the buying and selling of securities, principally those of the Commonwealth Government.

Lenders to the dealers include trading banks, savings banks, public authorities, and a wide variety of companies; each dealer's liabilities to clients are limited to a specified multiple of its shareholders' funds.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from day to day, and even during the day, depending on the general funds position, but also from dealer to

dealer, according to their individual judgments of future trends in interest rates and the availability of funds.

2 BANKRUPTCY

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed which provided for the establishment of Registries in the various districts and the Supreme Courts of the various States had original jurisdiction conferred on them.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself. If the Court decides on sequestration, the bankrupt's affairs are administered by the Official Receiver or a trustee appointed by the bankrupt's creditors. The Court may make similar orders for the administration of the estates of persons dying insolvent. Provisions also exist for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, and these may be in the nature of deeds of assignment or arrangement, or compositions. The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

The next table shows the sequestrations, deeds of assignment or arrangement, and compositions made under the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND
(Source: Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Sequestrations						
Debtors' petitions No.	177	328	347	476	592	502
Creditors' petitions No.	177	189	191	218	216	140
Total No.	354	517	538	694	808	642
Liabilities \$	11,554,347	14,743,880	12,416,885	16,527,196	21,666,655	16,340,334
Assets \$	6,392,414	4,165,282	4,186,959	5,161,612	5,720,795	5,132,426
Administration of deceased debtors' estates .. . No.	2	2	2	1	4	2
Liabilities \$	318,500	40,202	36,948	21,388	64,438	n.a.
Assets \$	84,208	29,542	14,064	408	25,467	n.a.
Deeds of assignment or arrangement and compositions No.	32	28	53	(a) 58	65	49
Liabilities \$	5,151,010	1,940,415	9,569,174	4,322,129	10,585,889	5,997,811
Assets \$	1,076,441	518,100	2,111,269	640,402	1,764,681	1,499,753

(a) Including one for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

3 INSURANCE

Life Insurance

The Life Insurance Commissioner, under the Commonwealth *Life Insurance Act 1945*, supervises the activities of life insurance companies, which must lodge deposits with the Commonwealth Government Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

Insurance business is classified according to State of registration of policy which need not coincide with the State of residence of the insured person. Details of life insurance are shown in the following table.

Life insurance statistics are compiled from returns furnished by companies registered under the Act and made available by the Insurance Commissioner. The statistics in this section include the activities of the State Government Insurance Office which, although not subject to the requirements of the Act, submits annual returns, thereby enabling complete coverage of life insurance business in Queensland. Due to non-uniformity of accounting periods, the statistics represent aggregations of data for varying financial years ending during the calendar year.

LIFE INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1980

Particulars	Ordinary and industrial business	Superannuation business	Total
New business			
Policies No.	81,068	13,900	94,968
Sum insured \$m	2,232	1,047	3,279
Discontinuances by			
Death and maturity			
Policies No.	30,824	746	31,570
Sum insured \$m	41	22	63
Forfeiture and surrender			
Policies No.	83,436	4,071	87,507
Sum insured \$m	905	314	1,218
Other causes (a)			
Policies No.	- 7,972	1,014	- 6,958
Sum insured \$m	- 15	92	77
Business at end of year			
Policies No.	1,225,543	85,678	1,311,221
Sum insured \$m	11,602	4,068	15,670
Annual premiums \$m	158	107	265

(a) Including transfers and expiries. Figures preceded by a minus sign (-) denote a net increase due to an excess of transfers from other States or Territories, or conversion from other classes of business over discontinuances.

Insurance Other Than Life

Authority to carry on general insurance business is granted under the Commonwealth *Insurance Act* 1973 which is concerned with ensuring the continued financial solvency of general insurance companies incorporated in Australia and of the Australian business of companies incorporated overseas.

Details in the next table refer to policies issued in Queensland, including those issued by the State Government Insurance Office, irrespective of where the risk is situated. In addition to the premium income shown in the table, insurers received income from investments for which separate details for Queensland are unavailable.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1980-81(a)

Class of business	Premiums (b)	Claims incurred	Claims as proportion of premiums
	\$'000	\$'000	%
Fire etc.			
Fire	29,679	24,090	81.2
Crop (including hailstone)	434	337	77.6
Loss of profits	5,101	2,695	52.8
Houseowners' and householders'	57,208	37,247	65.1
Contractors' all risks	5,050	3,290	65.1
Marine hull			
Private pleasure craft	3,430	2,407	70.2
Other	2,696	3,151	116.9
Marine cargo	8,236	5,263	63.9
Motor vehicle			
Comprehensive (including motor cycles)	118,221	93,079	78.7
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	64,692	66,713	103.1
Employers' liability	96,023	94,343	98.3
Public liability	10,056	4,974	49.5
Product liability	428	173	40.4
Professional indemnity	669	196	29.3
Other business			
Personal accident	8,401	4,840	57.6
Boiler, engineering, and machine breakdown	6,093	3,835	62.9
Travel (including baggage)	2,592	1,464	56.5
Burglary	3,087	2,038	66.0
Other	24,564	9,630	39.2
Total	446,660	359,765	80.5

(a) This table should not be construed as a profit and loss account as it contains selected items of statistics only. charges amounting to \$27,864(000) paid to Fire Brigade Boards etc. and stamp duty.

(b) Excluding fire service

4 COMPANIES

Legislation

Companies in Queensland are regulated by the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs under the *Companies Act* 1961–1981. Any partnership or association of more than 20 persons formed for the purpose of profit or gain is required to incorporate under the Act. The Governor in Council may proclaim that a profession or calling which is not normally carried out by a corporation may be carried out by a partnership of no more than 100 persons. Any corporation desiring to carry on business in Queensland, but which was incorporated outside the State, is required to register.

The *Company Take-overs Act* 1979 was introduced by the Queensland Government for the purpose of controlling take-overs of Queensland incorporated companies and came into operation on 27 November 1979.

Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia entered into an Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement which is the basis for the National Companies and Securities legislation package covering all States and Territories by mutual agreement and became operative from 1 July 1982. Companies not incorporated in Queensland but registered under the terms of the Agreement are shown in the following table under the heading 'Recognised'. The regulation and control of recognised companies, i.e. those incorporated in one of the States and operating in any of the others, is vested in the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs in the State of incorporation.

All companies are incorporated or registered as public companies unless they meet the requirements of proprietary companies. Proprietary companies are those which obtain their capital from private sources, as distinct from the general public. Previously, proprietary companies were allowed certain exemptions in respect of their reporting, accounts, audits, etc. Some of these exemptions have now been altered or abolished due to the changed emphasis of the proprietary company in the present business community. Many proprietary companies, for instance, are not capitalised from strictly private sources.

To encourage investment in the high risk ventures of mining and mineral exploration, the no-liability company was formulated. The principle involved is that the investor is under no liability to pay calls or amounts outstanding. Shares on which a call is unpaid are forfeited within fourteen days after the call is payable.

In the case of unlimited companies there is no limit on the liability of members to meet debts. In this respect an unlimited company is no different from an unincorporated partnership. It does, however, have advantages in its legal status, the number of members, and the transferability of the interests of members. An unlimited company may be either public or proprietary.

In the following table the type 'other' for recognised companies includes all companies not classifiable as proprietary or no-liability. For all other places of incorporation shown, this category covers those companies, said to be limited by guarantee, which have no share capital. The liability of the members to meet debts in the event of such a company winding up is limited to a specified amount which each member guarantees to pay should this happen. Such companies are usually non-profit, charitable, or sporting organisations.

Companies on the Register

The numbers of the different types of companies on the register at 30 June 1981 are shown in the next table.

COMPANIES ON THE REGISTER, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE 1981

Type	Place of incorporation				Total
	Queensland	Other Australian States		Overseas	
		Recognised	Other		
Proprietary	61,669	9,758	1,077	186	72,690
Public	483	—	236	443	1,162
No-liability	44	126	8	1	179
Unlimited (public)	3	—	—	1	4
Unlimited (proprietary)	38	—	1	1	40
Other (a)	681	1,380	46	17	2,124
Total	62,918	11,264	1,368	649	76,199

(a) See text preceding this table.

5 CREDIT UNIONS

Credit unions are registered in Queensland under the *Co-operative and Other Societies Act 1967-1978* and operate on a co-operative basis predominantly by borrowing from and providing finance to their own members.

As the accounting periods of all credit unions are not uniform, the statistics in the next table relate to the accounting years which ended within the financial years shown.

CREDIT UNIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies	64	62	61	59	56	55
Members	121,815	r 134,849	150,825	172,257	195,476	217,782
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income						
Interest received						
Loans to members	16,326	19,965	24,529	30,933	38,637	49,347
Other	881	1,280	2,776	r 3,396	4,334	6,291
Other income	954	1,338	2,166	2,316	2,928	4,128
Total income	18,161	22,583	29,471	r 36,645	45,900	59,769
Expenditure						
Interest paid						
On deposits	10,587	13,303	17,678	21,838	27,929	37,142
Other	407	426	321	433	414	450
Administration	3,730	4,597	6,076	7,536	8,926	11,579
Loan protective insurance	330	382	468	508	554	626
Other expenditure	1,901	2,644	3,617	r 4,366	5,248	6,205
Total expenditure	16,955	21,352	28,160	r 34,682	43,071	56,002
Assets						
Loans to members	122,283	144,130	184,098	234,521	279,240	309,854
Other loans and investments	9,132	17,306	33,286	r 36,161	39,402	57,346
Cash on hand and at bank	2,568	4,519	3,596	3,315	5,058	5,801
Fixed assets	10,664	12,710	14,395	15,825	18,290	21,995
Other assets	210	479	970	1,489	2,616	3,713
Total assets	144,856	179,143	236,345	r 291,310	344,607	398,705
Liabilities						
Paid-up share capital	1,197	1,333	1,493	1,705	1,950	2,171
Reserve funds	2,114	3,329	4,660	r 6,497	9,923	16,172
Deposits	135,686	169,930	223,945	275,903	323,871	371,885
Other borrowings	5,038	3,667	5,271	5,743	6,657	5,495
Other liabilities	821	885	975	1,463	2,206	2,982
Total liabilities	144,856	179,143	236,345	r 291,310	344,607	398,705

6 INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES

Instalment credit for retail sales schemes are defined as those in which repayment is made by regular pre-determined instalments (such as hire purchase, time payment, and budget accounts) and personal loans made primarily to finance the sale of consumer commodities. A large proportion of total instalment credit is financed under hire purchase schemes.

In Queensland, *The Hire-purchase Act of 1959* regulates the rights and duties of parties to hire purchase agreements. Each agreement must show the cash price of the goods and payments to be made, so that the hirer is aware of the difference between the cash price and the total amount he must pay. The Act requires that a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price shall be paid in cash or in goods or partly in cash and partly in goods. Charges are regulated under the *Money Lenders Act 1916-1979*.

Details of hire purchase and other instalment credit provided by businesses other than banks, credit unions, and insurance companies are shown in the next table. Credit transactions to finance the sale of land and property, property improvement, travel, repair services, and rental or leasing of consumer commodities are excluded. Financing of producer type goods such as plant and machinery and commercial motor vehicles is also excluded to ensure as far as possible that the series is an indicator of consumer credit.

Because of a change in the size criteria used to select finance companies for inclusion in this series, figures from 1978-79 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. For further details readers are referred to the ABS publication *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales* (Catalogue No. 5631.0) (October 1978 issue).

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (a)	1979-80 (a)	1980-81 (a)	1981-82 (a)
HIRE PURCHASE						
Amount financed (b)						
Motor vehicles	151.1	142.4	148.4	138.7	165.8	210.9
Household and personal goods	41.1	35.8	28.2	31.0	36.3	40.6
Total	192.2	178.2	176.5	169.7	202.1	251.5
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT						
Amount financed (b)						
Motor vehicles	44.7	40.5	45.2	47.3	56.5	66.8
Household and personal goods	43.1	41.2	41.8	42.4	45.1	49.3
Total	87.9	81.7	87.1	89.6	101.6	116.1
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT						
Amount financed (b)						
Motor vehicles	195.9	182.9	193.6	185.9	222.3	277.7
Household and personal goods	84.2	77.0	70.0	73.4	81.4	89.9
Total	280.0	259.9	263.6	259.3	303.6	367.5
Cash collections and other liquidations (c)	335.9	354.2	369.6	371.7	398.5	447.3
Balances outstanding at end of year (c)	474.8	488.6	504.9	508.1	554.1	708.9

(a) See text preceding table concerning comparability.
insurance.

(b) Excluding hiring charges and insurance.

(c) Including hiring charges and

7 FINANCE COMPANIES

Details of the operations of finance companies are given in the next table. Because of changes in coverage and in the size criteria used to select finance companies for inclusion in this

series, the figures from 1978-79 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. For further details readers are referred to the ABS publication *Finance Companies* (Catalogue No. 5614.0) (October 1978 issue).

FINANCE COMPANIES (a): LENDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND
(\$m)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (b)	1979-80 (b)	1980-81 (b)	1981-82 (b)
<i>Amount financed during year</i>	1,383.7	1,370.9	1,609.7	1,774.1	r 2,472.4	2,861.6
Instalment credit for retail sales (c)	252.6	234.5	241.2	235.6	280.4	344.1
Wholesale finance (d)	601.9	588.3	711.7	772.1	953.6	1,087.4
Personal loans	84.1	107.5	133.9	145.6	170.9	172.4
Housing loans	199.4	210.8	247.5	301.5	r 546.8	633.8
Other consumer and commercial loans	245.8	229.9	275.3	319.3	r 520.8	623.7
<i>Balances outstanding at end of year (e)</i>	1,875.0	1,950.9	2,084.3	2,226.4	2,795.7	3,562.1
Instalment credit for retail sales (c)	459.0	474.0	493.1	496.0	r 541.5	696.4
Wholesale finance (d)	145.6	149.6	183.5	196.9	213.8	254.8
Personal loans	132.0	164.0	194.0	228.2	287.1	341.0
Housing loans	593.3	622.9	658.4	706.0	r 1,010.1	1,286.5
Other consumer and commercial loans	544.9	540.3	555.3	599.4	r 743.3	983.5
<i>Collections and liquidations during year (e)</i>	1,500.1	1,676.9	1,926.7	2,102.1	r 2,530.3	2,949.2
Instalment credit for retail sales (c)	306.2	325.5	343.5	347.7	374.0	421.0
Wholesale finance (d)	576.1	597.4	696.9	779.4	961.1	1,068.9
Personal loans	81.1	122.8	158.9	182.0	181.5	225.8
Housing loans	253.9	297.2	352.0	388.8	r 490.7	688.7
Other consumer and commercial loans	282.9	334.0	375.4	404.3	523.0	544.9

(a) See text below. (b) See text preceding table concerning comparability. (c) Included in the instalment credit for retail sales statistics shown on previous page. (d) Relating mainly to the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes. Including factoring. (e) Including hiring charges and insurance.

Statistics in this section relate to finance companies which are defined as incorporated companies engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, housing, other consumer and commercial loans, and factoring. In general, companies which are engaged both in financing and other activities come within the scope of these statistics, provided that the major portion of their assets consists of financial assets of the types listed above and/or a major proportion of their income is derived from such assets. The financing transactions and liquidity placements of companies frequently referred to as 'Merchant Banks' are excluded from July 1978.

8 STOCK MARKET

Details of turnover on the Brisbane Stock Exchange are shown for the six years ended 1981-82 in the next table. Total turnover for 1981-82 was 49.0 per cent lower than the previous year's figure.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE
(Source: Brisbane Stock Exchange)
(\$'000)

Year	Industrial shares and debentures	Mining shares	Oil shares	Government loans	Total
1976-77	54,157	26,164	6,146	10,616	97,084
1977-78	54,635	29,623	15,451	8,621	108,330
1978-79	67,579	40,440	22,668	8,986	139,673
1979-80	134,988	199,048	92,773	6,889	433,698
1980-81	186,064	164,510	139,963	2,614	493,150
1981-82	135,427	54,451	56,170	5,381	251,429

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Central Office Publications

Banking (5605.0) (*quarterly*)

Finance Companies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5616.0) (*annual*)

Credit Unions: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5618.0) (*annual*)

General Insurance (5620.0) (*annual*)

Life Insurance (5622.0) (*annual*)

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales (5631.0) (*monthly*)

Permanent Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure (5632.0) (*annual*)

Chapter 24

MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter comprises statistics and other information which are not directly related to the subjects covered in the preceding chapters and which it is convenient to assemble in separate sections as follows: Internal Trade, Value of Agricultural Commodity Production, Tourism, and Household Surveys.

1 INTERNAL TRADE

In terms of trade internal to Queensland, extensive statistics of retail trade have been collected and published over many years. These statistics have been compiled on the basis of full censuses at periodic intervals from 1947–48, supplemented during the intervening periods by sample surveys. The coverage of internal trade was expanded in 1968–69 by the introduction of a similar census of wholesale trade.

Retail Trade

Census of Retail Establishments

The statistics in this section relate to retail establishments throughout Queensland and the value of their retail sales of goods.

In 1968–69 the Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services was conducted on an integrated basis with the first full Census of Wholesale Trade and also Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. A complete description of the meaning and purpose of the integrated economic censuses, the standardisation of census units, classification, and concepts was provided in the 1970 *Year Book*.

An abridged Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services was undertaken in 1973–74, primarily to provide census data to enable a new sample of retail establishments to be selected for the quarterly Surveys of Retail Establishments.

The 1979–80 Retail Census was the eighth retail census since 1948 and the third conducted throughout Australia as part of the ABS program of integrated economic data collections. The scope of the 1979–80 Retail Census included all establishments classified to Sub-division 48 (Retail Trade) and 'selected service' classes from Division L (Recreation, Personal and Other Services) of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) 1978 edition. From 1977–78 the 1978 edition of ASIC replaced the preliminary edition which had been in use since the 1968–69 census. In general, the impact of the change in industrial classification for the retail and selected services industries included in the census was minimal. The definition of retail trade adopted in the 1979–80 Retail Census was the same as that used in previous retail censuses, i.e. the sale of new and used goods to the final consumer for household and personal purposes. To conform with this definition, sales of: building materials and builders' hardware and supplies; grain, feed, fertilisers, and agricultural supplies; business machines and commercial refrigerators; tractors and agricultural machinery and implements; and earth moving equipment were not treated as retail sales. Where the sales of these commodities were reported by retailers they were included in the census tabulations with wholesale sales.

In the 1979-80 Retail Census the full range of census data was collected from all establishments except a small group which were only required to provide a restricted range of data. This group comprised bread and milk vendors and all single-establishment enterprises with census year turnover of less than \$50,000, except hotels and accommodation establishments. Details of the census are shown in the following table.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Industry group	Establishments (b)	Persons employed (c)	Wages and salaries (d)	Retail sales	Wholesale sales and other operating revenue (e)	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Department and general stores	145	14,290	92.0	509.0	38.5	547.6
Clothing, fabric, and furniture stores	2,509	11,354	68.1	550.9	9.6	560.5
Household appliance and hardware stores	1,244	6,131	40.8	382.0	43.6	425.6
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, tyre retailers	4,363	28,172	202.4	2,047.4	762.0	2,809.5
Food stores	5,732	40,059	165.0	1,774.8	23.2	1,798.0
Other retailers	2,663	10,863	54.5	449.3	16.3	465.6
Total retail establishments	16,656	110,869	622.8	5,713.4	893.2	6,606.6
Motion picture theatres	113	983	6.3	5.3	20.2	25.5
Restaurants, hotels, and accommodation	2,977	30,777	176.8	559.8	321.0	880.8
Licensed clubs	529	4,229	30.2	90.3	31.8	122.2
Laundries and dry-cleaners	143	1,192	7.6	0.1	18.7	18.8
Hairdressing and beauty salons	298	1,709	9.9	1.3	21.1	22.4
Total selected service establishments	4,060	38,890	230.8	656.8	412.9	1,069.7
Total	20,716	149,759	853.7	6,370.2	1,306.0	7,676.2

(a) Excluding all bread and milk vendors and single-establishment enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000, except for hotels and accommodation establishments. (b) At 30 June 1980. (c) At end of June 1980, including working proprietors but excluding unpaid helpers. (d) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (e) Including repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission, and other income, except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.

The next table shows a summary of operations of retail and selected service establishments by States for 1979-80.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), AUSTRALIA, 1979-80

State or Territory	Establishments (b)	Persons employed (c)	Wages and salaries (d)	Retail sales	Wholesale sales and other operating revenue (e)	Turnover
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	48,753	375,487	2,363.9	15,247.7	3,770.1	19,017.9
Victoria	35,845	250,537	1,493.5	11,179.6	3,101.1	14,280.7
Queensland	20,716	149,759	853.7	6,370.2	1,306.0	7,676.2
South Australia	11,751	90,332	527.0	3,585.8	705.5	4,291.3
Western Australia	11,571	87,204	511.9	3,707.7	860.4	4,568.1
Tasmania	4,165	28,016	169.7	1,200.7	186.3	1,387.0
Northern Territory	1,032	8,012	57.6	368.5	90.5	459.0
Australian Capital Territory	1,819	14,803	95.4	640.9	137.3	778.2
Australia	135,652	1,004,150	6,072.7	42,301.1	10,157.3	52,458.4

(a) to (e) See notes to previous table.

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the period between censuses, quarterly variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The censuses provide for each State, and for divisions within each State, a classification of retail sales by type of store, commodity group, and value of sales. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores into the same classifications.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the large firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis. To keep the sample representative of current conditions, however, allowance is made for stores in the sample closing down or changing their type, and for new stores to be introduced into the sample. The regular complete censuses provide checks on the accuracy of the sample surveys.

RETAIL SALES (a) IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity group	Total sales			Sales per head of population (b)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80 r	1980-81 r	1981-82
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Groceries	867.6	1,024.8	1,230.8	385.9	444.0	516.1
Butchers' meat	308.9	348.2	378.9	137.4	150.9	158.9
Other food (c)	464.6	548.8	622.2	206.6	237.8	260.9
Total food and groceries	1,641.1	1,921.8	2,231.9	729.9	832.7	936.0
Beer, wine, and spirits	607.7	697.1	810.2	270.3	302.0	339.8
Clothing and drapery	580.7	660.3	767.2	258.3	286.1	321.7
Footwear	95.0	109.6	125.5	42.3	47.5	52.6
Hardware, china, and glassware (d)	180.8	215.5	244.3	80.4	93.4	102.4
Electrical goods (e)	325.7	408.0	482.7	144.9	176.8	202.4
Furniture and floor coverings	224.3	273.0	305.6	99.8	118.3	128.2
Chemists' goods	228.8	259.0	285.0	101.8	112.2	119.5
Newspapers, books, and stationery	178.9	218.1	235.1	79.6	94.5	98.6
Other goods (f)	365.3	420.4	483.2	162.5	182.2	202.6
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.)	4,428.3	5,182.8	5,970.7	1,969.4	2,245.7	2,503.9

(a) Survey figures based on the 1973-74 Retail Census. (b) Calculated on the basis of mean population for the year shown.
 (c) Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc. (d) Excluding building materials and builders' hardware and supplies, such as tools of trade, paint, etc. (e) Including television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (f) Including tobacco, cigarettes, sporting goods, etc., but excluding grain and produce, and business machines.

Seasonality of Retail Sales—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey, see above, are made of the value of retail sales. These indicate a seasonal variation in the sales of most commodities. The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in December quarter figures which are generally about 10 per cent higher than the average of all quarters.

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUARTERLY, QUEENSLAND (\$m)

Commodity group	September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter	Year
Groceries					
1979-80	197.1	228.6	215.0	226.9	867.6
1980-81	237.6	273.6	251.0	262.6	1,024.8
1981-82	282.3	322.3	297.8	328.4	1,230.8
Butchers' meat					
1979-80	74.3	79.0	75.8	79.8	308.9
1980-81	82.2	91.8	84.8	89.4	348.2
1981-82	94.9	97.1	90.7	96.2	378.9
Other foods (a)					
1979-80	106.0	118.6	119.1	120.9	464.6
1980-81	124.0	140.6	139.7	144.5	548.8
1981-82	146.0	161.2	158.1	156.9	622.2
Beer, wine, and spirits					
1979-80	142.3	163.4	151.1	150.9	607.7
1980-81	161.8	189.6	170.0	175.7	697.1
1981-82	187.4	222.0	197.8	203.0	810.2

RETAIL SALES IN COMMODITY GROUPS, QUARTERLY, QUEENSLAND—continued
(\$m)

Commodity group		September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter	Year
Clothing and drapery ..	1979-80	141.0	162.0	124.8	152.9	580.7
	1980-81	161.1	183.5	134.0	181.7	660.3
	1981-82	185.3	219.2	162.4	200.3	767.2
Footwear	1979-80	23.0	24.5	21.7	25.8	95.0
	1980-81	26.4	28.1	24.7	30.4	109.6
	1981-82	30.8	32.3	27.9	34.5	125.5
Hardware, china, and glass- ware (b)	1979-80	39.1	57.3	41.4	43.0	180.8
	1980-81	46.4	68.7	47.8	52.6	215.5
	1981-82	53.3	79.6	53.8	57.6	244.3
Electrical goods (c) ..	1979-80	72.9	91.8	76.9	84.1	325.7
	1980-81	89.0	118.0	97.9	103.1	408.0
	1981-82	112.0	138.6	111.6	120.5	482.7
Furniture and floor coverings	1979-80	54.9	58.9	51.1	59.4	224.3
	1980-81	65.3	72.1	62.4	73.2	273.0
	1981-82	76.2	84.2	68.5	76.7	305.6
Chemists goods	1979-80	56.0	61.4	54.1	57.3	228.8
	1980-81	63.6	72.3	58.6	64.5	259.0
	1981-82	67.7	78.3	65.8	73.2	285.0
Newspapers, books, and stationery	1979-80	40.0	52.6	43.1	43.2	178.9
	1980-81	47.4	64.1	52.9	53.7	218.1
	1981-82	55.8	70.7	54.5	54.1	235.1
Other goods (d)	1979-80	84.8	105.9	84.3	90.3	365.3
	1980-81	97.6	120.0	96.0	106.8	420.4
	1981-82	109.6	137.9	110.7	125.0	483.2
Total (excluding motor vehicles etc.)	1979-80	1,031.4	1,204.0	1,058.4	1,134.5	4,428.3
	1980-81	1,202.4	1,422.4	1,219.8	1,338.2	5,182.8
	1981-82	1,401.3	1,643.4	1,399.6	1,526.4	5,970.7

(a) to (d) See notes (c) to (f) to previous table.

Wholesale Trade

Census of Wholesale Establishments

The term wholesale trade is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the resale by agents or principals of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders).

The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, who take title to the goods they sell; manufacturers' sales branches; commission agents, including import and export agents and purchasing agents; petroleum products distributors; and co-operative and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

The only census of wholesale establishments was conducted in 1968-69. For details of this census please refer to the 1977 *Year Book*.

2 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PRODUCTION

This section summarises the gross value of Queensland's agricultural commodities produced, to provide an indication of their relative importance when compared with the overall production of other industries. More detailed information concerning individual crops etc. is shown in the appropriate sections of earlier chapters. The 1981 Review of Commonwealth Functions determined that a number of statistical collections be terminated, including values of forestry, fishing, and hunting which were previously included in the following tables.

Gross Value of Commodities Produced

Gross value of commodities produced is the value placed on recorded commodity production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place. In general, the market place is the metropolitan market in each State. In cases where commodities are consumed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the market place. The gross value includes costs of containers, transport costs to markets, and associated selling expenses. After making allowance for these costs, local value of commodity production results, i.e. the value at the place of production.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND
(\$'000)

Commodity	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 <i>p</i>
Crops						
Cereals for grain	184,200	139,253	382,063	267,500	265,728	437,910
Hay	14,685	14,314	18,783	18,638	23,172	23,768
Sugar cane	462,354	410,737	383,121	529,492	772,486	577,986
Tobacco	29,958	28,361	29,568	29,857	32,334	36,071
Fruit (including grapes)	67,037	68,980	83,233	81,346	93,664	109,476
Vegetables	68,447	69,864	81,015	92,315	127,282	142,927
All other crops	63,996	93,111	119,499	110,110	137,471	132,320
Total crops	890,677	824,619	1,097,281	1,129,259	1,452,137	1,460,459
Livestock disposals						
Cattle and calves						
Slaughtered	252,732	277,424	667,854	792,399	577,255	648,377
Other disposals (a)	- 5,454	15,253	92,638	28,010	9,878	43,132
Total	247,278	292,677	760,492	820,409	587,133	691,509
Sheep and lambs						
Slaughtered	9,974	9,291	15,670	20,518	20,833	20,119
Other disposals (a)	- 2,172	- 1,931	6,421	10,296	- 8,652	- 5,044
Total	7,802	7,360	22,092	30,813	12,181	15,075
Pigs						
Slaughtered	43,121	44,232	53,076	71,163	68,416	83,166
Other disposals (a)	- 1,292	- 687	456	596	265	718
Total	41,829	43,545	53,532	71,758	68,680	83,884
Poultry						
Slaughtered	22,667	28,563	32,252	42,073	43,709	41,904
Other disposals (a)	31	64	29	34	17	42
Total	22,698	28,627	32,281	42,107	43,726	41,946
Total livestock disposals	319,607	372,210	868,396	965,088	711,720	832,414
Livestock products						
Wool						
Shorn and dead	102,602	99,966	120,846	131,640	113,277	145,381
Fellmongered	744	369	248	139	—	—
Exported on skins	6,403	6,554	6,334	6,775	3,693	4,825
Total	109,749	106,889	127,428	138,554	116,970	150,206

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, QUEENSLAND—continued
(S'000)

Commodity	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 <i>p</i>
Dairy products						
Whole milk used for						
Butter	7.387	5.286	6.582	4.124	} 36.000	44.843
Cheese	6.999	6.672	8.659	9.019		
Processed milk products ..	8.100	5.931	8.048	8.027		
Human consumption and other purposes	47.198	53.232	55.249	58.782	60.401	76.857
Total	69.684	71.121	78.538	79.952	96.401	121.700
Eggs	27.425	31.162	33.847	37.610	32.237	33.227
Honey	852	1.305	1.737	1.980	1.781	2.106
Beeswax	79	111	154	175	189	234
Total livestock products	207.789	210.589	241.704	258.270	247.578	307.472
Total agriculture	1,418.072	1,407.418	2,207.381	2,352.617	2,411.436	2,600.345

(a) Net exports (overseas and interstate) of livestock.

Local Value of Production

Details of the local values of agricultural commodities produced are shown in the next table. As mentioned earlier, the local value represents the gross value of commodities after deduction of marketing expenses. The table shows the gross values, the deductions for marketing expenses, and the resultant local values for each group of commodity production.

GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82 *p*
(S'000)

Particulars	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced	1,460,459	832,414	307,472	2,600,345
Costs of marketing	162,465	70,115	12,942	245,522
Local value of agricultural commodities produced	1,297,993	762,299	294,530	2,354,823

3 TOURISM

Queensland has figured prominently in the development of tourism in Australia and it has emerged as one of the State's most valuable industries.

Recognition is given at government level of the importance of training personnel for the tourist industry. To promote interest in training, the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation awards a four-year scholarship in the food service and tourism management course at the Queensland Agricultural College at Lawes. The Corporation has also introduced a cadet training scheme for junior travel consultants.

The State is fortunate in possessing an ideal combination for tourist development—a climate which appeals greatly to holiday-makers and one of the finest array of natural attractions in Australia: the Great Barrier Reef and islands, hundreds of kilometres of beaches, mountain scenic spots, national parks, the tropical north, the Darling Downs, and the inland.

Greatly increased tourist promotion, more efficient transport services, major highway improvements, and the provision of new and better resort and accommodation facilities in recent years have all contributed to a great increase in tourism which is apparent not only along the coastline from Coolangatta to Cooktown but also in many inland centres.

Principal Resorts

Brisbane, the capital city, is a suitable headquarters from which to undertake a Queensland holiday. The city itself has a great deal to offer visitors in period and contemporary architecture, sub-tropical parks and gardens, tropical fruit plantations, and riverside scenic spots, and provides access to the islands of nearby Moreton Bay.

Road tours climb the Great Dividing Range to the 'Garden City' of Toowoomba, the centre of Queensland's wheat area, and also serve the Gold and Sunshine Coast beaches and surrounding areas.

The Gold Coast is Australia's largest and most popular tourist area. Capital investment on buildings in the area during the 10 years to 1981-82 is estimated to have been about \$1,298m. First class restaurants and cabarets ensure a variety of evening entertainment. This 32 km of beach development provides excellent amenities for surfing, water skiing, fishing, cruising, and a wide variety of other sporting activities. The Gold Coast also has several beautiful mountain attractions behind it and these are easily accessible by road.

The Great Barrier Reef and several of the tropical island resorts along it also enjoy an international reputation. In all, there are 22 resort islands along the Queensland coast. Rail, road, and air services operate from the south and north to the mainland 'gateway' points for island resorts. Transport across to the islands is then by launch and in several instances by aircraft. The waters of the Great Barrier Reef offer some of the best fishing in the world and this is being specially catered for in several centres. Cairns in particular has become an international centre for big-game fishing—notably for black marlin.

Cruises by overseas vessels to tropical North Queensland and to Brisbane are popular. Local cruises operate out of Mackay, Shute Harbour, Townsville, Cairns, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Brisbane, and other coastal centres on day and extended trips.

The Sunshine Coast, Brisbane's near north coast, has experienced steady development in recent years and has earned a wide reputation as an ideal area for the family holiday. A coastal highway links Caloundra and Noosa, passing through other first-class beach resorts such as Mooloolaba, Alexandra Headland, Maroochydore, and Coolum Beach. The lush cane-fields of the Maroochy River Valley and Bli Bli, the peaks of the Glasshouse Mountains, and the beauty of sub-tropical rainforest in the mountainous national parks can be seen in short day tours. At Buderim (shortly at Yandina) Australia's only ginger manufacturer provides facilities for visitors to view the processing plant.

North of Noosa, unique coloured sand cliffs extend from Teewah to Double Island Point and rise in places to over 180 m. Close to the coast, the tidal saltwater lakes of the Noosa River and the freshwater Lake Cooloola are surrounded by natural bushland where native wildflowers abound.

The motorist plays a vital role in the domestic tourist market, easily the largest market, and the northern parts of the State have become more important for tourism following the completion of the all-bitumen road from the southern border to Cairns. Numerous centres along this highway offer attractions to tourists. There are more than 400 camping and caravan parks in

Queensland, many of them equal to the best in Australia. Cairns, the Atherton Tableland, Port Douglas, and Kuranda attract many visitors, many of whom now carry on to the historical town of Cooktown which is at the site where Captain Cook beached the *Endeavour* for repairs in 1770.

On current trends, inland resorts will play a more significant part in the future expansion of tourism. More than 30,000 tourists take advantage of conducted tours of Mount Isa Mines each year. The Carnarvon Ranges and the gem fields in the Emerald, Winton, and Eulo districts are other attractions away from the coastal strip. Tours embracing the coastal resorts and the inland to Mount Isa now figure in tourist planning in this State. Visits to outback sheep and cattle stations are adding variety to a Queensland holiday.

Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation

The Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation was formed on 1 August 1979 to take over the promotion and marketing of tourism for Queensland. A total staff of 280 is employed by the Corporation. The selling arm of the Corporation, which continues to be called the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau, is distributed in nine Queensland regional centres as well as in Newcastle, Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, and Adelaide.

While the Bureau is the largest booking agency in the State, its collections from this activity reflect only a comparatively small proportion of the value of tourism to the State. The following information, made available by the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation, illustrates the increased spending on publicity and its boost in sales over the six years to 1981-82.

Year	Publicity \$	Total sales \$
1976-77	685,000	13,102,481
1977-78	740,000	14,384,842
1978-79	740,000	15,507,511
1979-80	1,316,579	18,459,432
1980-81	1,335,850	21,901,316
1981-82	1,665,830	24,733,550

The Corporation produces high quality publications promoting Queensland attractions and the Queensland Holiday Fair, the first of which was held in the Brisbane City Hall in August 1980, is now an annual event in Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.

The publicity campaign is directed primarily at Australians seeing their own country first. In the overseas sector, publicity efforts are concentrated a good deal on New Zealand as this is easily Queensland's most lucrative overseas market. The potential of the American and Asian markets also has been recognised in the overseas publicity work in recent years.

The Corporation is playing a major role in encouraging international airlines to introduce new services direct to Queensland. Promotional visits by interstate and overseas journalists and travel agents are sponsored or assisted by the Corporation.

Activities are aimed essentially at persuading people to come to Queensland, and it is the responsibility of local interests to ensure that the tourist visits their area in preference to another. Thus, local publicity efforts are encouraged and the Corporation provides an annual subsidy of \$25,000 to each of the regional tourist associations for this purpose.

There has been a great improvement in accommodation facilities for tourists throughout the State in recent years. During 1981-82, 5 new hotels were constructed and 5 were rebuilt, while rebuilding was commenced or approved on 6 hotels, and extensive remodelling or extension of \$60,000 or more in each case was undertaken on a further 33 hotels.

Tourist Accommodation Census

To satisfy the needs of various private organisations and government departments concerned with the development and promotion of tourism in Australia, a Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments which identified and measured the amount, type, and location of tourist accommodation available throughout Australia was conducted for the year ended 30 June 1974. For census purposes, tourist accommodation establishments were defined as: (a) hotels, motels, guest houses, etc. which have short-term accommodation available to the general public and which provide breakfast; and (b) caravan parks and holiday flats which have short-term accommodation available to the general public. Short-term accommodation is defined as being for periods of less than two months. A summary of the information obtained from the census is shown in the 1977 *Year Book*.

The 1979-80 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments included tourist and certain types of non-tourist accommodation establishments. A summary of the information for accommodation establishments obtained from this census is shown in the next table.

SELECTED ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1979-80

Type of establishment	Establishments (a)	Capacity			Total employment at 30 June (d)	Takings from accommodation
		Guest rooms etc. (b)	Bed spaces	Van sites (c)		
SHORT-TERM (e)						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Licensed hotels	809	10,946	22,367	207	12,850	36,528
Motels etc.	558	11,279	31,660	873	4,300	55,028
Caravan parks	334	541	1,832	29,203	1,011	16,771
Total	1,701	22,766	55,859	30,283	18,161	108,327
LONG-TERM (f)						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000
Caravan parks etc., n.e.c. (g)	147	75	337	10,815	465	8,822
Other establishments	294	7,842	10,947	167	2,131	10,911
Total	441	7,917	11,284	10,982	2,596	19,733
Total	2,142	30,683	67,143	41,265	20,757	128,060

(a) Operating at 30 June 1980.

(b) Including cabins, units, and flats.

(c) Including powered and unpowered sites, and on-site vans.

(d) Including working proprietors.

(e) Most guests staying less than 2 months.

(f) Most guests staying 2 months or more.

(g) Including long-term caravan parks, and short-term and long-term camping grounds without either facilities or powered sites.

Tourist Accommodation Surveys

In order to provide continuing and up-to-date statistics on the utilisation of available accommodation and to identify seasonal trends, a series of quarterly Accommodation Surveys was commenced in September 1975 to provide detail of occupancy levels. The scope of these surveys differed from the 1973-74 census in the exclusion of caravan parks and holiday flats until September 1977 when 'caravan parks' replaced the category 'hotels without facilities' collected previously.

Occupancy rates from the quarterly surveys are shown in the following tables and diagram. Room occupancy rate refers to the proportion of guest rooms occupied in hotels, motels, etc. to the number of guest rooms available, expressed as a percentage. Site occupancy rate refers to the proportion of sites occupied in caravan parks to the number of sites available, expressed as a percentage.

The next table shows the capacity and room occupancy rates of licensed hotels, motels, etc. in the main tourist regions of the State.

LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS, ETC. WITH FACILITIES (a): CAPACITY AND OCCUPANCY
IN PRINCIPAL TOURIST REGIONS, QUEENSLAND

Tourist region	Capacity			Room occupancy		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%
Brisbane Statistical Division	2,963	3,056	3,122	65.8	71.0	72.0
Gold Coast	2,820	3,155	3,588	64.3	65.7	58.3
Maroochy, Landsborough, Noosa	1,097	1,116	1,186	57.0	56.7	56.8
Bundaberg, Isis, Woongarra	336	415	425	51.0	54.7	56.6
Maryborough, Hervey Bay	335	379	463	46.6	48.7	47.5
Toowoomba, Warwick, Stanthorpe	618	627	708	59.0	60.2	61.2
Gladstone, Livingstone, Rockhampton	873	908	1,162	71.7	75.0	70.5
Pioneer, Mackay, Proserpine	1,364	1,385	1,490	67.5	68.3	67.5
Townsville	960	1,025	1,164	54.7	60.2	63.6
Cairns	937	1,071	1,411	68.1	71.1	62.5
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone, Mulgrave	616	666	755	44.4	48.9	47.8
North-West Statistical Division	324	361	366	50.4	53.5	51.6
Total Queensland	15,416	16,758	19,015	60.4	62.7	61.0

(a) Licensed hotels, motels, private hotels, and guest houses with facilities, i.e. establishments which provide bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, and have breakfast available for guests.

The next table shows the capacity and site occupancy rates of caravan parks in the main tourist regions of the State.

CARAVAN PARKS: CAPACITY AND OCCUPANCY IN PRINCIPAL TOURIST RESORTS, QUEENSLAND

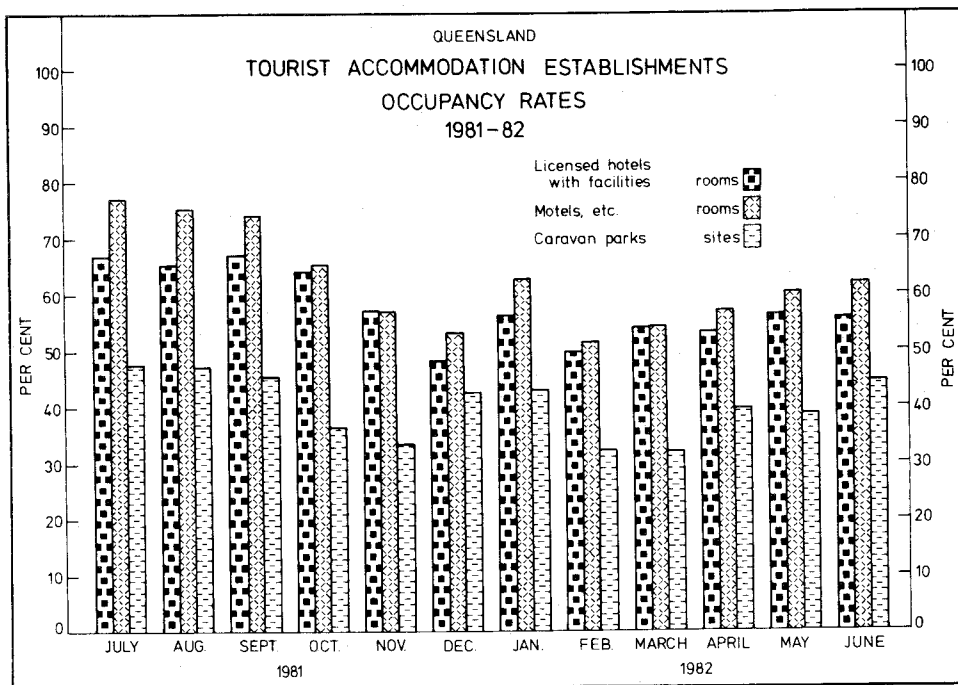
Tourist region	Capacity			Site occupancy		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	No.	No.	No.	%	%	%
Brisbane Statistical Division	2,532	2,457	2,448	39.2	39.0	40.9
Gold Coast	4,024	3,520	3,596	60.7	57.5	54.5
Maroochy, Landsborough, Noosa	4,709	4,583	4,563	47.3	49.3	47.5
Bundaberg, Isis, Woongarra	1,641	1,593	1,617	20.0	22.3	32.5
Maryborough, Hervey Bay	2,190	2,007	2,157	31.4	34.0	41.5
Toowoomba, Warwick, Stanthorpe	601	639	675	30.2	28.2	30.1
Gladstone, Livingstone, Rockhampton	1,876	1,412	1,595	41.9	47.3	48.6
Pioneer, Mackay, Proserpine	1,611	1,534	1,680	38.5	48.5	56.8
Townsville	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cairns	909	1,013	1,027	67.8	70.2	74.4
Atherton, Cardwell, Douglas, Eacham, Johnstone, Mulgrave	3,429	3,601	3,869	23.5	28.6	31.2
North-West Statistical Division	498	512	565	29.3	25.9	33.9
Total Queensland	32,690	32,132	33,564	36.9	38.6	40.3

Takings from accommodation from the results of the 1981-82 quarterly surveys are shown in the next table.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS: TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, QUEENSLAND, 1981-82
(\$'000)

Period	Licensed hotels with facilities (a)	Motels etc. (a)	Total	Caravan parks
July	3,875	8,821	12,696	2,423
August	3,886	8,918	12,804	2,477
September	4,057	8,511	12,568	2,400
September quarter	11,818	26,250	38,068	7,300
October	3,982	8,568	12,550	1,989
November	3,359	7,119	10,478	1,752
December	2,917	7,047	9,964	2,356
December quarter	10,258	22,735	32,992	6,096
January	3,650	8,929	12,579	2,538
February	2,736	6,341	9,077	1,596
March	3,527	7,342	10,869	1,758
March quarter	9,913	22,612	32,525	5,892
April	3,471	8,010	11,482	2,221
May	3,822	8,693	12,516	2,303
June	3,523	8,554	12,077	2,467
June quarter	10,817	25,258	36,074	6,992
Total	42,806	96,855	139,660	26,280

(a) Providing bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms.



4 HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

A household survey as conducted by the ABS is, as the name implies, a method of obtaining statistical information direct from households. The survey differs from the ABS's other major collection from households, the Census of Population and Housing, in the following ways.

- (a) The survey is carried out at a *sample* of households while the Census collects information from all households.
- (b) Because a sample is used, a survey can be repeated much more frequently than the Census, which is carried out at five-yearly intervals.
- (c) The survey provides timely data with a degree of accuracy which generally enables data to be available at the national, State, and capital city Statistical Division/Rest of State levels. The Census on the other hand produces data which is much less timely but which is available at a Collection District level. The collection district is the area enumerated by an individual Census collector.
- (d) Survey information is collected by personal interview while Census results are obtained from a form completed by the householder.
- (e) While both the survey and the Census collect information about individuals, the survey enables detailed analyses of complex issues to be undertaken, whereas the Census form, of necessity, is restricted to topics requiring relatively simple answers.

The Sample

The ABS's household surveys are based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and cover about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. Interviewing at households randomly selected by means of scientific sampling techniques can generate results within specified standards of accuracy at considerable savings in costs and resources compared with the Census.

Interviewers employed on the surveys are carefully selected and specially trained to ensure efficiency in data collection and protection of the confidential information from householders.

Survey Topics

The Labour Force Survey was the first household survey conducted by the ABS in Australia. It was initiated in November 1960, and carried out on a quarterly basis until February 1978, when it became a monthly survey (see Chapter 12, Labour Force, Section 4).

In conjunction with the Labour Force Survey, the ABS carries out Supplementary Surveys on one or more topics during most months of the year. Many of the supplementaries are labour force orientated but topics covering demographic matters, health, education, and other social issues have been surveyed. A comprehensive list of surveys held (as well as published information) is available from the ABS on request.

On three occasions to date, monthly supplementary surveys have been specifically carried out on behalf of the Queensland Government. These were 'Employed Married Women in the Labour Force' (November 1979), 'Use of Health Services' (October 1980) and 'Voluntary Participation in Welfare Services' (November 1982). Results of the first two surveys were published in the ABS bulletins Catalogue Nos 6203.3 and 4305.3.

As the primary purpose of the monthly surveys is the collection of information on the labour force, there are limitations on the nature of the information which can be sought from householders on other topics. Nevertheless it is a useful vehicle for collecting timely information on a wide range of topics.

Since 1978-79, to satisfy the demand for information on significant social issues, Special Supplementary Surveys (S.S.S.) have been part of the household surveys program. They are conducted on a different sample from the monthly surveys and offer great flexibility in scope and design and can accommodate a number of complex issues. Contents of the surveys conducted to date have been:

S.S.S. 1 (February–May 1979)

Sight, Hearing, and Dental Health of Children, Dental Health of Adults, Sight Problems and Use of Glasses by Adults, Employment Benefits, and Working Conditions

S.S.S. 2 (September–December 1979)

Income Distribution 1978–79, and Education Experience and Intentions

S.S.S. 3 (February–May 1981)

Handicapped Persons, Working Arrangements, and Night Work

S.S.S. 4 (March–May 1982)

Families and Alternative Working Arrangements

S.S.S. 5 (August–December 1982)

Educational Intentions, Trade Qualifications, Superannuation, Life Insurance, Income, and Housing

Other major surveys have been Household Expenditure (1974–75 and 1975–76), a General Social Survey (1975) and an Australian Health Survey (1977–78). Published results of these surveys and the Special Supplementary Surveys are available from the ABS on request.

Further References

Additional information on the topics covered in this Chapter may be found in the following publications.

Queensland Office Publications

Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs (7411.3) (*annual*)

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7501.3) (*annual*)

Tourist Accommodation (8603.3) (*quarterly*)

Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments

Details of Operations by Industry Class (8622.3) (*irregular*)

Industry Details for Statistical Retail Areas (8623.3) (*irregular*)

Hotels and Accommodation Establishments (8624.3) (*irregular*)

Commodity Sales and Service Takings (8625.3) (*irregular*)

Industry and Commodity Details by Size of Establishments (8626.3) (*irregular*)

Central Office Publications

Household Expenditure Survey 1975–76

Bulletin No. 1, Summary of Results (6516.0) (*irregular*)

Bulletin No. 2, Expenditure Patterns for Households of Differing Characteristics and Compositions (6517.0) (*irregular*)

Bulletin No. 3, Expenditure and Income by States and Territories (6518.0) (*irregular*)

Bulletin No. 4, Expenditure and Income by Regions (6519.0) (*irregular*)

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (7503.0) (*annual*)

Retail Sales of Goods (8503.0) (*quarterly*)

Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments

Details of Operations by Industry Class (8622.0) (*irregular*)

Hotels and Accommodation Establishments (8624.0) (*irregular*)

Commodity Sales and Service Takings (8625.0) (*irregular*)

Industry and Commodity Details by Size (8626.0) (*irregular*)

Tourist Accommodation (8635.0) (*quarterly*)

Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, Australia and Australian Capital Territory (8637.0) (*irregular*)

APPENDIX A

Summary of Queensland Statistics Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year	Population at 31 December (a)			Mean population year ended (a)		Total increase (a)	Natural increase (b)
	Males	Females	Persons	June	December		
1860 ..	16,817	11,239	28,056	n.a.	25,788	4,536	758
1865 ..	53,292	33,629	86,921	n.a.	80,250	13,343	1,799
1870 ..	69,221	46,051	115,272	n.a.	112,217	6,111	3,260
1875 ..	102,161	66,944	169,105	n.a.	161,724	14,762	2,602
1880 ..	124,013	87,027	211,040	n.a.	208,130	5,820	5,179
1885 ..	186,866	129,815	316,681	n.a.	309,134	15,094	5,437
1890 ..	223,252	168,864	392,116	n.a.	386,803	10,627	9,769
1895 ..	248,865	194,199	443,064	n.a.	436,528	13,073	9,722
1900 ..	274,684	219,163	493,847	n.a.	490,081	7,532	9,054
1905 ..	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	6,547	8,123
1910 ..	325,513	273,503	599,016	590,252	591,591	21,171	10,425
1915 ..	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	3,268	12,604
1920 ..	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	14,486	12,309
1925 ..	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	22,758	12,738
1930 ..	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	14,600	11,484
1935 ..	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	11,453	8,837
1940 (e) ..	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	11,357	11,209
1945 (e) ..	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	16,609	17,254
1950 ..	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	35,099	18,629
1951 ..	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	32,860	18,547
1952 ..	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	32,978	19,782
1953 ..	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	27,164	19,776
1954 ..	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	27,061	19,832
1955 ..	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	33,377	21,045
1956 ..	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	33,715	20,223
1957 ..	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	27,928	22,084
1958 ..	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	28,836	22,417
1959 ..	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	27,824	23,250
1960 ..	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	25,125	22,843
1961 ..	784,700	755,500	1,540,300	1,512,400	1,525,000	n.a.	23,881
1962 ..	795,000	767,800	1,562,800	1,539,600	1,551,200	22,600	22,490
1963 ..	810,500	784,900	1,595,400	1,563,300	1,578,300	32,600	22,664
1964 ..	825,800	800,800	1,626,500	1,595,000	1,610,800	31,100	20,461
1965 ..	841,900	817,500	1,659,400	1,626,900	1,644,000	32,900	19,433
1966 ..	855,000	832,100	1,687,100	1,660,100	1,674,200	27,600	18,003
1967 ..	868,500	847,300	1,715,800	1,687,300	1,701,000	28,700	19,956
1968 ..	883,600	864,100	1,747,700	1,715,400	1,730,600	31,900	19,112
1969 ..	898,900	880,800	1,779,700	1,747,400	1,764,200	32,000	20,790
1970 ..	914,600	898,200	1,812,800	1,780,000	1,795,400	33,100	20,475
1971 ..	958,600	948,000	1,906,600	1,863,500	1,883,000	n.a.	23,631
1972 ..	987,200	975,000	1,962,200	1,906,500	1,933,400	55,600	22,653
1973 ..	1,016,400	1,003,000	2,019,400	1,961,200	1,988,900	57,200	21,335
1974 ..	1,044,500	1,029,500	2,074,000	2,017,300	2,044,000	54,600	19,724
1975 ..	1,058,600	1,043,600	2,102,200	2,066,300	2,084,700	28,200	19,982
1976 ..	r 1,062,800	r 1,049,000	r 2,111,800	r 2,072,000	r 2,092,100	r 39,500	18,004
1977 ..	r 1,083,800	r 1,071,200	r 2,155,000	r 2,112,000	r 2,132,800	r 43,200	18,527
1978 ..	r 1,105,300	r 1,093,200	r 2,198,500	r 2,155,300	r 2,177,700	r 43,500	17,846
1979 ..	r 1,130,400	r 1,118,300	r 2,248,700	r 2,199,700	r 2,223,400	r 50,200	18,807
1980 ..	r 1,159,500	r 1,147,100	r 2,306,600	r 2,248,500	r 2,275,700	r 57,900	18,475
1981 ..	1,199,400	1,186,900	2,386,300	2,307,900	2,345,900	79,700	21,659

(a) There is a break in continuity between 1960 and 1961 and between 1970 and 1971. Prior to 1961 full-blood Aborigines were excluded. Estimates from June 1971 are based on the results of the 1976 Census, adjusted for under-enumeration, and take into account natural increase, long-term and permanent overseas migration, and interstate migration involving a change of residence. (b) Excluding

AND VITAL STATISTICS

Births (b)	Birth rate (c)	Marriages (b)	Marriage rate (c)	Deaths (b)	Death rate (c)	Infant deaths (b)		Infant death rate (d)		Year
						Under one year	Under four weeks	Under one year	Under four weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n.a.	114.1	n.a.	.. 1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n.a.	164.2	n.a.	.. 1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	223	107.2	45.5	.. 1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	312	152.8	46.5	.. 1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	294	105.5	35.9	.. 1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	512	148.5	43.9	.. 1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	584	100.5	37.9	.. 1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	481	91.2	32.3	.. 1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	512	98.4	34.6	.. 1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	.. 1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	.. 1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	.. 1915
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	.. 1920
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	.. 1925
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	.. 1930
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	.. 1935
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	(e) 1940
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	(e) 1945
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	.. 1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	.. 1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	.. 1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	.. 1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	.. 1954
32,352	24.1	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	.. 1955
32,409	23.5	9,934	7.2	12,186	8.8	737	530	22.7	16.4	.. 1956
33,763	24.0	10,271	7.3	11,679	8.3	732	514	21.7	15.2	.. 1957
33,872	23.6	10,255	7.1	11,455	8.0	657	466	19.4	13.8	.. 1958
35,599	24.3	10,581	7.2	12,349	8.4	721	520	20.3	14.6	.. 1959
35,213	23.6	10,227	6.9	12,370	8.3	740	558	21.0	15.8	.. 1960
36,637	24.2	10,392	6.9	12,756	8.4	733	542	20.0	14.8	.. 1961
35,776	23.1	10,665	6.9	13,286	8.6	763	539	21.3	15.1	.. 1962
36,012	22.8	11,443	7.3	13,348	8.5	733	534	20.4	14.8	.. 1963
35,049	21.8	11,766	7.3	14,588	9.1	679	476	19.4	13.6	.. 1964
33,615	20.4	13,007	7.9	14,182	8.6	599	421	17.8	12.5	.. 1965
32,903	19.7	13,339	8.0	14,900	8.9	587	401	17.8	12.2	.. 1966
34,692	20.4	13,634	8.0	14,736	8.7	678	509	19.5	14.7	.. 1967
35,190	20.3	14,860	8.6	16,078	9.3	716	520	20.4	14.8	.. 1968
36,576	20.7	15,669	8.9	15,786	8.9	691	487	18.9	13.3	.. 1969
37,530	20.9	16,082	9.0	17,055	9.5	672	476	17.9	12.7	.. 1970
39,970	21.2	16,538	8.8	16,339	8.7	766	553	19.2	13.8	.. 1971
39,251	20.3	16,066	8.3	16,598	8.6	697	488	17.8	12.4	.. 1972
38,067	19.1	16,490	8.3	16,732	8.4	666	491	17.5	12.9	.. 1973
37,852	18.5	16,086	7.9	18,128	8.9	606	440	16.0	11.6	.. 1974
36,403	17.5	15,230	7.3	16,421	7.9	547	396	15.0	10.9	.. 1975
35,243	r 16.9	16,703	r 8.0	17,239	8.2	535	407	15.2	11.5	.. 1976
34,935	r 16.4	15,737	7.4	16,408	7.7	478	344	13.7	9.8	.. 1977
34,465	r 15.8	15,431	7.1	16,619	r 7.6	444	300	12.9	8.7	.. 1978
35,195	r 15.8	16,082	r 7.2	16,388	r 7.4	380	257	10.8	7.3	.. 1979
34,972	r 15.4	17,157	r 7.5	16,497	7.3	394	268	11.3	7.7	.. 1980
38,834	16.6	18,305	7.8	17,175	7.3	425	283	10.9	7.3	.. 1981

full-blood Aborigines prior to 1962.

(c) Rate per 1,000 mean population.

(d) Rate per 1,000 live births.

(e) Deaths of defence

personnel were not deducted from natural increase.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE, EDUCATION,

Year	Public hospitals and nursing homes					Psychiatric institution patients		Pensioners at 30 June (c)	
	Number	Staff (a)	Beds	In-patients treated	Expenditure (b)	Admissions	At end of year	Age	Invalid
					\$'000				
1860 ..	6	n.a.	n.a.	421	7	..	..	..	..
1865 ..	7	n.a.	n.a.	1,811	20	68	89	..	..
1870 ..	13	n.a.	366	2,074	34	84	188	..	..
1875 ..	20	n.a.	574	4,080	58	231	356	..	..
1880 ..	29	n.a.	917	4,537	74	254	553	..	..
1885 ..	47	n.a.	1,411	10,417	170	296	786	..	..
1890 ..	54	n.a.	1,709	13,763	204	360	1,099	..	..
1895 ..	59	n.a.	1,918	14,675	191	310	1,393	..	..
1900 ..	71	n.a.	2,182	18,766	239	411	1,728	..	..
1905 ..	75	n.a.	2,392	20,123	227	370	1,942	..	..
1910 ..	81	914	2,572	26,069	307	417	2,267	9,894	492
1915 ..	97	1,359	3,138	37,426	517	484	2,451	12,049	2,954
1920 ..	102	1,758	3,616	48,503	874	571	2,814	13,019	4,960
1925-26 ..	119	2,610	4,755	63,288	1,287	525	3,126	16,250	6,800
1930-31 ..	122	3,173	5,690	72,485	1,438	485	3,185	22,376	9,707
1935-36 ..	119	3,697	6,434	95,571	1,848	602	3,401	25,493	11,377
1940-41 ..	118	4,937	7,607	124,356	2,934	596	3,772	35,168	8,644
1945-46 ..	119	5,844	8,293	147,387	3,982	685	3,876	34,808	9,807
1950-51 ..	131	8,280	9,244	168,412	9,989	930	4,295	48,075	10,740
1951-52 ..	136	8,714	9,581	175,164	13,245	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571
1952-53 ..	138	9,005	9,852	184,189	15,004	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691
1953-54 ..	138	9,163	9,971	188,057	15,886	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022
1954-55 ..	140	9,548	10,657	192,511	17,769	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638
1955-56 ..	140	9,785	10,705	200,369	19,685	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165
1956-57 ..	139	10,366	11,481	207,235	22,435	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113
1957-58 ..	139	10,608	11,293	216,573	23,800	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230
1958-59 ..	138	10,965	11,756	222,820	26,090	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397
1959-60 ..	139	11,609	12,422	224,603	27,456	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605
1960-61 ..	139	12,320	12,376	221,804	29,691	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084
1961-62 ..	140	12,643	12,458	233,351	31,516	1,616	4,272	93,657	14,650
1962-63 ..	140	13,007	12,545	234,939	32,816	1,750	4,199	96,148	15,876
1963-64 ..	141	13,222	12,668	244,019	35,357	1,754	4,005	98,408	16,893
1964-65 ..	144	13,592	12,949	251,222	37,937	1,785	4,022	100,054	17,402
1965-66 ..	143	13,975	13,273	254,865	40,298	1,586	3,978	101,608	17,818
1966-67 ..	144	14,263	13,420	259,888	43,383	1,680	3,910	103,981	18,408
1967-68 ..	145	14,555	13,628	267,631	46,909	1,541	3,736	108,070	19,621
1968-69 ..	146	15,118	13,481	272,934	50,783	1,924	3,828	110,989	21,370
1969-70 ..	(j) 139	(j) 13,645	(j) 12,331	(j) 273,377	(j) 52,336	(j) 2,646	(j) 3,470	122,547	23,984
1970-71 ..	140	13,849	12,308	277,130	63,851	2,924	3,364	128,817	21,772
1971-72 ..	137	14,196	12,353	287,563	73,667	3,384	3,001	132,000	22,825
1972-73 ..	136	14,927	12,480	300,070	88,148	3,579	2,778	145,036	24,945
1973-74 ..	140	16,055	12,901	303,322	109,033	3,560	3,018	158,628	25,827
1974-75 ..	144	17,241	12,983	314,148	158,020	3,646	3,056	166,454	27,464
1975-76 ..	142	17,809	12,820	323,150	209,646	3,536	2,938	175,603	29,856
1976-77 ..	144	18,541	12,797	328,587	249,427	3,963	2,891	183,992	32,592
1977-78 ..	143	19,447	13,050	332,405	229,433	7,985	3,261	193,268	32,453
1978-79 ..	142	20,575	13,307	349,109	257,481	7,954	2,992	198,017	34,706
1979-80 ..	155	21,082	13,634	366,531	285,849	5,191	2,664	202,487	36,818
1980-81 ..	155	21,606	14,242	385,975	358,701	5,394	2,433	207,089	35,555
1981-82 ..	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	210,317	33,492

(a) To 1959-60, average number employed during year; 1960-61 to 1968-69, number at end of year; from 1969-70, full-time equivalent at end of year.

(b) Excluding loan expenditure. Including out-patient expenditure. (c) Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age.

(d) Net enrolment during the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, at August from 1951, and at July from 1980. Excluding pre-schools; including business colleges until 1931-32.

(e) Enrolments for year ended middle of financial year shown. (f) From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown.

(g) From 1924-25 to 1947-48 as at the middle of the financial year shown. (h) Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial

AND LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY STATISTICS

Schools	Pupils at schools (d)	University students (e)	Police force at end of year (f)	Prisoners in gaol at end of year (g)		Higher court criminal convictions	Divorces (h)	Liquor licences in force at end of year (i)	Year
				Males	Females				
41	1,890	..	n.a.	28	6	30	n.a.	107	.. 1860
101	9,091	..	392	190	20	99	n.a.	365	.. 1865
173	16,425	..	n.a.	206	17	89	n.a.	618	.. 1870
283	34,591	..	660	267	29	176	n.a.	940	.. 1875
415	44,104	..	626	301	48	171	2	971	.. 1880
551	59,301	..	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	.. 1885
737	76,135	..	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	.. 1890
923	87,123	..	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	.. 1895
1,084	109,963	..	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	.. 1900
1,215	110,886	..	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	.. 1905
1,348	112,863	..	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	.. 1910
1,565	129,296	265	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	.. 1915
1,771	150,780	291	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	.. 1920
1,888	167,247	457	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	.. 1925-26
1,897	175,344	778	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	.. 1930-31
1,925	174,319	1,090	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,661	.. 1935-36
1,914	163,396	1,902	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,625	.. 1940-41
1,746	164,365	2,224	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,623	.. 1945-46
1,810	198,755	4,245	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,686	.. 1950-51
1,820	205,448	4,014	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,698	.. 1951-52
1,846	223,851	3,850	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,714	.. 1952-53
1,835	227,575	3,735	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,719	.. 1953-54
1,840	239,009	4,112	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,743	.. 1954-55
1,845	249,335	4,527	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,789	.. 1955-56
1,847	261,275	5,329	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,794	.. 1956-57
1,856	277,139	5,615	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,793	.. 1957-58
1,853	288,826	6,718	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,797	.. 1958-59
1,845	300,397	7,444	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,786	.. 1959-60
1,827	308,998	8,700	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,789	.. 1960-61
1,801	316,800	9,525	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,787	.. 1961-62
1,783	325,869	10,507	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,802	.. 1962-63
1,776	332,818	11,466	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,798	.. 1963-64
1,729	340,583	12,424	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,059	1,793	.. 1964-65
1,686	347,380	13,581	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,039	1,798	.. 1965-66
1,667	357,576	14,821	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,083	1,808	.. 1966-67
1,649	368,385	15,253	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,140	1,806	.. 1967-68
1,606	375,741	15,317	3,190	1,095	39	1,610	1,243	1,822	.. 1968-69
1,590	383,234	15,773	3,231	1,185	22	1,402	1,511	1,882	.. 1969-70
1,578	387,745	17,584	3,204	1,218	18	1,727	1,411	1,969	.. 1970-71
1,573	392,883	18,949	3,359	1,410	29	1,758	1,737	2,026	.. 1971-72
1,568	399,569	18,591	3,524	1,547	27	1,812	1,700	2,085	.. 1972-73
1,567	407,582	18,815	3,776	1,376	25	1,610	1,844	2,155	.. 1973-74
1,562	414,179	20,701	3,954	1,462	21	1,803	2,689	2,214	.. 1974-75
1,540	422,522	20,047	4,040	1,536	30	1,966	9,619	2,250	.. 1975-76
1,540	429,694	20,904	4,236	1,498	23	1,008	7,302	2,289	.. 1976-77
1,554	437,941	21,513	4,235	1,597	37	891	6,110	2,346	.. 1977-78
1,584	444,045	21,958	4,135	1,697	43	946	5,817	2,446	.. 1978-79
1,597	450,575	21,721	4,390	1,686	53	1,143	6,231	2,518	.. 1979-80
1,617	460,927	22,249	4,557	1,733	49	1,243	6,121	2,605	.. 1980-81
1,626	472,840	22,392	4,547	1,661	45	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	2,719	.. 1981-82

separations. Divorces are taken as decrees *nisi* until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown. (i) The licences exclude bottlers' licences and include licensed victuallers throughout; wine-sellers from 1900; spirit merchants and registered clubs from 1913; sporting clubs and packets from 1934-35; ex-servicemen's clubs from 1955-56; restaurants from 1961-62; bistros, cabarets, function rooms, and theatres from 1970-71; caterer's licences from 1976-77; and airport licences from 1977-78.

(j) New series.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping entered all ports from other states and countries (a)	Railways					
		Lines open	Passenger journeys (b)	Goods and livestock carried (c)	Earnings	Working expenses	Capital account (d)
	'000 tons	kilometres	'000	'000 tonnes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	173	34	17	3	11	7	536
1870	133	333	36	25	143	137	4,385
1875	395	428	138	52	322	184	5,859
1880	634	1,025	194	140	615	332	9,991
1885	496	2,306	1,369	552	1,467	888	18,532
1890-91 ..	469	3,549	2,731	905	1,817	1,291	30,203
1895-96 ..	470	3,862	2,274	1,167	2,171	1,289	33,519
1900-01 ..	835	4,508	4,761	1,739	2,634	2,116	39,479
1905-06 ..	1,068	5,049	4,569	1,951	3,092	1,727	43,482
1910-11 ..	1,842	6,225	8,299	3,348	5,461	3,126	51,798
1915-16 ..	1,660	7,994	13,939	4,076	7,491	5,490	73,677
1920-21 ..	1,772	9,257	14,908	3,930	10,559	10,097	87,114
1925-26 ..	2,737	10,042	28,384	5,188	14,874	12,920	108,224
1930-31 ..	3,186	10,507	22,009	3,920	12,954	10,160	125,872
1935-36 ..	4,089	10,569	25,244	4,739	13,395	10,434	76,106
1940-41 ..	2,435	10,569	26,194	5,690	16,830	13,427	80,806
1945-46 ..	1,837	10,569	38,200	5,850	23,833	20,888	83,092
1950-51 ..	3,201	10,557	34,118	7,297	39,544	38,878	98,520
1951-52 ..	2,919	10,557	35,003	6,933	46,715	49,319	106,612
1952-53 ..	3,521	10,557	35,819	7,556	51,970	55,993	116,970
1953-54 ..	3,783	10,557	35,879	8,292	60,446	58,242	134,199
1954-55 ..	4,005	10,546	35,919	8,628	63,250	61,892	142,032
1955-56 ..	4,128	10,390	35,647	8,311	62,626	67,747	148,690
1956-57 ..	4,151	10,390	34,270	8,589	73,356	75,579	161,453
1957-58 ..	4,475	10,390	33,665	7,891	69,273	73,789	173,666
1958-59 ..	4,928	10,342	33,457	8,507	72,338	75,007	181,733
1959-60 ..	5,284	10,311	32,346	8,246	71,341	76,706	191,416
1960-61 ..	5,802	10,177	28,876	8,109	73,059	77,154	197,755
1961-62 ..	5,834	9,780	26,701	8,284	72,318	76,297	205,745
1962-63 ..	6,541	9,780	26,082	8,876	75,244	75,592	212,809
1963-64 ..	7,166	9,582	25,903	9,953	84,260	78,468	223,252
1964-65 ..	7,632	9,310	25,215	10,192	81,321	80,758	233,911
1965-66 ..	8,513	9,310	25,979	10,211	84,178	84,370	246,699
1966-67 ..	9,023	9,222	26,371	10,348	87,864	84,561	258,543
1967-68 ..	9,769	9,374	26,591	11,312	94,019	87,717	268,095
1968-69 ..	11,594	9,373	28,165	13,184	102,451	91,720	278,494
1969-70 ..	13,126	9,357	28,515	14,671	108,831	96,831	288,271
1970-71 ..	14,791	9,329	29,536	15,665	110,165	105,494	301,957
1971-72 ..	16,072	9,560	31,946	19,267	124,782	120,110	316,529
1972-73 ..	18,782	9,560	32,145	24,666	137,745	133,841	331,671
1973-74 ..	19,413	9,560	33,723	25,401	149,844	162,525	349,538
1974-75 ..	21,706	9,780	36,632	30,208	183,687	228,490	368,097
1975-76 ..	20,316	9,844	34,278	33,118	230,492	266,351	380,393
1976-77 ..	22,117	9,796	31,054	34,237	262,561	299,868	403,961
1977-78 ..	21,965	9,787	29,231	34,155	273,551	337,762	431,137
1978-79 ..	n.a.	9,789	27,275	36,542	310,418	365,070	467,532
1979-80 ..	n.a.	9,904	29,482	38,440	352,700	422,503	488,435
1980-81 ..	n.a.	9,932	31,873	41,504	416,796	486,126	516,052
1981-82 ..	n.a.	9,969	34,237	43,659	520,265	588,051	552,521

(a) Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1910 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. (b) Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. (c) Until 1895-96, carriage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 1.067 mm systems. (d) From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*.

(e) From 1966-67, figures are for the Brisbane Statistical Division. (f) Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. (g) Revenue credited to Queensland up to

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

Metropolitan (e) transport (passengers)				Constructed roads at end of year	Motor vehicles		Postal and telecommunications revenue (g)	Broadcast listeners' licences (h)	Year
Rail	Trams (f)	Municipal buses	Private buses		On register at end of year	Revenue collected			
'000	'000	'000	'000	kilometres	'000	\$'000	\$'000	No.	
..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	10	..	1860
..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	57	..	1865
..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	65	..	1870
..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	124	..	1875
n.a.	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	162	..	1880
n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	358	..	1885
n.a.	3,399	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	(i) 445	..	1890-91
n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	(i) 463	..	1895-96
n.a.	13,362	..	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	(i) 630	..	1900-01
n.a.	20,050	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	720	..	1905-06
n.a.	32,419	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,143	..	1910-11
n.a.	49,695	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,437	..	1915-16
n.a.	69,237	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,460	..	1920-21
22,170	82,515	..	n.a.	n.a.	53.3	408	3,147	8,129	1925-26
17,118	73,617	..	n.a.	(i) 48,041	90.8	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
20,229	82,583	..	n.a.	(i) 53,549	107.6	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
21,055	97,982	1,651	n.a.	n.a.	128.4	2,065	5,395	168,216	1940-41
28,799	147,007	5,464	n.a.	n.a.	143.3	1,935	9,188	186,396	1945-46
27,601	108,359	23,765	n.a.	82,233	240.8	5,200	12,326	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n.a.	84,742	255.0	6,826	16,234	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n.a.	85,522	266.2	8,846	17,356	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n.a.	86,336	284.2	9,607	18,464	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n.a.	88,812	307.7	10,232	20,256	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n.a.	91,556	326.3	10,675	21,682	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n.a.	94,546	344.4	11,432	24,646	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n.a.	98,870	363.9	11,923	26,668	320,626	1957-58
28,398	81,825	37,751	n.a.	104,657	381.9	13,172	27,804	337,760	1958-59
27,548	80,670	37,512	11,633	108,335	404.0	14,447	31,764	344,198	1959-60
24,582	73,659	33,200	12,661	114,946	418.6	15,385	35,194	341,101	1960-61
22,890	72,664	33,431	13,228	116,084	431.7	17,110	35,698	328,525	1961-62
22,414	67,133	34,444	12,921	(j) 115,334	459.0	18,797	38,298	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	118,763	497.4	21,879	41,498	342,321	1963-64
22,254	63,029	37,327	14,721	123,417	536.1	24,889	47,399	343,401	1964-65
23,227	56,011	33,864	13,579	125,870	563.4	25,326	50,769	340,687	1965-66
23,703	48,525	29,225	17,210	(j) 125,315	588.5	30,519	54,762	340,477	1966-67
24,065	46,290	29,973	17,306	(j) 124,883	620.9	35,228	62,308	371,637	1967-68
25,771	(k) 25,039	42,307	17,024	126,713	649.9	37,650	74,678	382,869	1968-69
26,317	..	71,297	17,558	127,232	686.1	40,166	81,638	384,951	1969-70
27,621	..	65,220	16,853	128,759	(j) 739.8	41,892	94,353	394,669	1970-71
30,184	..	58,724	16,736	129,171	778.6	44,278	110,428	405,181	1971-72
30,500	..	58,656	19,155	130,500	827.0	48,579	127,475	416,572	1972-73
32,003	..	55,915	15,419	131,412	889.7	53,622	150,157	(m) 429,002	1973-74
34,821	..	49,078	14,832	132,364	918.0	55,157	183,071	..	1974-75
32,448	..	48,052	12,512	132,897	1,012.2	76,071	267,391	..	1975-76
29,296	..	47,830	13,597	134,175	1,067.2	83,871	310,596	..	1976-77
27,526	..	48,708	13,226	(n) 133,295	1,129.6	88,177	326,611	..	1977-78
25,850	..	47,978	12,335	(n) 134,586	1,213.4	106,603	365,461	..	1978-79
28,006	..	46,446	12,019	(n) 137,785	1,256.9	108,434	421,599	..	1979-80
30,330	..	41,341	n.a.	(n) 138,405	1,355.6	117,608	490,050	..	1980-81
32,592	..	42,525	n.a.	n.y.a.	1,439.5	173,728	575,006	..	1981-82

1941-42: thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. From July 1975 the figures are the combined revenue of Australia Post and Telecom. (h) Excluding licences for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952.

(i) Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. (j) Decrease due to re-survey. (k) Ceased operations April 1969. (l) Census figure at 30 September 1971. (m) Abolished September 1974. (n) Figures from 1978 were obtained from the Grants Commission, prior figures were from Local Authorities.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND

Year	Land		Livestock at end of year (a)				
	Alienated	Leased	Meat cattle (b)	Milk cattle (b)	All cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1860 ..	44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	433	3,449	7
1865 ..	216	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	848	6,595	15
1870 ..	378	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,077	8,164	31
1875 ..	706	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,813	7,228	46
1880 ..	1,845	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,163	6,936	66
1885 ..	4,492	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,163	8,994	56
1890 ..	4,985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,558	18,007	97
1895 ..	5,751	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,822	19,857	101
1900 ..	6,439	113,811	n.a.	n.a.	4,078	10,339	122
1905 ..	7,147	97,187	n.a.	n.a.	2,964	12,535	164
1910 ..	9,483	119,328	n.a.	n.a.	5,132	20,332	152
1915 ..	11,017	134,690	4,278	503	4,781	15,950	118
1920 ..	10,393	131,869	5,782	673	6,455	17,405	104
1925 ..	9,940	123,159	5,670	767	6,437	20,663	200
1930 ..	10,357	127,634	4,423	1,041	5,464	22,542	218
1935 ..	11,328	134,740	4,655	1,378	6,033	18,060	305
1940 ..	11,264	138,772	4,764	1,447	6,210	23,936	436
1945 ..	11,251	143,724	5,100	1,443	6,542	18,944	415
1950 ..	11,232	145,453	5,373	1,361	6,734	17,478	375
1951 ..	11,230	145,543	5,211	1,223	6,434	16,164	317
1952 ..	11,230	146,178	5,450	1,302	6,751	17,030	336
1953 ..	11,230	146,549	5,766	1,320	7,086	18,194	384
1954 ..	11,230	146,582	5,919	1,319	7,238	20,222	407
1955 ..	11,232	147,481	6,001	1,329	7,330	22,116	373
1956 ..	11,232	147,178	6,138	1,324	7,462	23,190	395
1957 ..	11,231	147,334	5,963	1,224	7,187	22,274	423
1958 ..	11,237	147,848	5,687	1,197	6,884	22,148	400
1959 ..	11,260	147,410	5,829	1,183	7,012	23,332	429
1960 ..	11,319	149,091	5,847	1,157	7,004	22,135	448
1961 ..	11,378	149,174	5,942	1,156	7,098	22,125	433
1962 ..	11,485	148,621	6,090	1,143	7,234	22,811	402
1963 ..	11,752	148,250	6,282	1,120	7,402	24,337	388
1964 ..	12,215	149,455	6,334	1,058	7,393	24,016	406
1965 ..	12,787	148,850	5,930	958	6,888	18,384	417
1966 ..	13,911	147,887	6,020	899	6,919	19,305	468
1967 ..	15,245	146,276	6,526	835	7,361	19,948	520
1968 ..	18,783	143,979	6,910	758	7,668	20,324	535
1969 ..	21,424	141,459	6,808	707	7,515	16,446	480
1970 ..	23,290	139,848	7,278	667	7,944	14,774	491
1971 ..	24,292	138,787	8,375	646	9,021	14,604	535
1972 ..	25,305	137,658	9,191	604	9,795	13,346	542
1973 ..	27,958	134,357	9,767	529	10,297	13,119	441
1974 ..	29,039	133,696	10,364	515	10,879	13,908	400
1975 ..	29,840	132,486	10,844	503	11,347	13,599	409
1976 ..	30,941	129,804	11,036	470	11,506	13,304	441
1977 ..	31,508	129,019	11,059	432	11,490	13,438	463
1978 ..	32,002	129,487	10,462	398	10,859	13,592	487
1979 ..	32,476	128,465	9,957	375	10,332	12,163	510
1980 ..	33,353	127,476	9,561	364	9,925	10,620	502
1981 ..	33,923	125,462	9,416	366	9,782	12,344	513

(a) From 1942, figures are at 31 March of the following year. (b) Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as meat cattle. (c) Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. (d) From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Australian Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production.

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Horses (c)	Wool production (d) (greasy equivalent)		Butter production (e)		Cheese production (e)		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
'000	'000 kg	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
24	2,271	888	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1860
51	5,557	1,771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1865
83	17,510	2,052	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1870
121	14,591	2,732	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1875
179	15,984	2,775	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1880
260	24,203	3,559	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1885
366	30,549	5,049	907	n.a.	77	n.a.	.. 1890
469	49,572	5,974	1,688	n.a.	835	n.a.	.. 1895
457	29,342	4,394	3,937	n.a.	900	n.a.	.. 1900
431	31,828	5,300	9,217	n.a.	1,216	n.a.	.. 1905
594	63,163	11,816	14,178	2,668	1,881	186	.. 1910
687	59,322	12,534	11,547	3,488	1,988	338	.. 1915
742	52,077	14,352	18,484	8,400	5,221	1,066	.. 1920
638	66,672	21,986	28,576	9,844	5,707	1,180	.. 1925
482	82,581	14,080	43,418	11,958	6,191	770	.. 1930
442	64,770	16,576	52,581	12,005	4,150	540	.. 1935
443	97,388	23,546	54,404	15,296	5,322	798	.. 1940
367	78,584	21,728	46,524	18,678	12,218	2,805	.. 1945
307	70,156	177,636	48,680	31,379	8,818	3,104	.. 1950
289	62,944	94,380	28,665	24,307	4,775	2,143	.. 1951
282	74,003	119,806	50,218	47,467	9,590	4,778	.. 1952
273	79,113	122,250	42,831	41,127	6,854	3,430	.. 1953
267	80,081	104,218	46,965	44,185	8,048	3,697	.. 1954
261	88,003	106,268	49,320	43,214	7,701	3,727	.. 1955
255	103,267	155,044	42,087	36,419	7,252	3,348	.. 1956
243	92,703	107,672	33,118	30,129	5,258	2,488	.. 1957
239	99,404	90,150	41,997	35,563	8,352	4,075	.. 1958
234	107,137	109,146	39,875	38,247	8,628	5,004	.. 1959
224	106,862	101,718	31,778	30,880	7,338	3,865	.. 1960
217	104,477	101,274	36,383	32,588	9,118	4,483	.. 1961
212	105,976	115,462	37,195	32,791	10,365	5,090	.. 1962
207	115,841	141,458	36,071	33,965	9,644	5,340	.. 1963
201	114,045	117,218	33,486	32,255	8,662	5,153	.. 1964
190	87,440	90,961	31,837	29,208	8,061	4,667	.. 1965
182	92,380	93,190	33,736	30,278	10,465	5,860	.. 1966
181	102,885	94,874	28,824	25,385	10,061	5,669	.. 1967
176	112,040	108,060	19,542	17,211	8,104	4,370	.. 1968
173	89,064	69,783	22,784	19,524	9,295	5,006	.. 1969
165	76,554	44,916	18,773	17,658	7,684	4,600	.. 1970
n.a.	83,160	61,732	18,193	18,442	8,251	5,586	.. 1971
n.a.	70,195	123,512	15,857	14,470	8,753	6,157	.. 1972
n.a.	63,833	107,417	11,699	10,343	9,225	6,866	.. 1973
n.a.	66,262	81,301	10,360	9,621	10,066	8,788	.. 1974
142	66,316	90,597	10,965	10,241	12,809	10,888	.. 1975
152	64,395	109,749	7,573	8,111	11,461	10,315	.. 1976
162	59,272	106,889	4,837	5,828	10,106	9,889	.. 1977
171	63,831	127,428	5,644	7,140	12,562	12,951	.. 1978
176	59,001	138,554	3,520	4,647	11,328	16,471	.. 1979
178	r 46,480	r 116,970	2,796	r 4,370	r 10,766	r 15,492	.. 1980
164	60,433	150,206	3,207	5,923	13,623	21,879	.. 1981

converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.
(e) From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43 to 1974-75.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize (b)		Wheat	
	Area cut for crushing	Cane produced	Sugar mills (a)	Raw sugar made	Area harvested	Grain produced	Area harvested	Grain produced
	hectares	'000 tonnes	No.	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes	hectares	'000 tonnes
1860-61 ..	..	..	..	..	618	n.a.	79	n.a.
1865-66 ..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,527	n.a.	837	n.a.
1870-71 ..	885	n.a.	39	3	6,491	n.a.	1,170	1
1875-76 ..	3,103	n.a.	66	6	15,666	n.a.	1,642	3
1880-81 ..	5,507	n.a.	83	16	17,850	36	4,429	6
1885-86 ..	15,603	n.a.	166	57	29,033	40	2,134	1
1890-91 ..	16,272	n.a.	110	70	40,226	60	4,166	6
1895-96 ..	22,570	n.a.	(a) 64	87	40,663	61	5,241	3
1900-01 ..	29,401	862	58	94	51,789	62	32,093	32
1905-06 ..	38,887	1,439	51	155	46,021	55	48,302	31
1910-11 ..	38,300	1,870	51	214	73,192	113	43,187	28
1915-16 ..	38,226	1,172	45	142	59,276	51	37,920	11
1920-21 ..	36,075	1,360	34	170	46,865	51	71,759	101
1925-26 ..	76,759	3,727	37	494	62,424	86	67,177	54
1930-31 ..	89,858	3,586	35	525	69,677	116	110,202	139
1935-36 ..	92,477	4,288	33	620	63,685	89	96,975	73
1940-41 ..	106,553	5,264	33	771	83,086	113	130,342	155
1945-46 ..	92,971	4,625	32	655	55,217	73	158,840	223
1950-51 ..	106,702	6,799	32	894	45,514	77	226,130	239
1951-52 ..	110,629	5,085	31	715	44,993	62	183,947	180
1952-53 ..	111,190	6,952	31	950	43,799	67	293,193	508
1953-54 ..	134,640	8,891	31	1,240	46,432	77	234,705	277
1954-55 ..	148,779	10,022	31	1,322	46,407	78	278,182	448
1955-56 ..	147,812	8,754	31	1,154	43,765	69	235,419	406
1956-57 ..	146,064	9,122	31	1,191	50,831	88	145,668	192
1957-58 ..	147,704	9,090	31	1,276	49,471	80	186,414	181
1958-59 ..	144,153	9,897	31	1,376	45,892	93	284,901	438
1959-60 ..	121,297	8,563	31	1,237	52,529	103	276,455	368
1960-61 ..	132,432	8,824	31	1,341	53,573	98	280,284	299
1961-62 ..	150,633	9,166	31	1,336	63,042	121	303,386	327
1962-63 ..	156,807	12,293	31	1,798	64,460	129	371,872	508
1963-64 ..	162,708	11,686	31	1,674	67,420	112	379,436	606
1964-65 ..	182,496	14,515	31	1,885	68,109	124	415,014	621
1965-66 ..	197,234	13,763	31	1,913	61,950	82	385,972	474
1966-67 ..	216,506	15,762	31	2,238	61,112	126	496,702	972
1967-68 ..	214,819	15,970	31	2,250	59,785	121	597,555	746
1968-69 ..	221,082	17,694	31	2,646	43,981	69	723,814	1,143
1969-70 ..	204,762	14,936	31	2,114	46,186	88	608,668	405
1970-71 ..	211,511	16,466	31	2,376	51,725	104	333,897	120
1971-72 ..	224,407	18,410	31	2,670	44,546	97	555,990	722
1972-73 ..	232,338	18,087	31	2,714	34,913	70	470,622	405
1973-74 ..	215,937	18,279	31	2,406	27,002	56	394,702	526
1974-75 ..	243,231	19,421	31	2,728	28,675	72	488,500	692
1975-76 ..	245,795	21,069	30	2,751	28,720	78	576,152	830
1976-77 ..	276,554	22,269	30	3,163	32,898	77	582,005	794
1977-78 ..	280,449	22,331	30	3,209	28,733	80	606,791	569
1978-79 ..	237,680	20,135	30	2,749	34,122	111	746,956	1,962
1979-80 ..	255,358	19,860	30	2,807	41,205	98	733,287	846
1980-81 ..	274,259	22,540	30	3,149	42,566	123	726,964	485
1981-82 ..	301,658	23,588	30	3,250	47,548	150	941,113	1,482

(a) Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills. (b) Figures up to 1967-68 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown, and from 1968-69 for the calendar year ended six months later than the year shown. Details of the 1968 season not appearing in the table are: maize, 48,643 hectares, 93(000) tonnes; and

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Hay and green forage (c)	Cotton (b)		Bananas		Pineapples		Total area under crop (e)	Season
	Area harvested	Raw cotton produced (d)	Total area	Pro-duction	Total area	Pro-duction		
hectares	hectares	'000 kg	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	
n.a.	6	n.a.	..	..	..	..	1	.. 1860-61
n.a.	193	66	..	..	..	..	6	.. 1865-66
n.a.	5,938	740	137	n.a.	73	n.a.	21	.. 1870-71
n.a.	677	142	98	n.a.	35	n.a.	31	.. 1875-76
n.a.	251	57	166	914	66	881	46	.. 1880-81
16,897	20	7	418	2,108	148	2,066	80	.. 1885-86
16,451	6	2	1,579	27,941	292	4,454	91	.. 1890-91
19,490	200	39	1,585	18,873	343	6,384	115	.. 1895-96
33,970	..	..	2,515	29,491	380	7,197	185	.. 1900-01
41,929	69	16	2,508	31,878	747	8,586	212	.. 1905-06
76,172	186	22	2,104	14,250	878	13,937	270	.. 1910-11
117,953	29	2	3,305	15,393	1,501	15,613	295	.. 1915-16
95,816	67	7	3,634	15,215	1,582	14,004	315	.. 1920-21
127,197	16,213	2,598	5,976	32,818	1,617	15,291	418	.. 1925-26
109,067	9,167	2,540	7,296	38,965	2,243	16,951	463	.. 1930-31
182,497	22,236	3,203	3,440	22,023	2,339	22,573	540	.. 1935-36
265,920	16,698	1,872	3,332	19,787	2,902	36,290	702	.. 1940-41
263,446	3,115	295	3,817	16,409	3,117	27,823	737	.. 1945-46
254,239	1,195	182	2,780	15,139	3,707	42,454	841	.. 1950-51
262,033	1,813	249	2,588	11,354	3,729	30,244	818	.. 1951-52
258,036	2,374	342	2,938	9,779	4,073	37,407	979	.. 1952-53
296,252	3,628	938	3,047	13,539	4,725	50,599	954	.. 1953-54
293,145	3,390	619	3,378	13,691	5,096	60,641	1,049	.. 1954-55
304,292	5,378	931	2,879	15,901	4,984	68,396	1,052	.. 1955-56
277,317	4,588	640	2,353	13,336	4,813	56,509	998	.. 1956-57
316,566	4,194	603	2,284	11,253	5,268	62,520	1,050	.. 1957-58
289,343	4,246	675	2,497	13,082	5,772	80,945	1,151	.. 1958-59
325,390	8,147	1,608	2,574	16,155	4,920	73,951	1,182	.. 1959-60
387,240	14,911	2,473	2,414	16,079	4,360	60,945	1,234	.. 1960-61
386,962	10,881	1,691	2,395	16,790	4,168	61,470	1,296	.. 1961-62
402,698	14,298	2,018	2,372	18,543	4,177	65,111	1,406	.. 1962-63
439,960	11,519	1,278	2,380	17,374	4,412	70,158	1,473	.. 1963-64
481,691	5,483	1,015	2,166	19,483	4,615	68,684	1,599	.. 1964-65
522,582	5,445	1,642	2,188	19,076	5,161	77,693	1,651	.. 1965-66
526,426	4,519	1,911	2,235	20,549	5,985	95,559	1,849	.. 1966-67
586,019	4,706	3,032	2,382	22,429	6,214	107,429	1,973	.. 1967-68
611,559	5,394	4,553	2,340	25,223	6,286	100,385	2,164	.. 1968-69
726,945	5,406	4,351	2,284	27,535	6,355	100,097	2,296	.. 1969-70
575,899	5,213	3,109	2,462	32,564	6,352	116,895	1,901	.. 1970-71
451,603	6,896	6,637	2,603	29,922	6,292	127,479	2,137	.. 1971-72
541,582	8,008	4,809	2,601	34,542	6,218	125,838	2,090	.. 1972-73
459,553	7,105	6,588	2,279	35,888	6,177	114,417	1,905	.. 1973-74
389,648	7,386	6,396	2,118	31,621	5,823	110,118	2,001	.. 1974-75
342,004	5,966	4,985	2,128	36,398	5,838	102,666	2,117	.. 1975-76
289,740	10,286	7,718	2,065	30,615	5,845	111,248	2,121	.. 1976-77
323,258	10,977	10,871	2,224	32,194	5,944	98,230	2,211	.. 1977-78
337,127	14,442	14,110	2,511	44,245	6,358	104,881	2,396	.. 1978-79
383,011	20,550	19,786	2,647	44,746	6,755	123,050	2,440	.. 1979-80
438,454	24,182	22,548	2,817	53,761	6,543	123,220	2,614	.. 1980-81
362,682	28,809	27,234	3,154	57,146	6,324	125,422	2,805	.. 1981-82

cotton, 4,913 hectares, 3,785(000) kilograms. (c) Figures from 1971-72 include area of pasture cut for hay. (d) Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64 were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board. (e) Figures from 1971-72 include areas of pasture harvested for seed and cut for hay.

SUMMARY OF MINERAL, TIMBER, AND

Year	Mining and quarrying production (a)							
	Approximate metal content						Coal	Mineral sands concentrates
	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc		
	kg	kg	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1860 ..	85	..	..	1	..	..	13	..
1865 ..	543	..	..	733	..	..	34	..
1870 ..	2,863	..	..	1,356	..	..	23	..
1875 ..	8,763	..	..	1,701	3,183	..	33	..
1880 ..	6,919	n.a.	n.a.	331	2,025	..	59	..
1885 ..	7,780	n.a.	n.a.	1,362	2,314	..	213	..
1890 ..	15,982	n.a.	n.a.	188	2,112	..	344	..
1895 ..	15,747	6,999	369	441	1,504	..	328	..
1900 ..	21,027	3,514	208	390	799	..	505	..
1905 ..	18,433	18,715	2,461	7,337	2,806	..	538	..
1910 ..	13,729	26,786	2,430	16,650	2,100	..	885	..
1915 ..	7,767	7,457	494	20,020	1,512	..	1,041	..
1920 ..	4,828	8,530	1,736	16,152	1,057	..	1,128	..
1925 ..	1,443	11,990	5,319	3,972	719	174	1,196	..
1930 ..	243	2,171	235	2,977	429	—	1,112	..
1935 ..	3,203	74,933	33,481	2,947	845	4,482	1,069	..
1940 ..	3,945	135,793	48,890	7,019	904	30,059	1,306	..
1945 ..	1,966	3,506	—	15,248	661	—	1,661	13,629
1946 ..	1,951	30,498	12,960	6,585	695	11,543	1,593	9,652
1947 ..	2,248	65,347	30,065	2,823	993	25,621	1,914	10,419
1948 ..	2,166	71,752	31,273	3,200	486	21,938	1,770	13,635
1949 ..	2,373	89,347	38,302	5,004	748	21,582	2,002	11,238
1950 ..	2,745	91,464	39,802	5,330	610	26,214	2,358	14,946
1951 ..	2,444	85,994	33,607	4,803	345	22,092	2,513	20,019
1952 ..	(a) 2,667	(a) 100,261	(a) 41,448	(a) 7,078	(a) 335	(a) 24,063	(a) 2,786	(a) 24,491
1953 ..	2,858	92,709	37,606	24,339	297	20,281	2,557	28,249
1954 ..	3,047	111,468	42,089	27,644	742	19,930	2,805	36,559
1955 ..	2,001	136,720	49,597	32,369	782	17,413	2,791	42,836
1956 ..	1,742	116,062	43,796	36,281	640	16,491	2,779	54,163
1957 ..	1,971	133,928	52,092	36,360	784	19,849	2,745	73,649
1958 ..	2,319	177,602	66,855	51,322	1,035	17,765	2,622	61,320
1959 ..	2,852	154,062	55,288	67,870	1,122	14,207	2,636	71,659
1960 ..	2,434	159,303	58,441	84,081	899	24,785	2,693	74,491
1961 ..	2,015	120,768	46,007	67,512	1,372	33,732	2,827	69,695
1962 ..	2,107	174,195	63,675	80,400	1,094	45,421	2,844	78,245
1963 ..	2,133	192,906	67,782	84,557	1,215	37,943	3,296	101,958
1964 ..	3,139	173,297	62,921	75,931	1,517	38,180	3,841	96,329
1965 ..	2,394	144,189	50,470	61,375	1,195	31,472	4,221	106,325
1966 ..	4,330	192,582	66,593	73,809	1,719	44,288	4,739	133,176
1967 ..	2,974	212,507	77,666	52,283	1,675	51,853	4,754	162,006
1968-69 ..	2,396	332,563	138,048	82,314	1,147	98,330	7,514	193,322
1969-70 ..	2,424	391,420	152,752	95,339	1,275	111,185	9,540	314,345
1970-71 ..	2,497	367,190	148,507	122,595	1,013	108,455	11,074	288,784
1971-72 ..	2,583	288,127	123,939	121,848	1,070	110,498	14,068	200,360
1972-73 ..	1,742	292,884	122,149	135,283	1,342	117,525	18,842	171,974
1973-74 ..	2,158	313,998	131,763	177,652	1,556	119,739	19,898	224,873
1974-75 ..	1,380	361,598	141,616	168,153	1,681	133,100	23,845	253,452
1975-76 ..	1,329	380,867	151,167	156,566	1,692	131,704	24,182	228,826
1976-77 ..	1,212	488,761	172,663	156,392	1,454	120,853	25,544	195,099
1977-78 ..	990	469,109	163,185	160,234	2,061	120,315	25,416	129,018
1978-79 ..	635	476,217	157,629	173,839	2,030	127,956	26,507	128,319
1979-80 ..	r 480	427,786	151,060	169,646	2,725	122,620	27,233	191,954
1980-81 ..	901	405,775	139,656	169,953	2,999	115,593	32,356	161,810

(a) State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter.

(b) From 1925 to 1967 the figures are for the financial

year ended 30 June following. (c) Australian-grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills.

(d) Commercial production. Prior to 1905 excluding edible fisheries production. From 1905 to 1971-72, edible fisheries production, pearls,

FISHERIES PRODUCTION STATISTICS

		Timber production (b)					Fisheries production (d)	Year
Bauxite	Total value at mine	Sawn timber (c)				Plywood and veneer		
		Pine		Other				
'000 tonnes	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	cubic metres	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
..	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	—	.. 1860
..	304	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1	.. 1865
..	968	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	—	.. 1870
..	3,143	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	14	.. 1875
..	2,270	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	125	.. 1880
..	2,770	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	213	.. 1885
..	5,284	73,930	422	47,423	293	..	194	.. 1890
..	4,871	46,352	206	40,677	214	..	155	.. 1895
..	6,360	142,035	568	93,570	454	..	267	.. 1900
..	7,453	113,194	475	61,261	302	..	149	.. 1905
..	7,420	169,615	1,008	105,147	709	..	377	.. 1910
..	6,650	211,729	1,538	130,314	1,086	..	332	.. 1915
..	7,236	201,316	2,944	119,617	1,725	..	587	.. 1920
..	4,025	166,651	2,566	144,038	2,495	..	848	.. 1925
..	2,482	68,177	962	70,610	1,024	176	689	.. 1930
..	5,775	166,739	2,061	128,862	1,684	1,067	691	.. 1935
..	10,211	249,100	3,154	199,687	2,624	1,868	783	.. 1940
..	8,710	171,833	2,766	214,639	3,504	1,726	1,113	.. 1945
..	9,523	170,127	2,552	291,306	5,024	2,219	1,386	.. 1946
..	17,098	161,250	2,820	318,460	6,302	3,235	1,442	.. 1947
..	18,407	147,665	2,740	381,590	8,454	3,633	1,829	.. 1948
..	23,716	141,371	2,966	389,294	9,452	4,045	1,981	.. 1949
..	32,698	140,321	3,954	394,412	11,768	4,815	2,125	.. 1950
..	40,401	165,351	5,762	457,398	16,312	6,087	2,191	.. 1951
..	(a) 34,858	168,508	6,186	459,600	18,002	5,360	2,208	.. 1952
..	34,568	181,215	7,046	443,389	18,544	7,934	2,441	.. 1953
..	43,205	155,931	6,614	419,097	18,552	9,088	2,872	.. 1954
..	53,785	137,735	6,082	426,207	20,072	9,870	3,298	.. 1955
..	60,408	156,894	7,632	447,221	21,758	9,663	3,544	.. 1956
..	51,153	161,922	8,082	411,929	20,570	11,255	3,494	.. 1957
..	55,264	150,678	7,924	404,710	20,574	12,479	3,050	.. 1958
..	66,658	158,779	8,188	432,385	22,514	12,221	3,320	.. 1959
(e) 43	75,216	147,367	7,784	418,807	23,986	10,897	3,176	.. 1960
41	64,441	125,398	6,564	348,733	17,812	10,531	3,668	.. 1961
20	74,232	139,413	7,136	346,684	17,992	10,497	4,231	.. 1962
292	84,084	148,075	7,620	379,466	19,508	11,367	4,726	.. 1963
455	97,287	154,520	8,024	371,473	20,914	11,941	5,737	.. 1964
664	98,964	136,784	7,733	363,637	24,007	10,174	6,086	.. 1965
989	138,483	133,731	7,731	329,690	22,920	10,154	6,959	.. 1966
2,855	140,577	138,148	8,090	318,667	21,062	12,745	7,308	.. 1967
4,193	209,273	157,382	n.a.	334,540	n.a.	(f) 13,919	8,089	.. 1968-69
5,375	278,145	154,584	n.a.	343,474	n.a.	(f) 15,772	8,034	.. 1969-70
6,611	293,751	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	10,985	.. 1970-71
8,009	318,835	161,708	n.a.	291,758	n.a.	n.p.	11,380	.. 1971-72
7,773	399,167	167,807	n.a.	285,424	n.a.	n.p.	(g) 12,112	.. 1972-73
9,005	583,483	154,752	n.a.	274,943	n.a.	23,834	(g) 14,553	.. 1973-74
10,849	802,878	170,095	n.a.	288,617	n.a.	12,636	(g) 11,828	.. 1974-75
8,831	988,583	156,824	n.a.	263,900	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 16,351	.. 1975-76
9,982	1,189,698	162,947	n.a.	297,175	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 33,677	.. 1976-77
8,957	1,191,570	157,090	n.a.	249,378	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 39,143	.. 1977-78
8,095	1,405,149	188,031	n.a.	250,037	n.a.	n.p.	58,214	.. 1978-79
9,377	r 1,852,466	203,981	n.a.	235,715	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 62,789	.. 1979-80
7,937	1,917,585	189,227	n.a.	246,103	n.a.	n.p.	(h) 86,292	.. 1980-81

pearl-, trochus-, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer, and whales. From 1972-73 edible fisheries production only. From 1925 to 1967 figures are for the financial year ending 30 June following.

(e) Including production for years prior to 1960.

(f) Sales and transfers.

(g) Excluding oysters.

(h) Excluding oysters and rock lobsters.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING

Year	Manufacturing (a)						
	Establishments	Workers (b)			Salaries and wages paid (c)	Capital values (d)	
		Males	Females	Persons		Machinery and plant	Land and buildings
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1865	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870	471	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875	575	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880	565	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885	1,069	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890	1,308	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895	1,384	n.a.	n.a.	18,554	n.a.	(h) 10,856	(h)
1900	2,053	n.a.	n.a.	25,606	n.a.	8,062	6,410
1905	1,890	n.a.	n.a.	21,389	n.a.	7,058	5,194
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	5,792
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	8,487
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018
1925-26 ..	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401
1930-31 ..	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679
1935-36 ..	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737
1940-41 ..	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787
1945-46 ..	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933
1946-47 ..	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	39,754	33,706	28,925
1947-48 ..	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	47,313	36,577	31,160
1948-49 ..	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	57,664	42,801	34,556
1949-50 ..	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	68,064	47,756	38,883
1950-51 ..	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714
1951-52 ..	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	101,666	66,068	52,786
1952-53 ..	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	112,440	77,741	62,295
1953-54 ..	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	124,056	91,774	70,844
1954-55 ..	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	133,635	105,799	78,427
1955-56 ..	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404
1956-57 ..	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	151,915	125,585	99,751
1957-58 ..	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	154,235	139,037	108,998
1958-59 ..	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545
1959-60 ..	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017
1960-61 ..	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410
1961-62 ..	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225
1962-63 ..	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573
1963-64 ..	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947
1964-65 ..	5,899	93,738	20,989	114,727	247,061	254,478	201,675
1965-66 ..	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	238,249
1966-67 ..	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	257,619
1967-68 ..	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768	481,555	277,643
1968-69 (f)	4,032	88,546	21,686	110,232	309,276	n.a.	n.a.
1969-70 ..	3,847	88,408	22,101	110,509	332,119	n.a.	n.a.
1970-71 ..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72 ..	4,001	91,241	23,127	114,368	425,939	n.a.	n.a.
1972-73 ..	4,212	92,861	23,484	116,345	483,447	n.a.	n.a.
1973-74 ..	4,290	93,777	24,783	118,560	596,419	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75 ..	4,250	92,034	22,845	114,879	739,177	n.a.	n.a.
1975-76 (n)	3,122	92,289	21,936	114,225	874,056	n.a.	n.a.
1976-77 ..	3,001	90,975	21,782	112,757	981,583	n.a.	n.a.
1977-78 ..	2,838	90,315	21,396	111,711	1,034,588	n.a.	n.a.
1978-79 ..	2,886	91,200	21,759	112,959	1,125,060	n.a.	n.a.
1979-80 ..	3,170	93,636	21,970	115,606	1,253,012	n.a.	n.a.
1980-81 ..	3,291	94,319	21,796	116,115	1,410,213	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Excluding 'heat, light, and power'. (b) Average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating up to 1964-65, thereafter average number employed over the whole year. (c) Excluding drawings of working proprietors. (d) Book values, less any depreciation reserve. (e) Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production. (f) Electricity and gas works. (g) Valued at prices paid by consumers. (h) Value of land and buildings included with machinery and plant. (i) Direct comparisons with figures prior to 1968-69 are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the censuses, and the items of data.

INDUSTRY STATISTICS

		Heat, light, and power (f)							
Output	Pro- duction (e)	Generating works					Sales of electricity and gas (g)	Year	
		Establish- ments	Workers (b)	Salaries and wages paid (c)	Machinery and plant (d)	Land and buildings (d)			
\$'000	\$'000	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n.a.	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1870
n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1875
n.a.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1880
n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1885
n.a.	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1890
9,166	n.a.	13	144	n.a.	(h) 551	(h)	132	..	1895
15,602	n.a.	25	347	n.a.	947	159	231	..	1900
15,924	n.a.	21	316	n.a.	918	226	337	..	1905
31,154	n.a.	21	450	122	988	300	430	..	1910
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	..	1915
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	..	1920
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	..	1925-26
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	..	1930-31
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	..	1935-36
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	..	1940-41
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	..	1945-46
195,068	68,478	62	1,190	868	6,285	1,857	7,932	..	1946-47
244,648	83,593	62	1,196	1,013	7,085	2,058	9,102	..	1947-48
301,807	104,543	63	1,294	1,229	8,712	2,460	11,118	..	1948-49
341,418	120,183	61	1,393	1,432	10,051	2,730	12,886	..	1949-50
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	..	1950-51
485,215	178,610	60	1,495	2,147	16,512	4,434	21,396	..	1951-52
572,361	190,045	68	1,618	2,741	25,598	7,145	26,456	..	1952-53
642,877	212,529	70	1,744	2,809	36,545	9,161	30,558	..	1953-54
688,082	231,721	75	1,740	2,964	46,935	13,947	34,106	..	1954-55
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	..	1955-56
767,110	266,828	72	1,932	3,644	54,222	17,557	40,306	..	1956-57
783,326	275,564	76	1,970	3,681	70,161	18,857	44,554	..	1957-58
870,699	297,157	79	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	..	1958-59
904,499	309,452	77	1,980	4,108	79,796	21,687	50,622	..	1959-60
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	..	1960-61
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	..	1961-62
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	..	1962-63
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	..	1963-64
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	..	1964-65
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	..	1965-66
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	..	1966-67
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	..	1967-68
(j) 1,868,803	(k) 659,897	30	(l) 8,996	31,758	n.a.	n.a.	(m) 157,816	..	(i) 1968-69
2,021,793	712,857	28	9,239	34,063	n.a.	n.a.	167,571	..	1969-70
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1970-71
2,433,420	870,782	28	9,544	47,154	n.a.	n.a.	205,939	..	1971-72
2,844,833	1,012,595	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1972-73
3,260,936	1,220,174	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1973-74
4,074,967	1,618,730	28	9,549	81,870	n.a.	n.a.	335,789	..	1974-75
4,564,221	1,800,088	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	(n) 1975-76
5,261,290	1,991,434	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1976-77
5,525,413	2,090,444	18	10,617	122,809	n.a.	n.a.	652,748	..	1977-78
6,590,922	2,322,426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	1978-79
8,303,657	2,692,294	17	11,674	157,172	n.a.	n.a.	912,129	..	1979-80
9,666,541	3,074,868	18	12,482	187,207	n.a.	n.a.	887,159	..	1980-81

(j) Turnover, i.e. sales of goods plus transfers out and other operating revenue. (k) Value added, i.e. turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in value of stocks less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (l) Number on payroll on pay day nearest 30 June, including administration and distribution staff. (m) Turnover, i.e. sales of electricity and gas and other operating revenue. (n) From 1975-76, excludes single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL

Year	Imports (a)		Exports (a)		Wool (c)	
	Overseas	Interstate	Overseas (b)	Interstate		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	'000 kg	\$'000
1860	115	1,352	1	1,044	..	..
1865	1,444	3,478	491	1,816	1,138	396
1870	875	2,267	1,336	3,731	8,070	1,019
1875	2,781	3,727	2,040	5,656	7,968	1,569
1880	2,052	4,113	1,836	5,055	7,822	1,361
1885	6,152	5,976	3,470	6,975	18,712	2,739
1890	5,189	4,312	4,929	12,144	21,704	3,644
1895	5,496	4,000	7,266	10,674	25,957	3,117
1900	8,199	5,446	8,264	10,825	17,123	2,571
1905	6,313	6,195	6,697	17,006	16,022	2,655
1910	10,856	n.a.	16,258	n.a.	46,450	8,357
1915-16 ..	14,002	n.a.	16,212	n.a.	38,627	7,844
1920-21 ..	23,681	n.a.	30,341	n.a.	45,892	12,434
1925-26 ..	27,546	n.a.	47,170	n.a.	79,770	25,888
1930-31 ..	11,342	n.a.	32,478	n.a.	76,986	13,350
1935-36 ..	15,726	40,588	39,104	28,714	63,911	15,741
1940-41 ..	14,453	53,810	50,490	44,138	55,364	15,361
1945-46 ..	24,493	66,697	54,169	48,470	73,881	24,261
1946-47 ..	27,316	84,787	86,368	52,884	132,396	48,887
1947-48 ..	45,121	96,420	96,624	60,504	70,915	40,719
1948-49 ..	64,969	113,322	198,194	66,548	106,892	94,307
1949-50 ..	97,800	137,732	197,380	72,576	87,750	93,277
1950-51 ..	134,799	174,747	320,564	91,888	83,915	206,123
1951-52 ..	172,853	198,026	191,814	105,428	67,276	107,505
1952-53 ..	86,443	197,486	290,190	113,230	68,194	112,280
1953-54 ..	111,254	287,345	330,205	150,764	86,979	142,716
1954-55 ..	137,766	307,621	308,960	156,089	81,072	114,040
1955-56 ..	123,460	322,891	304,276	181,178	79,196	96,834
1956-57 ..	97,768	360,704	380,754	206,323	110,255	170,827
1957-58 ..	98,994	403,526	312,966	192,177	100,391	133,535
1958-59 ..	95,474	407,565	339,927	207,390	94,032	91,687
1959-60 ..	101,717	470,255	362,585	231,521	115,052	126,237
1960-61 ..	122,554	455,211	327,555	240,025	106,996	108,345
1961-62 ..	97,723	443,304	344,885	235,664	110,550	116,037
1962-63 ..	134,233	552,605	404,980	269,785	106,345	119,548
1963-64 ..	161,683	665,970	544,977	300,486	113,975	146,880
1964-65 ..	199,516	723,730	488,222	324,606	111,140	127,479
1965-66 ..	(e) 240,349	700,526	462,596	382,732	97,188	106,703
1966-67 ..	193,677	710,084	499,967	385,436	84,494	93,153
1967-68 ..	(f) 236,768	774,269	562,928	405,750	98,141	98,828
1968-69 ..	288,599	859,021	677,456	495,501	103,674	109,197
1969-70 ..	294,102	935,694	773,519	547,784	91,104	85,309
1970-71 ..	(g) 321,638	998,732	789,180	530,924	63,625	47,339
1971-72 ..	270,484	1,058,040	980,954	524,300	68,804	50,233
1972-73 ..	(h) 311,448	1,201,620	(i) 1,305,569	586,002	73,187	104,231
1973-74 ..	(j) 542,646	1,395,836	1,380,764	725,260	51,271	108,790
1974-75 ..	580,051	1,424,004	2,046,407	683,805	46,226	62,676
1975-76 ..	634,893	1,673,843	2,322,021	727,377	54,030	77,534
1976-77 ..	835,771	2,156,864	2,815,608	972,090	67,772	122,965
1977-78 ..	887,179	2,386,429	2,821,362	1,114,078	43,780	87,204
1978-79 ..	1,028,010	2,865,974	3,300,109	1,412,182	53,315	112,393
1979-80 ..	1,321,062	3,272,286	4,261,697	1,596,660	50,674	124,007
1980-81 ..	1,882,815	3,813,455	4,501,290	1,750,529	36,743	102,958

(a) Excluding specie.

(b) From July 1978 recorded on a 'State of origin' basis, not on a 'State of final shipment' basis as previously.

(c) Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising, but excluding noils and wool waste prior to 1964-65.

(d) Chiefly refined sugar.

(e) Including import of a naval vessel valued at \$38.9m.

(f) Including import of a naval

TRADE STATISTICS

Overseas exports (b)							Year
Butter		Meat	Sugar		Coal		
'000 kg	\$'000	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	
..	..	..	..	..	226	—	.. 1860
..	..	..	..	..	2	—	.. 1865
..	..	23	..	..	252	1	.. 1870
..	..	5	(d) 314	18	2,843	4	.. 1875
..	..	46	(d) 161	8	2,735	4	.. 1880
..	..	85	(d) 1,533	56	18,094	22	.. 1885
2	—	278	(d) 2,048	74	43,639	63	.. 1890
16	2	1,922	(d) 7,710	229	1,185	5	.. 1895
469	78	2,697	(d) 5,056	137	12,759	20	.. 1900
3,207	581	1,320	221	5	8,411	8	.. 1905
7,808	1,503	3,288	27	1	700	1	.. 1910
1,068	272	5,533	5	—	35	—	.. 1915-16
11,824	5,928	7,446	1	—	98,365	243	.. 1920-21
16,605	4,809	6,914	198,604	4,413	2,089	4	.. 1925-26
30,655	7,063	5,288	210,529	3,869	30,971	51	.. 1930-31
34,577	7,623	5,367	304,583	5,480	1,172	2	.. 1935-36
34,098	9,163	11,081	378,485	9,668	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1940-41
27,920	10,945	8,487	139,887	5,300	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1945-46
16,732	6,809	13,989	110,826	4,885	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1946-47
33,401	16,414	16,973	96,161	5,706	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1947-48
38,254	21,726	23,250	411,527	25,934	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1948-49
32,973	20,468	24,924	433,742	27,802	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1949-50
25,192	16,983	26,560	387,928	28,967	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1950-51
2,006	1,768	23,906	163,094	13,043	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1951-52
26,759	21,481	50,502	460,667	42,529	n.a.	n.a.	.. 1952-53
19,025	15,395	57,197	710,393	62,336	11,884	111	.. 1953-54
21,680	17,696	60,007	742,475	61,547	20	—	.. 1954-55
27,978	19,148	59,325	594,678	48,598	108	2	.. 1955-56
18,929	11,154	54,140	679,068	56,552	10,870	184	.. 1956-57
11,498	6,327	45,672	714,510	69,314	17,512	156	.. 1957-58
22,965	13,678	87,625	810,960	63,771	28	1	.. 1958-59
21,209	15,132	78,841	706,144	52,793	46,117	422	.. 1959-60
11,166	6,737	59,581	799,945	69,322	51,915	358	.. 1960-61
14,552	7,670	78,663	846,684	66,965	303,384	2,334	.. 1961-62
13,087	6,924	93,312	1,152,995	89,823	233,709	2,008	.. 1962-63
15,984	8,880	104,061	1,124,674	154,616	816,697	7,450	.. 1963-64
13,825	9,214	118,206	1,279,558	111,632	1,201,447	10,684	.. 1964-65
9,864	6,360	116,073	1,258,657	92,819	1,648,387	14,523	.. 1965-66
12,149	7,158	118,533	1,645,675	98,113	1,702,578	14,822	.. 1966-67
8,638	5,245	117,850	1,601,555	95,616	2,307,245	21,336	.. 1967-68
1,972	1,199	131,589	2,047,013	116,253	3,959,705	33,700	.. 1968-69
2,136	1,189	160,988	1,352,409	110,993	5,569,019	53,194	.. 1969-70
1,815	1,079	168,122	1,541,336	145,216	6,862,875	73,228	.. 1970-71
3,726	3,597	211,746	1,974,163	206,241	8,993,729	99,534	.. 1971-72
3,827	3,376	323,559	2,062,841	245,459	14,503,770	159,751	.. 1972-73
3,879	3,489	297,261	1,761,037	217,870	15,420,141	193,758	.. 1973-74
2,880	3,295	173,048	1,971,295	632,846	17,443,235	374,715	.. 1974-75
2,554	2,795	253,732	1,975,996	561,335	15,423,983	586,432	.. 1975-76
1,442	1,777	314,108	2,532,195	629,991	18,526,027	749,651	.. 1976-77
1,506	1,987	380,465	2,449,713	528,213	20,177,112	848,201	.. 1977-78
1,536	1,897	634,141	1,827,107	444,160	19,296,373	814,935	.. 1978-79
1,771	2,429	664,362	2,188,121	661,387	20,972,102	920,502	.. 1979-80
609	1,130	553,898	2,545,586	1,136,206	23,210,246	1,059,506	.. 1980-81

vessel valued at \$9.7m.
valued at \$40.7m.
\$142.1m.

(g) Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$56.1m.
(i) Including military and civilian aircraft valued at \$39.0m.

(h) Including military and civilian aircraft
(j) Including military and civilian aircraft valued at

SUMMARY OF

Year	Raw sugar production				Butter	
	Average net price per tonne (a)			Proportion of Australian production exported	Return to manufacturer (b) per tonne	Proportion sold overseas
	Australian sales	Overseas sales	Total pooled sugar			
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%
1860 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..	..
1870	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..	..
1875-76	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..	..
1880-81	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..	..
1885-86	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..	..
1890-91	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	..	..
1895-96	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	1
1900-01	18.95	..	18.95	..	n.a.	12
1905-06	19.90	..	19.90	..	n.a.	35
1910-11	18.45	..	18.45	..	n.a.	55
1915-16	35.43	..	35.43	..	n.a.	56
1920-21	59.71	..	59.71	..	n.a.	14
1925-26	51.18	22.22	38.44	44	n.a.	58
1930-31	53.15	16.24	38.39	39	267.31	74
1935-36	47.24	15.63	31.86	48	231.88	70
1940-41	45.37	22.19	33.73	50	281.88	66
1945-46	43.11	33.25	39.97	32	402.15	58
1950-51	48.32	64.61	55.64	44	644.46	49
1951-52	66.34	72.38	67.66	21	844.64	15
1952-53	86.91	80.90	83.87	50	950.94	56
1953-54	94.34	76.16	83.45	58	964.91	43
1954-55	92.61	73.62	81.16	59	934.60	52
1955-56	92.32	75.93	83.30	53	917.08	60
1956-57	105.46	81.33	91.58	56	901.92	45
1957-58	106.59	90.22	96.93	57	890.51	44
1958-59	107.77	77.57	89.19	61	940.50	54
1959-60	111.07	79.35	93.33	55	946.80	58
1960-61	123.07	78.61	96.24	60	922.40	38
1961-62	122.98	74.15	94.47	58	907.44	51
1962-63	123.12	80.69	94.01	68	931.06	46
1963-64	120.07	129.41	126.19	65	941.49	45
1964-65	118.84	82.51	94.02	68	951.33	45
1965-66	120.02	66.17	83.24	67	910.98	45
1966-67	119.33	56.54	81.69	72	886.57	49
1967-68	140.54	58.43	82.07	73	901.73	37
1968-69	140.94	61.84	80.24	76	884.21	30
1969-70	140.84	79.50	97.75	70	858.42	31
1970-71	138.08	86.45	100.63	72	950.74	23
1971-72	136.51	99.27	108.35	75	1,014.52	28
1972-73	134.94	112.27	117.80	75	913.47	34
1973-74	132.40	129.58	130.39	71	887.04	18
1974-75	129.90	304.79	259.78	74	997.45	9
1975-76	126.20	276.88	r 236.13	73	984.26	8
1976-77	136.20	r 242.89	r 217.49	76	1,123.35	16
1977-78	149.90	r 198.95	r 187.45	77	n.a.	—
1978-79	190.10	r 220.69	r 212.65	74	n.a.	—
1979-80	236.60	r 302.50	r 285.31	74	n.a.	9
1980-81	253.80	411.05	r 375.56	77	n.a.	—
1981-82	264.60	278.57	275.41	77	n.a.	—

(a) Queensland sugar only, including 'excess' sugar.

(b) Overall return including subsidy or bounty from 1942-43 to 1974-75.

(c) On Brisbane wool market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 150 kg prior to 1925-26.

(d) For human consumption only.

Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01.

(e) Average prices of livestock, Brisbane saleyards.

(f) Base: year

MARKETING STATISTICS

Wool	Meat				Export price index, Australia (f)	Year
Average price per kg (greasy) (c)	Livestock slaughtered (d)			Average price of bullocks (e)		
	Cattle (including calves)	Sheep (including lambs)	Pigs			
cents	'000	'000	'000	\$		
n.a.	18	57	2	n.a.	..	1860
n.a.	61	178	5	n.a.	..	1865
n.a.	67	529	7	n.a.	..	1870
n.a.	89	342	10	n.a.	..	1875-76
n.a.	128	454	13	n.a.	..	1880-81
n.a.	195	711	20	n.a.	..	1885-86
n.a.	216	951	29	n.a.	..	1890-91
n.a.	510	2,110	87	n.a.	..	1895-96
11.18	503	861	129	n.a.	..	1900-01
18.17	219	598	187	n.a.	..	1905-06
18.67	379	1,751	169	n.a.	..	1910-11
21.58	653	1,316	216	n.a.	..	1915-16
22.27	449	461	158	n.a.	..	1920-21
30.67	776	635	310	n.a.	..	1925-26
17.04	647	1,671	408	n.a.	19	1930-31
25.60	857	971	552	15.78	25	1935-36
24.36	1,117	1,273	703	22.14	28	1940-41
29.17	798	1,465	472	30.03	39	1945-46
260.39	1,181	745	460	61.52	173	1950-51
154.35	1,029	829	370	81.28	125	1951-52
163.23	1,273	1,076	400	75.25	128	1952-53
158.94	1,366	1,081	461	81.87	125	1953-54
133.86	1,430	1,009	499	80.45	114	1954-55
122.79	1,502	1,186	459	72.92	105	1955-56
154.49	1,641	1,270	438	73.08	117	1956-57
119.55	1,542	1,378	462	81.38	102	1957-58
92.53	1,883	1,633	521	95.88	90	1958-59
105.13	1,527	2,113	530	114.22	(f) 100	1959-60
98.12	1,469	2,924	554	118.24	95	1960-61
99.99	1,584	2,417	597	95.22	96	1961-62
111.18	1,804	2,125	604	98.39	101	1962-63
124.08	1,857	2,407	606	111.62	114	1963-64
105.43	1,960	2,933	623	116.07	105	1964-65
106.92	1,888	2,769	640	133.11	107	1965-66
103.47	1,677	2,154	666	141.68	105	1966-67
95.89	1,664	2,491	735	149.65	100	1967-68
99.71	1,823	2,724	800	152.58	102	1968-69
82.68	1,680	2,937	757	156.05	103	1969-70
60.84	1,590	2,906	742	163.57	101	1970-71
73.37	1,708	3,418	794	172.69	104	1971-72
178.30	2,004	2,453	964	206.73	134	1972-73
176.43	1,740	1,321	829	211.03	160	1973-74
126.80	2,046	1,279	634	97.61	(g) 100	1974-75
139.91	2,521	1,400	667	124.90	109	1975-76
174.73	2,829	1,506	703	150.46	122	1976-77
185.76	3,148	1,480	747	147.76	128	1977-78
205.51	3,296	1,442	721	322.02	144	1978-79
239.06	2,606	1,378	813	409.28	174	1979-80
264.26	2,148	1,332	838	393.42	185	1980-81
259.02	2,610	1,300	812	332.41	187	1981-82

1959-60 = 100. Items and weights were revised and the new and original series linked at June 1969. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1959-60 = 100.

(g) Base: year 1974-75 = 100.

SUMMARY OF PRICES

Year	Wholesale price index numbers, Brisbane (a) (building materials)		Retail price index numbers.			
	Materials used in house building (all groups)	Materials used in building other than house building (all groups)	Food	Clothing	Housing (d)	Household equipment and operation (d)
1910-11 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16 .. ..	..	..	7.6	5.8	..	..
1920-21 .. ..	..	..	9.8	10.6	..	..
1925-26 .. ..	..	..	8.5	8.7	..	..
1930-31 .. ..	..	..	6.9	7.4	..	..
1935-36 .. ..	..	..	6.9	6.4	..	..
1940-41 .. ..	..	..	7.9	8.7	..	..
1941-42 .. ..	..	..	8.2	10.3	..	..
1942-43 .. ..	..	..	8.5	11.6	..	..
1943-44 .. ..	..	..	8.5	12.2	..	..
1944-45 .. ..	..	..	8.5	12.2	..	..
1945-46 .. ..	..	..	8.5	12.2	..	..
1946-47 .. ..	..	..	8.8	12.9	..	..
1947-48 .. ..	..	..	9.8	13.8	..	..
1948-49 .. ..	..	..	(c) 11.6	(c) 15.4	12.7	21.9
1949-50 .. ..	..	..	12.5	17.7	13.9	23.2
1950-51 .. ..	..	..	14.1	20.4	15.2	25.5
1951-52 .. ..	..	..	18.6	24.5	16.8	29.7
1952-53 .. ..	..	..	20.6	26.0	18.9	31.9
1953-54 .. ..	..	..	21.3	26.3	19.2	32.5
1954-55 .. ..	..	..	21.4	26.4	19.8	32.7
1955-56 .. ..	..	..	22.2	26.6	20.9	32.7
1956-57 .. ..	..	..	22.9	27.3	22.4	34.0
1957-58 .. ..	..	..	23.3	28.1	23.5	34.5
1958-59 .. ..	..	..	24.7	28.5	24.3	34.8
1959-60 .. ..	..	..	25.6	29.2	25.1	35.3
1960-61 .. ..	..	..	26.8	30.0	26.1	35.5
1961-62 .. ..	..	..	26.9	30.4	26.6	36.0
1962-63 .. ..	..	..	26.7	30.5	27.3	36.0
1963-64 .. ..	..	..	27.4	30.7	27.5	35.6
1964-65 .. ..	..	..	29.1	31.1	28.2	36.0
1965-66 .. ..	..	..	31.1	31.5	30.0	36.7
1966-67	100.0	100.0	31.6	32.2	30.8	37.2
1967-68	103.4	102.2	32.7	33.0	32.6	37.9
1968-69	105.6	105.1	33.1	33.6	33.8	39.1
1969-70	109.4	110.3	34.0	34.6	34.9	39.6
1970-71	115.2	116.4	35.8	36.0	36.4	40.8
1971-72	124.8	124.4	37.6	38.0	39.7	42.8
1972-73	133.8	130.4	40.3	40.4	42.1	44.6
1973-74	152.2	149.0	48.1	45.7	46.3	48.6
1974-75	187.0	186.6	52.0	55.2	54.4	58.2
1975-76	218.5	216.3	57.1	64.4	62.5	67.5
1976-77	243.5	241.2	63.7	74.2	72.7	73.5
1977-78	265.1	260.9	70.3	82.0	80.4	79.4
1978-79	281.3	278.6	77.6	87.8	85.8	85.0
1979-80	315.0	(i) 100.0	89.8	93.8	91.6	90.5
1980-81	363.7	113.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981-82	407.2	126.3	109.2	108.2	113.0	110.2

(a) Base of each index, 1966-67 = 100.0. (b) Base of each index, 1980-81 = 100.0. (c) 'C' Series Index numbers are shown to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. There is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes and the group headings are comparable only in a broad sense (see Chapter 21, Prices). (d) Not available prior to 1948-49. (e) Not available prior to 1966-67. (f) Base, June 1976 = 100.0. Index numbers are based on rates ruling at mid-point of financial year shown. (g) The

AND WAGES STATISTICS

Brisbane (b) (c)		Indexes of adult weekly basic wage rates, Brisbane (f)			Award rate of pay index (j) (h), adult males, Queensland	Year
Transportation (e)	All groups	Commonwealth awards (g)	State awards			
		Males	Males	Females		
..	..	..	..	..	3.7	.. .. 1910-11
..	7.8	..	..	..	4.1	.. .. 1915-16
..	11.3	..	..	..	6.8	.. .. 1920-21
..	10.0	8.2	13.8	8.9	7.5	.. .. 1925-26
..	8.7	7.5	12.5	8.2	6.9	.. .. 1930-31
..	8.4	6.8	12.0	8.1	6.6	.. .. 1935-36
..	10.0	8.4	13.6	9.4	(h) 7.5	.. .. 1940-41
..	10.7	8.9	14.4	10.0	7.9	.. .. 1941-42
..	11.3	9.7	15.2	10.7	8.4	.. .. 1942-43
..	11.3	9.9	15.7	11.3	8.7	.. .. 1943-44
..	11.3	9.9	15.7	11.3	8.8	.. .. 1944-45
..	11.6	9.9	15.7	11.3	8.8	.. .. 1945-46
..	12.0	10.7	17.0	12.6	9.5	.. .. 1946-47
..	12.6	11.2	17.7	13.4	10.1	.. .. 1947-48
..	(c) 13.9	12.2	19.3	15.1	11.5	.. .. 1948-49
..	15.1	13.3	20.9	16.5	12.4	.. .. 1949-50
..	16.9	16.4	25.0	21.3	14.6	.. .. 1950-51
..	20.6	19.7	30.0	25.6	17.2	.. .. 1951-52
..	22.5	23.0	35.0	30.0	19.3	.. .. 1952-53
..	22.9	23.2	36.0	31.0	19.8	.. .. 1953-54
..	23.1	23.2	36.5	31.4	20.6	.. .. 1954-55
..	23.9	23.2	37.1	32.0	21.2	.. .. 1955-56
..	25.2	24.3	39.1	33.8	22.7	.. .. 1956-57
..	25.7	25.3	39.1	33.8	22.8	.. .. 1957-58
..	26.5	25.9	41.5	36.1	23.8	.. .. 1958-59
..	27.2	27.4	43.3	37.8	25.0	.. .. 1959-60
..	28.2	27.4	44.7	39.7	26.2	.. .. 1960-61
..	28.6	28.7	46.0	44.3	26.9	.. .. 1961-62
..	28.7	28.7	46.0	44.3	26.9	.. .. 1962-63
..	29.0	28.7	46.4	44.6	27.7	.. .. 1963-64
..	30.1	30.9	49.6	47.7	29.4	.. .. 1964-65
..	31.5	30.9	50.9	49.0	31.2	.. .. 1965-66
31.9	32.3	33.0	53.0	51.0	32.6	.. .. 1966-67
32.9	33.4	(g) 38.0	55.4	53.8	34.1	.. .. 1967-68
34.0	34.1	39.5	57.6	56.7	36.7	.. .. 1968-69
34.5	35.1	43.2	59.4	58.3	38.9	.. .. 1969-70
38.1	36.9	43.2	59.4	58.3	41.2	.. .. 1970-71
40.8	39.3	47.4	64.5	63.4	47.1	.. .. 1971-72
41.9	41.6	52.4	66.5	66.2	51.2	.. .. 1972-73
45.8	47.3	62.0	75.5	76.3	59.7	.. .. 1973-74
54.6	54.6	70.5	83.0	83.5	82.3	.. .. 1974-75
63.7	61.7	86.3	91.2	91.6	90.9	.. .. 1975-76
70.0	70.5	104.9	106.3	107.5	104.2	.. .. 1976-77
74.5	77.1	117.0	122.0	126.0	114.6	.. .. 1977-78
81.9	83.4	125.2	130.5	134.7	123.2	.. .. 1978-79
91.9	91.5	129.3	134.7	139.1	128.3	.. .. 1979-80
100.0	100.0	140.7	146.5	151.4	144.7	.. .. 1980-81
112.2	110.7	151.2	167.6	173.2	165.3	.. .. 1981-82

Commonwealth Basic Wage was abolished in June 1967. The figures shown from 1967-68 are based on the Commonwealth Minimum Wage. (h) Average minimum weekly wage rate index. From 1939-40 the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting the numbers engaged in various occupations and by the exclusion of rural occupations. (i) Base year 1979-80 = 100.0. Replaces previous index which had a base of 1966-67 = 100.0.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government receipts					State Government expenditure		
	Taxation (all funds)	From Australian Government (a)	Total consoli- dated revenue fund (b)	Total trust funds (b)	All receipts (b)	Consoli- dated revenue fund (b)	Trust funds (b)	All expend- iture (b)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1860	127	..	357	..	357	360	..	360
1865	442	..	945	86	1,031	898	21	919
1870	728	..	1,486	56	1,542	1,532	34	1,566
1875-76	1,208	..	2,527	116	2,643	2,630	84	2,714
1880-81	1,316	..	4,047	106	4,154	3,515	94	3,610
1885-86	2,459	..	5,737	234	5,970	6,180	302	6,482
1890-91	3,057	..	6,700	242	6,942	7,369	260	7,630
1895-96	3,134	..	7,283	567	7,850	7,136	527	7,663
1900-01	2,250	1,167	8,193	522	8,714	9,249	473	9,722
1905-06	1,012	1,714	7,707	848	8,555	7,451	1,030	8,482
1910-11	1,392	1,376	10,640	1,243	11,883	10,629	1,717	12,347
1915-16	2,922	1,667	15,413	2,630	18,043	15,343	3,925	19,268
1920-21	7,440	1,821	25,202	8,220	33,422	25,182	9,288	34,471
1925-26	8,694	2,436	31,200	13,518	44,717	32,309	14,581	46,890
1930-31	11,085	3,046	30,145	11,239	41,384	31,829	10,413	42,243
1935-36	14,646	3,374	30,978	15,198	46,176	32,462	14,857	47,319
1940-41	18,361	4,499	43,079	17,524	60,603	43,023	15,131	58,154
1945-46	18,968	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960
1950-51	39,982	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156
1951-52	47,184	21,198	111,506	70,776	182,282	111,415	70,850	182,266
1952-53	58,179	20,092	126,341	78,274	204,615	125,959	75,543	201,502
1953-54	64,148	22,442	139,392	89,051	228,444	138,706	77,057	215,763
1954-55	69,083	27,131	147,639	95,577	243,217	147,204	95,192	242,396
1955-56	74,484	23,684	151,337	100,634	251,972	154,784	112,840	267,624
1956-57	80,066	29,229	170,316	113,166	283,483	170,286	116,698	286,984
1957-58	86,580	34,980	175,911	127,355	303,266	178,940	122,322	301,262
1958-59	91,335	36,281	(d) 187,591	133,121	320,712	189,973	(d) 130,040	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	(d) 203,824	142,898	346,722	204,154	(d) 144,356	348,510
1960-61	125,304	29,994	217,634	153,775	371,408	218,870	153,753	372,623
1961-62	136,009	38,784	234,650	172,477	407,128	234,431	169,613	404,043
1962-63	145,129	46,000	(d) 245,636	228,915	474,551	245,582	(d) 223,223	468,804
1963-64	155,403	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144
1964-65	165,990	48,854	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143
1965-66	181,660	60,662	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714
1967-68	232,685	76,301	(e) 376,987	355,120	(e) 732,107	(e) 376,017	348,442	(e) 724,459
1968-69	253,343	81,947	387,866	378,924	766,790	388,777	373,531	762,308
1969-70	281,306	104,191	441,074	445,278	886,352	444,618	438,071	882,689
1970-71	(f) 120,597	(f) 351,427	499,048	500,569	999,618	499,569	486,102	985,671
1971-72	168,904	403,162	595,218	581,696	1,176,913	592,506	556,955	1,149,461
1972-73	215,209	460,246	704,109	672,721	1,376,830	702,902	632,100	1,335,003
1973-74	267,946	581,830	853,676	849,734	1,703,410	855,184	802,940	1,658,125
1974-75	310,573	856,693	1,112,866	1,125,406	2,238,271	1,121,218	1,128,373	2,249,591
1975-76	r 397,131	1,132,545	1,349,513	1,471,173	2,820,686	1,348,799	1,344,237	2,693,036
1976-77	r 472,473	1,288,675	1,610,538	1,792,796	3,403,334	1,611,555	1,687,601	3,299,156
1977-78	r 501,232	1,468,574	1,815,953	1,881,173	3,697,126	1,816,863	1,754,292	3,571,155
1978-79	r 542,235	1,559,318	1,947,444	2,087,974	4,035,418	1,946,867	1,910,826	3,857,693
1979-80	r 605,240	1,710,571	2,206,954	2,263,384	4,470,338	2,207,893	2,143,272	4,351,165
1980-81	722,598	r 1,946,094	2,604,036	2,655,687	5,259,723	2,604,010	2,509,450	5,113,460
1981-82	n.y.a.	2,203,701	3,276,756	3,361,952	6,638,708	3,276,926	3,119,235	6,396,161

(a) Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. (b) Gross amounts, i.e. not adjusted for inter-fund transfers. (c) Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are

FINANCE STATISTICS

Gross loan expenditure	State gross public debt at 30 June					Local Government revenue (c)	Year
	Where payable		Total	Average rate of interest per \$100	Accumulated sinking fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$'000	
39	..	..	..	..	..	13	.. 1860
1,370	248	2,016	2,263	2.29	..	107	.. 1865
311	1,390	5,352	6,743	6.50	..	55	.. 1870
1,200	3,912	8,986	12,899	4.75	..	174	.. 1875-76
1,982	4,156	22,334	26,490	4.20	..	323	.. 1880-81
3,846	4,418	37,224	41,642	3.90	..	1,112	.. 1885-86
3,112	4,458	51,754	56,211	4.05	..	1,726	.. 1890-91
1,184	6,160	59,864	66,025	3.90	..	1,024	.. 1895-96
2,424	11,408	65,664	77,071	3.68	..	1,522	.. 1900-01
595	14,460	70,110	84,570	3.70	..	1,412	.. 1905-06
3,991	16,058	78,112	94,170	3.62	10	1,808	.. 1910-11
6,124	21,700	95,766	117,466	3.77	518	3,458	.. 1915-16
8,502	50,394	111,096	161,489	3.65	882	5,775	.. 1920-21
9,944	72,602	132,298	204,899	4.78	2,816	6,236	.. 1925-26
6,684	82,153	142,309	224,462	4.79	1,555	12,782	.. 1930-31
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	.. 1935-36
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n.a.	.. 1940-41
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	.. 1945-46
35,695	234,094	98,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	.. 1950-51
47,625	276,624	97,995	374,620	3.09	988	45,815	.. 1951-52
44,008	310,903	97,607	408,510	3.19	1,668	53,229	.. 1952-53
41,260	344,330	96,463	440,793	3.28	533	56,984	.. 1953-54
40,996	377,471	95,478	472,949	3.47	615	n.a.	.. 1954-55
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n.a.	.. 1955-56
46,252	443,235	95,405	538,639	3.71	214	68,608	.. 1956-57
46,381	475,917	95,978	571,895	3.79	77	74,020	.. 1957-58
53,863	507,318	99,622	606,940	3.88	283	81,419	.. 1958-59
59,884	544,513	100,335	644,848	3.96	210	88,538	.. 1959-60
60,672	581,565	103,334	684,900	4.18	301	95,197	.. 1960-61
62,717	623,308	104,334	727,642	4.28	327	101,625	.. 1961-62
64,262	661,225	108,856	770,081	4.26	641	112,859	.. 1962-63
71,147	710,625	110,845	821,469	4.28	744	123,966	.. 1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	134,567	.. 1964-65
79,095	836,050	100,475	936,525	4.56	278	147,588	.. 1965-66
82,600	947,522	64,140	1,011,662	4.71	423	159,599	.. 1966-67
89,003	1,015,768	61,888	1,077,656	4.74	437	175,579	.. 1967-68
93,950	1,090,887	57,933	1,148,820	4.82	2,658	194,591	.. 1968-69
100,958	1,188,037	34,670	1,222,707	5.01	1,652	201,165	.. 1969-70
103,332	1,244,181	33,018	1,277,199	5.24	1,726	227,077	.. 1970-71
135,668	1,316,123	30,877	1,347,001	5.34	415	252,450	.. 1971-72
146,104	1,398,540	25,957	1,424,497	5.34	1,212	302,142	.. 1972-73
140,058	1,462,336	22,919	1,485,255	5.55	1,413	348,193	.. 1973-74
202,792	1,423,397	17,626	1,441,023	6.21	1,482	433,939	.. 1974-75
222,954	1,523,015	14,169	1,537,185	6.92	1,461	508,197	.. 1975-76
247,739	1,628,434	13,272	1,641,706	7.13	5,891	610,995	.. 1976-77
277,695	1,741,391	10,809	1,752,200	7.38	11,465	564,494	.. 1977-78
270,899	1,847,854	5,571	1,853,425	7.49	10,239	606,740	.. 1978-79
271,531	1,924,689	5,073	1,929,762	7.68	1,825	682,374	.. 1979-80
276,779	2,017,296	4,352	2,021,649	8.27	2,280	796,638	.. 1980-81
288,799	2,110,171	1,899	2,112,070	9.12	1,540	n.y.a.	.. 1981-82

included. (d) Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds to offset accumulated debit balances in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. (e) Including Australian Government loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board. (f) Financial Assistance Grants are included with Taxation to 1969-70. The figures shown from 1970-71 have been calculated using the classification described in Chapter 22, Public Finance, Section 3.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS

Year	Trading banks			Savings banks deposits at 30 June	Life insurance annual premiums (c)	Permanent building society loans Amount owing (d)	Balances outstanding (d)	
	Advances (a)	Deposits (a)	Weekly transactions (b)				Finance companies	Instalment credit for retail sales
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$m	\$m
1859-60 ..	840	365	n.a.	(c) 15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1865-66 ..	4,427	1,553	n.a.	(c) 179	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1870-71 ..	2,392	2,218	n.a.	(c) 814	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1875-76 ..	6,295	5,793	n.a.	(c) 1,284	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1880-81 ..	8,843	7,188	n.a.	(c) 1,889	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1885-86 ..	23,899	14,407	n.a.	(c) 2,676	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1890-91 ..	34,551	19,675	n.a.	(c) 3,322	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1895-96 ..	31,285	21,627	n.a.	4,659	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1900-01 ..	25,571	26,273	n.a.	7,792	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1905-06 ..	26,029	26,553	1,240	8,286	827	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1910-11 ..	30,272	39,267	2,348	12,754	1,114	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1915-16 ..	36,949	48,306	3,704	25,877	1,388	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1920-21 ..	46,594	57,835	6,174	37,176	2,244	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1925-26 ..	67,332	86,325	7,422	45,674	3,304	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1930-31 ..	64,203	87,536	5,933	44,709	3,854	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1935-36 ..	76,169	86,997	7,056	54,263	4,953	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1940-41 ..	83,025	106,852	9,452	58,178	6,710	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1945-46 ..	63,883	215,838	14,308	180,126	9,282	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1950-51 ..	181,574	350,986	(b) 78,022	197,679	15,318	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1951-52 ..	220,373	317,524	83,032	205,322	17,142	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1952-53 ..	214,200	367,399	87,592	218,720	18,886	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1953-54 ..	257,874	395,703	102,064	234,812	20,694	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1954-55 ..	280,933	395,717	107,746	249,629	22,572	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1955-56 ..	271,364	397,606	112,056	265,400	24,530	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1956-57 ..	255,298	437,067	125,486	289,216	26,974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957-58 ..	291,607	428,187	131,310	306,488	29,380	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958-59 ..	287,233	452,669	140,506	333,306	31,582	n.a.	n.a.	121.2
1959-60 ..	313,808	478,348	158,344	365,172	34,864	n.a.	n.a.	152.2
1960-61 ..	307,700	476,672	163,802	374,262	38,054	n.a.	n.a.	154.7
1961-62 ..	315,838	506,096	164,362	411,704	41,290	n.a.	n.a.	150.4
1962-63 ..	330,966	549,296	185,138	470,352	44,760	n.a.	n.a.	168.5
1963-64 ..	348,036	625,318	213,200	542,352	49,217	26,154	n.a.	201.3
1964-65 ..	403,520	667,820	232,886	593,026	54,700	28,872	252.2	230.5
1965-66 ..	426,645	709,952	232,458	637,652	59,984	32,665	272.4	231.7
1966-67 ..	450,930	754,469	256,850	700,029	66,135	37,819	300.6	234.1
1967-68 ..	499,821	805,527	289,184	757,031	73,702	49,775	350.0	252.8
1968-69 ..	534,284	871,805	325,320	818,999	78,298	70,130	385.6	266.0
1969-70 ..	580,339	917,254	364,692	875,578	89,101	99,968	440.7	283.9
1970-71 ..	615,440	979,133	404,983	943,333	101,847	130,228	505.5	304.0
1971-72 ..	670,306	1,120,771	459,065	1,052,933	116,796	207,173	647.2	323.2
1972-73 ..	929,789	1,566,586	597,490	1,319,853	134,290	339,370	959.9	363.9
1973-74 ..	1,187,857	1,845,858	753,419	1,428,461	149,453	482,194	1,350.5	305.3
1974-75 ..	1,247,595	2,148,915	817,878	1,618,206	170,486	537,572	1,309.5	320.9
1975-76 ..	1,483,279	2,335,518	1,027,353	1,940,325	189,700	665,182	1,549.1	400.7
1976-77 ..	1,678,170	2,712,593	1,230,668	2,148,693	206,700	744,409	1,875.0	474.8
1977-78 ..	1,940,385	2,969,084	1,385,101	2,446,487	225,100	788,275	1,950.9	488.6
1978-79 ..	2,145,494	3,393,030	1,517,684	2,713,304	242,400	960,124	2,084.3	504.9
1979-80 ..	2,509,236	3,934,821	1,883,035	2,884,629	265,200	1,162,418	2,226.4	508.1
1980-81 ..	2,817,772	4,896,333	2,356,038	3,232,292	n.y.a.	1,282,931	2,795.7	554.1
1981-82 ..	3,308,742	5,590,273	3,029,592	3,463,335	n.y.a.	1,371,061	3,562.1	708.9

(a) Average weekly balances in month of June (June quarter before 1945-46).
accounts; earlier figures, average weekly clearings (calendar years before 1928-29).
financial year shown.

(d) At 30 June.

(b) From 1946-47 average weekly debits to customers' accounts.
(c) Calendar year ended six months later than the

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS

(\$'000)

Year	Crops	Livestock disposals	Livestock products	Total agriculture	Forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining (a)	Manufacturing (net value) (b)
1911 ..	6,372		24,912	31,284	2,904	7,430	11,094
1915 ..	10,046		41,104	51,150	3,352	6,794	15,510
1920 ..	20,772		48,284	69,056	5,724	7,042	23,378
1925-26 ..	25,106		52,204	77,310	5,778	3,906	33,762
1930-31 ..	25,642		43,092	68,734	3,260	2,658	27,057
1935-36 ..	24,760		42,144	66,904	5,470	4,860	31,366
1936-37 ..	27,114		46,218	73,332	6,316	5,636	34,369
1937-38 ..	29,862		55,670	85,532	6,370	7,164	37,206
1938-39 ..	31,128		59,308	90,436	5,988	6,536	38,603
1939-40 ..	36,232		65,160	101,392	6,374	6,936	41,946
1940-41 ..	36,776		62,476	99,252	6,882	8,516	43,289
1941-42 ..	35,548		61,678	97,226	6,160	8,656	49,661
1942-43 ..	41,264		78,986	120,250	6,162	8,564	58,089
1943-44 ..	45,012		82,350	127,362	7,386	7,168	60,421
1944-45 ..	49,268		77,442	126,710	6,742	7,080	61,804
1945-46 ..	51,626		78,638	130,264	7,118	7,242	60,539
1946-47 ..	41,052		88,058	129,110	9,620	7,808	70,673
1947-48 ..	64,264		128,782	193,046	9,822	11,258	85,773
1948-49 ..	76,614		145,444	222,058	11,242	10,666	107,079
1949-50 ..	81,826		192,982	274,808	11,624	14,436	122,708
1950-51 ..	84,842		286,378	371,220	14,100	22,038	150,919
1951-52 ..	94,424		214,048	308,472	19,440	22,224	182,659
1952-53 ..	142,248		275,322	417,570	19,100	36,974	196,419
1953-54 ..	146,982		271,904	418,886	21,358	36,802	220,509
1954-55 ..	155,862		265,164	421,026	20,626	45,032	240,121
1955-56 ..	152,496		274,096	426,592	22,618	55,872	256,160
1956-57 ..	162,028		324,066	486,094	24,804	61,860	276,799
1957-58 ..	171,530		258,618	430,148	24,660	52,926	287,916
1958-59 ..	191,310		287,252	478,562	22,006	56,706	310,931
1959-60 ..	183,354		315,350	498,704	22,900	80,376	324,783
1960-61 ..	203,442		300,770	504,212	23,190	89,120	341,255
1961-62 ..	210,550		287,880	498,430	20,054	83,100	350,595
1962-63 ..	252,478		322,802	575,281	21,094	93,482	380,966
1963-64 ..	294,434		365,214	659,648	23,500	100,970	441,873
1964-65 ..	270,639		357,066	627,706	25,022	103,783	478,423
1965-66 ..	274,221		343,904	618,125	25,689	106,901	542,996
1966-67 ..	318,954		370,430	689,383	25,806	146,080	592,607
1967-68 ..	308,922		370,298	679,221	26,123	148,876	657,853
1968-69 ..	356,912		428,110	785,022	28,041	155,788	659,897
1969-70 ..	305,602	264,613	132,853	703,067	27,930	229,970	712,857
1970-71 ..	349,323	218,709	108,203	676,236	32,303	245,746	..
1971-72 ..	421,889	244,034	129,539	795,462	33,819	239,208	870,782
1972-73 ..	434,603	310,989	195,603	941,195	38,477	322,103	1,012,595
1973-74 ..	519,459	360,254	182,871	1,062,585	36,820	503,099	1,220,174
1974-75 ..	868,191	193,273	163,790	1,225,254	38,469	672,336	1,618,730
1975-76 ..	851,854	243,151	180,968	1,275,972	46,594	773,764	(c) 1,800,088
1976-77 ..	890,677	319,607	207,789	1,418,072	66,595	896,106	1,991,434
1977-78 ..	824,619	372,210	210,589	1,407,418	75,217	985,872	2,090,444
1978-79 ..	1,097,281	868,396	241,704	2,207,381	100,030	1,137,231	2,322,426
1979-80 ..	1,129,259	965,088	258,270	2,352,617	109,994	1,510,779	2,692,294
1980-81 ..	1,452,137	711,720	247,578	2,411,436	n.a.	1,445,863	r 3,074,868
1981-82 ..	1,460,459	832,414	307,472	2,600,345	n.a.	1,546,135	n.a.

(a) From 1968-69 'value added'.

(b) Net value, including heat, light, and power until 1967-68. From 1968-69 'value added'.

(c) From 1975-76, excluding single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

APPENDIX B

Principal Events

The following is a chronological list of important events in the history of Queensland since first discovery:

- 1606 William Jansz, visited Cape York Peninsula.
- 1623 Jan Carstens explored Gulf of Carpentaria and Staaten River.
- 1644 Abel Tasman explored Cape York Peninsula, naming it Carpentaria Land.
- 1770 Captain Cook sailed up Queensland Coast. 16 May, Cook off Point Danger. Moreton (Morton) Bay named. 17 May, Cook named Cape Moreton (Morton). 22 August, Cook landed on Possession Island and took possession of the whole eastern coast, naming it New South Wales.
- 1799 Captain Matthew Flinders explored Moreton and Hervey Bays.
- 1819 Lieutenant Philip King began three years of sea-orientated exploration in the *Mermaid* and *Bathurst*.
- 1823 The Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas Brisbane, sent John Oxley to find a site for a penal settlement. Recommended Redcliffe Point in Moreton Bay as site.
- 1824 Following exploration of the area by Lieutenant Miller and Allan Cunningham (botanist), the Moreton Bay penal settlement was established at Redcliffe Point on 14 September.
- 1825 Moreton Bay penal settlement moved to a new site on the Brisbane River between Queen and William Streets.
- 1826 First school opened in Brisbane.
- 1827 Cunningham named Darling Downs. Coal used in limestone kilns at Ipswich.
- 1828 Queensland's first industry established—a tread-mill to grind maize, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane.
- 1837 Arrival of first steamer *James Watt* in Moreton Bay.
- 1838 German missionaries settled at Nundah, a future suburb of Brisbane.
- 1839 Brisbane penal settlement was officially closed.
- 1840 The Leslie brothers settled on the Darling Downs.
- 1841 First sale of Moreton Bay land held in Sydney.
- 1842 Free settlement began in Moreton Bay. First land sale held in Colony.
- 1843 Moreton Bay settlement became an electoral division of New South Wales.
- 1844 Ludwig Leichhardt and Sir Thomas Mitchell began their exploration of vast areas of Queensland.
- 1845 First population count, Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts—1,599 persons.
- 1846 First newspaper *Moreton Bay Courier* published. Port Curtis founded as a penal settlement.
First commercial production of coal, Redbank.
- 1848 Native Mounted Police Force established.

- 1850 First bank opened.
- 1856 Augustus Gregory's expedition from Northern Territory reached Brisbane.
- 1858 First discovery of payable gold at Canoona.
- 1859 6 June, Letters Patent agreed to for separation of Queensland from New South Wales.
6 September, Brisbane, with a population of 5,000, was proclaimed a municipality.
10 December, separation of Queensland from New South Wales was proclaimed by the first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen.
- 1860 On 22 May, Parliament of Queensland had its first sitting with R. G. W. Herbert as the first Premier.
Act regulating occupation of Crown lands.
- 1861 The Supreme Court of Queensland was established.
- 1862 Peak Downs copper discovery.
First telegraph link between Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Sydney.
- 1863 The Brisbane Council was authorised to erect a Town Hall in Queen Street.
Severe floods occurred in the Brisbane River.
Introduction of Kanaka labour.
Act authorising government construction of railways passed.
- 1864 On 1 January, the first Police Commissioner was appointed.
The first commercial production of sugar was obtained at Ormiston.
- 1865 The first bridge across the Brisbane River, a temporary wooden structure, was opened to traffic.
The first rail line, from Ipswich to Grandchester, was opened.
Cobb and Co., started operating coach services.
- 1867 Gold was discovered at Gympie, Cape River, and Cloncurry and copper at Einasleigh and Cloncurry.
Constitution Act passed.
Railway line from Ipswich to Toowoomba completed.
- 1868 Walkers Limited factory was established at Maryborough.
Ravenswood gold discovery.
Population exceeded 100,000.
- 1869 Gilberton gold and Mount Perry copper discoveries were made.
Free education introduced.
- 1870 Sheep numbers exceeded 8,000,000 and cattle numbers 1,000,000.
- 1872 Gold at Charters Towers and copper at Mount Flora were discovered. Tin was discovered in the Stanthorpe region, and opals in western Queensland.
- 1873 Gold discovered at the Palmer, attracting 15,000 Europeans and 20,000 Chinese over the next three years.
- 1874 The then new Victoria Bridge over the Brisbane River, with swing span for shipping, was opened.
- 1875 The railway from Roma Street, Brisbane, to Ipswich was opened.
Kangaroo Hills tin discovery. Hodgkinson gold discovery.
- 1876 Coen gold discovery.
- 1877 First woollen mill opened at Ipswich.

- 1879 Elections by secret ballot were adopted by all States.
- 1880 Tin discoveries were made in the Herberton region.
- 1882 Mount Morgan gold discovery was made.
9 December, first electric power display in Brisbane.
- 1884 Southern portion of New Guinea annexed by Great Britain and administered by Queensland.
- 1885 Croydon gold discovery was made.
Queensland had the largest number of cattle of any Australian colony.
Queensland became the third largest colony in population.
- 1888 Electricity supply to the G.P.O., Brisbane, commenced.
The first through trains from Brisbane to Sydney, transshipping at Wallangarra, commenced running.
- 1890 Country arbitrary meridian (C.A.M.) system of mapping was introduced.
Chillagoe/Mungana silver-lead discoveries were made.
- 1891 Railway from Brisbane to Gympie was opened.
Shearers' and maritime strikes.
- 1893 Electricity was connected to 91 consumers near the G.P.O., Brisbane. The first hydro-electricity station, Thargomindah, opened for rural supply.
Eight of the 11 banks of issue failed and were closed.
A major flood occurred in Brisbane and both the Victoria Bridge and the Indooroopilly railway bridge were destroyed. Considerable damage was done to parts of South Brisbane, heavy shipping was stranded in the Botanical Gardens, and river channel silting interfered with shipping for a year.
- 1895 Native Mounted Police Force disbanded.
- 1897 Countess Street, Brisbane, power station opened by Brisbane Tramways, and electric trams commenced running.
- 1899 'Bathurst Bay Cyclone'—pearling fleet destroyed—over 300 lives lost.
Formation of first Labour Government.
- 1900 Roma (Hospital Hill) gas discovery was made.
- 1900 A period of copper discovery and smelting began at Kuridala, Selwyn, and Mount Cuthbert. Copper smelting commenced at Mount Garnet and Mount Molloy.
- 1901 The Commonwealth of Australia was established.
The former Colony of Queensland became a State of the Commonwealth of Australia.
First Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia opened in Melbourne.
Chillagoe-Mungana and Etheridge copper discoveries were made and smelting commenced.
- 1902 Brisbane was proclaimed a city.
Mount Morgan copper production commenced.
- 1904 The City Electric Company was established as successor to the Brisbane Electric Supply Company.
- 1905 Suffrage for males and females was introduced.
- 1908 First National Park, Witches Falls on Tamborine Mountain, proclaimed.
- 1910 Water control by State Act was introduced.
The Workers' Dwelling Board was established.

- 1911 Queensland University opened in George Street, Brisbane.
- 1912 The supply of electricity to local consumers in provincial towns commenced.
- 1915 Compulsory voting was introduced in Queensland.
- 1916 Workers' Compensation Act passed.
- 1920 The Main Roads Board was instituted.
Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was formed with headquarters at Longreach.
- 1921 District Courts were abolished.
First Basic Wage declaration by State Industrial Court.
- 1922 State Legislative Council (Upper House) was abolished.
First airmail service—Charleville to Cloncurry.
- 1923 Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc discovery was made.
A system of unemployment insurance commenced.
- 1924 Brisbane to Cairns rail line was completed.
- 1925 On 1 October, the Greater Brisbane Council was constituted.
The Main Roads Commission was established.
- 1927 Mount Morgan mine was closed.
The first motor vehicle assembly took place in Brisbane.
Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia moved to Canberra.
- 1927 Roma Oil Corporation gas discovery was made.
- 1928 Flying Doctor Service was commenced by the Australian Inland Missions.
Charles Kingsford-Smith arrived in Brisbane after Pacific Ocean crossing.
- 1929 Mount Morgan mine re-opened.
- 1930 The present Brisbane City Hall was officially opened.
Brisbane to Sydney air service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways.
- 1931 Cracow gold discovery.
- 1932 The Grey Street Bridge in Brisbane opened to traffic.
- 1937 Cement was produced from Moreton Bay coral.
- 1938 The State Electricity Commission was established.
State population exceeded 1,000,000.
- 1939 Queensland State Council for Physical Fitness first meeting.
- 1940 Story Bridge, Brisbane, was opened to traffic.
Local consumers in 64 provincial towns were being supplied with electricity.
- 1941 Burleigh Heads mineral sand production commenced.
- 1942 Uniform federal income taxation commenced.
- 1944 Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) income taxation introduced from 1 July.
- 1945 The Queensland Housing Commission established.
Queensland Institute of Medical Research established.
By the end of World War II, 750,000 United States servicemen had passed through Brisbane.
- 1946 Free government hospital service introduced.
- 1947 'Displaced Persons' commenced arriving from Europe.

- 1948 Introduction of the 40 hour week.
- 1951 Main Roads Department established.
- 1954 Mary Kathleen uranium mine was opened.
- 1955 Bauxite was discovered at Weipa, Cape York Peninsula.
- 1957 Labor Government failed to legislate for three weeks' annual leave for all workers.
Premier expelled from Labor Party.
- 1959 The District Courts were re-established.
Flying Surgeon Service introduced, Longreach.
Television transmission commenced in Brisbane.
The Townsville Copper Refinery was established.
Brisbane City and State Centenaries were celebrated.
Coking coal mined at Kianga for the first time.
- 1960 Radio School of the Air opened.
- 1961 The first commercial oil discovery was made at Moonie.
Open-cut coal mining at Moura commenced.
Natural gas piped from nearby wells to Roma power-house.
University College, later to become James Cook University of North Queensland,
opened at Townsville.
Gladstone-Moura rail link opened.
- 1963 Mary Kathleen uranium mine was closed.
- 1964 Alton oil discovery.
School leaving age raised to 15 years.
- 1966 Decimal currency introduced 14 February.
- 1967 Gladstone alumina plant was opened.
High-grade nickel laterite discovered at Greenvale.
- 1969 New Victoria Bridge, Brisbane, was opened to traffic.
- 1971 Cyclone 'Althea' extensively damaged Townsville.
Hay Point coal bulk-handling port opened.
- 1972 Commencement of the use of the 'metric system of measurement' as the sole
system of measurement of physical quantities.
- 1973 Captain Cook Bridge and first stage of South Eastern Freeway in Brisbane was
opened.
State population exceeded 2,000,000.
- 1974 Australia Day weekend floods caused 14,000 homes in Brisbane to be under
water, following cyclone 'Wanda'.
Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations, 'Om-
budsman', created.
Age of Majority reduced from 21 to 18 years.
- 1975 Rock phosphate production commenced at Duchess and Lady Annie.
Griffith University opened, Brisbane.
Colour service commenced on Brisbane's four television stations.
- 1976 Succession and Gift Duties, Abolition Act.
Mary Kathleen uranium mine recommenced production.
First woman Rhodes Scholar.
Cyclone 'Ted' devastated Mornington Island.

- 1977 H. R. H. Queen Elizabeth II visit on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Her reign.
Severe flooding North Queensland and Gulf Country.
New Coat of Arms adopted for State.
- 1978 The planetarium, located in Brisbane's new Botanic Gardens at Mount Coot-tha, opened.
Opening of the cross-river rail link, the Merivale Bridge, between South Brisbane and Roma Street Stations.
Aurukun and Mornington Island, previously Church Aboriginal Communities, established as Local Authorities under the *Local Government (Aboriginal Lands) Act 1978*, on 22 May.
- 1979 Queensland's Parliamentary Annexe opened by the Duke of Gloucester.
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park agreement signed with Commonwealth Government.
Electric trains commenced to run in Brisbane.
Houghton Bridge, the longest road bridge in Australia, replacing the Hornibrook Highway Bridge between Brighton and the Redcliffe Peninsula, opened by the Premier.
- 1980 Huge stock losses in drought. Much of Queensland had one of the hottest, driest summers on record.
Major construction work commenced on the \$212m Brisbane International Airport re-development project. To be completed by 1986.
- 1981 World Heritage Committee accepted the Great Barrier Reef for World Heritage listing.
Agreement between Mount Isa Mines Ltd and Queensland Government to proceed with \$550m Newlands Coal Project.
- 1982 The Brisbane City Mall, in Queen Street, was opened by the Lord Mayor.
Brisbane was the host city to the XII Commonwealth Games. The Games were opened on 30 September by H. R. H. Prince Philip and closed by H. R. H. Queen Elizabeth II on 9 October.
All districts of the State experienced below average annual rainfall. In particular, the Lower Western district recorded its lowest ever annual rainfall totals. The number of drought-declared areas increased during the second half of the year.
Mary Kathleen uranium mine, which re-opened in 1976, was closed again.
Production commenced at Queensland's first aluminium smelter at Boyne Island near Gladstone.
Stage 3 of the electrification of the Brisbane rail services became operational.

APPENDIX C

Recent Information

Some recent information which has come to hand since the various chapters were sent to press is given in summarised form below. For later statistics on the subjects dealt with in chapters, reference should, in general, be made to other publications listed on pages 473 to 476.

Chapter 4 GOVERNMENT

3 STATE GOVERNMENTS

The Western Australian State Parliament general election on 19 February 1983 resulted in a change of government. The new Premier is the Hon. B. Burke (*Australian Labor*).

4 THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

A general election for both Houses of Parliament was held on 5 March 1983. The new Australian Government Ministry, led by the Hon. R. J. L. Hawke, was formed on 11 March 1983 and consisted of the following members:

Cabinet Ministers

Prime Minister—Hon. R. J. L. Hawke, A.C. (V.)

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Trade and assisting the Prime Minister for Commonwealth-State Relations—Hon. L. F. Bowen (N.S.W.)

Industry and Commerce and assisting the Minister for Communications—Senator Hon. J. N. Button (V.)

Social Security—Senator Hon. D. J. Grimes (T.)

Employment and Industrial Relations and assisting the Prime Minister for Public Service Matters—Hon. R. Willis (V.)

Treasurer—Hon. P. J. Keating (N.S.W.)

Special Minister of State and Vice-President of the Executive Council—Hon. M. J. Young (S.A.)

Immigration and Ethnic Affairs—Hon. S. J. West (N.S.W.)

Resources and Energy—Senator Hon. P. A. Walsh (W.A.)

Foreign Affairs—Hon. W. G. Hayden (Q.)

Education and Youth Affairs and assisting the Prime Minister for Women's Affairs—Senator Hon. S. M. Ryan (A.C.T.)

Attorney-General—Senator Hon. G. J. Evans (V.)

Defence—Hon. G. G. D. Scholes (V.)

Other Ministers

Transport—Hon. P. F. Morris (N.S.W.)

Primary Industry—Hon. J. C. Kerin (N.S.W.)

Aviation and assisting the Minister for Defence—Hon. K. C. Beazley (W.A.)

Housing and Construction and assisting the Minister for Industry and Commerce—Hon. C. J. Hurford (S.A.)

Sport, Recreation and Tourism, and Administrative Services—Hon. J. J. Brown (N.S.W.)

Finance—Hon. J. S. Dawkins (W.A.)

Health—Hon. N. Blewett (S.A.)

Science and Technology—Hon. B. O. Jones (V.)

Communications—Hon. M. J. Duffy (V.)

Home Affairs and Environment—Hon. B. Cohen (N.S.W.)

Aboriginal Affairs—Hon. A. C. Holding (V.)

Veterans' Affairs—Senator Hon. A. T. Gietzelt (N.S.W.)

Territories and Local Government and assisting the Prime Minister for Community Development and Regional Affairs—Hon. T. Uren (N.S.W.)

Defence Support—Hon. B. L. Howe (V.)

APPENDIX D

Special Articles in Previous Issues

The following is a list of special articles which have appeared in previous issues of the *Year Book* showing the title of the article, the year of issue, and the pages on which they appear.

Artesian Water: 1945, 108–111

Family Expenditure Enquiry: 1945, 176–190

Computer Service Centre: 1967, 482

Co-ordinator-General's Department: 1973, 60–64

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Department of Justice: 1974, 88–92

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Floods, January 1974: 1974, 578–582

Discovery, Settlement, and Development, 1859 to 1901: 1975, 6–21

Basic Economy: 1975, 71–72

Department of Education: 1975, 89–95

Discovery, Settlement, and Development, 1902 to 1975: 1976, 13–32

Reclamation of Prickly-pear Lands: 1976, 19–21

Metric Conversion: 1976, 570–575

Department of Primary Industries: 1976, 99–104

Tropical Cyclones: 1977, 57–65

Department of Mines: 1977, 87–89

Department of Labour Relations: 1978, 71–78

Department of Harbours and Marine: 1979, 72–76

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